

Interesting Catalogue.

Gullemensian, the student catalogue at Williams college, grows more elaborate and interesting with the years. It has particular value for all graduates this year because portraits and sketches of all the members of the faculty are given. Of the men who were teaching in the institution thirty years ago only President Carter and Dr. Bacon remain.

London is twelve miles broad one way and seventeen the other, and every year sees about twenty miles of new streets add to it.

LIKE MANY OTHERS

Clara Kopp Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Tells what it did for Her.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have seen so many letters from ladies who were cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies that I thought I would ask your advice in regard to my condition.

I have been doctoring for four years and have taken different patent medicines, but received very little benefit. I am troubled with backache, in fact my whole body aches, stomach feels sore, by spells get short of breath and am very nervous. Menstruation is very irregular with severe bearing down pains, cramps and backache. I hope to hear from you at once."—CLARA KOPP, Rockport, Ind., Sept. 27, 1898.

"I think it is my duty to write a letter to you in regard to what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I wrote you some time ago, describing my symptoms and asking your advice, which you very kindly gave. I am now healthy and cannot begin to praise your remedy enough. I would say to all suffering women, 'Take Mrs. Pinkham's advice, for a woman best understands a woman's sufferings, and Mrs. Pinkham, from her vast experience in treating female ills, can give you advice that you can get from no other source.'"—CLARA KOPP, Rockport, Ind., April 13, 1898.

St. Patrick was voted into the calendar of saints in the English prayer book recently by the convocation of York.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN to DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

Held in Kansas City, July 4th. The Omaha & St. Louis R. R. will run a special train, leaving Omaha Union Station July 3rd, 8 p. m.; Corinth Bluffs, 8-15 p. m., arrive Kansas City July 4th, 7 a. m. The train consists of sleeping cars and chair cars. Round trip rate from Omaha \$5.80. Round trip including railroad fare, 4 days sleeping car accommodations while in Kansas City, \$8. Black hat and badge, \$1. All those joining this excursion will receive no charge for admission to the Convention Hall. Sleeping car berths should be engaged at once. Ask your nearest Ticket Agent or write Jno. E. Reagan, Secy. Democratic National Convention, No. 500 Grand Blvd., Omaha, or write Harry E. Moores, C. P. A., 1415 Farnam St., (Paxton Hotel Block), Omaha, Neb.

A good test of housekeeping is the quality of the coffee.

Good Housekeepers use "Faultless Starch" because it gives the best results—at all grocers, 10c.

It is hard to find a man who thinks he is worse than he really is.

Throw physic to the dogs—if you don't want the dogs—but if you want good digestion chew Beeman's Peppermint Gum.

There's nothing sharper than a woman's tongue.

Binder Twine at Low Prices. If you want a special inside price on binder twine, either Sisal, Standard or Manila, cut this notice out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Binder Twine Department). Chicago, stating about how much twine you will require and where you will want it sent. They will send you money back if you pay a price that will either secure your order or compel the party who supplies you to sell it to you at a lower price than he otherwise would.

SHAW IS A SOCIALIST.

Bernard Shaw is best known in both England and America as a writer of brilliant plays and witty dramatic and musical criticisms. But the biggest part of his work, if not the best known, is his writing on questions of political economy; for Mr. Shaw is a socialist and a leading member of the Fabian society.

Gold Medal Prize Treatise, 25 Cts. The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 365 pages, with engravings, 25 cts., paper cover; cloth, full gilt, \$1, by mail. A book for every man, young, middle-aged or old. A million copies sold. Address The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bullock St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best institute in America. Prospects Vade Mecum, free. Six cts. for postage. Write to-day for these books. They are the keys to health, vigor, success and happiness.

Prices of food in Fricos' Chinatown nearly doubled.

"Unconscious Plagiarism." A recent victim of a case of apparently unconscious plagiarism is the author of a story sent to one of our magazines some time ago. After his story had been accepted he picked up another magazine, and there was his story, with precisely the same plot, told by a writer he had never met. There was just time for him to send word to the magazine that had accepted his contribution to have the story taken from the form. Two hours later he would have been too late.

Only "Burlesque" Bear. Among the events announced in a burlesque program issued by Columbia college students for some field athletic games next month was a bear-drinking contest. When several churches and religious bodies had expressed their horror at this the students explained that the advertised contest was just as much of a joke as "throwing the sackhammer," "hitting the bushshot" and other items on the same program.

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.

Danish and American Dairying. (Condensed from Farmers' Review stereographic report of Illinois State Dairymen's convention.)

J. H. Monrad said, in substance: I hope I will be able to assist the dairymen of Illinois, not only by reducing the sale of fraudulent products, but also by taking part in the educational work. While Elgin creamery men may think we need no more dairy education, I must say that I differ with them, and I even believe that further education is needed in the Elgin district as well as in other parts of the state. We have some very dirty creameries. Every creamery should be clean and neat enough to be an object lesson. This state of things must come before we can go out from the creameries and preach cleanliness to the patrons.

I want to say to the milk producers that whether the creamery be run by the farmers or by an individual owner, they will have to co-operate better than they have done in the past. I heard one man say that he did not care whether his milk was good or bad, as he always got the same pay for it. Even in Denmark they have the same trouble with the farmers, who do not deliver the milk in as good condition as it should be.

It is rather remarkable fact that, though the Babcock test was originated in this country, the Danes were the first to form associations for its use. In 1895 the first Danish test association started up. It consisted of thirteen farmers that thought it was too much trouble to test their own cows, so they formed an association, and hired a young man from an agricultural college to do the work for them. He went from farm to farm testing the cows. He weighed and tested the milk of each cow and made a report on it. The farmers soon found that their cows were making butter at very diverse costs. The best cow was making butter at a cost of 15.1 cents per pound, and the poorest was making butter at a cost of 78.5 cents per pound.

Q.—Why did you give away the secret that the Danes do not furnish clean milk, when we have been holding them up as models?

A.—In Denmark nearly all the creameries get their milk in good enough condition to pasteurize. If today we were to order pasteurization in our American creameries I do not believe that more than 30 per cent could do it properly on account of the dirt in the milk and cream. I think the Danes are a little ahead of us in cleanliness.

Q.—Is not the Danish butter considered the best butter in the world?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Can dirty milk and sloppy ways make such good butter?

A.—The milk is not so dirty as it is here, and they pasteurize very generally. But most of the advancement in Denmark has been in the creameries, rather than on the farms. A Danish officer, in a recent report, said that now the creameries had done all that could possibly be done with the milk they had, and that henceforth improvement in butter-making must be by farmers bringing better milk.

Q.—Is it not true that the Danes sell their best butter and eat the poorest themselves?

A.—The Danes import a good deal of cheap butter, even American butter. They also eat butterine and even lard flavored a little. In Denmark all butterine has to be sold in oval packages. Now if we had that law here we would not need any other law. They are allowed to color their butterine, but not in imitation of butter; the color is a very pale one.

Prof. Henry.—Those Danish farmers buy corn in Illinois; feed it in Denmark and make butter from it that has to be sent to London to compete with American butter.

Q.—What became of that cow that made butter at 78 cents a pound?

Mr. Monrad.—She went to the butcher pretty quick.

Prof. Henry.—The Danes were smart enough to find that kind of a cow, but some of our farmers have similar cows and have not yet found it out.

Cattle Supplies.

Probably no one can figure accurately the condition of the future cattle market. All attempts to find out the available supplies have so far been based on estimates, which are more or less good guesses. Opposing factors have been at work that affect the situation quite seriously. In the first place the consumption of meat has been increased by the better business of the country. This has caused a rise in price, which in turn stimulated the production of more beef animals. More cows have been bred to better bulls than for some years. This breeding to better bulls means a direct increase in the amount of meat being produced. The size of the calf determines to a large extent the size to which the calf is to grow, and consequently the weight that he will dress at one or two years of age. This is one of the factors that is likely to affect the market in the future. The government is about to take a census of the cattle in the country, and it is expected that this will give data of more value than we have ever before possessed. But if men try to figure out the cattle supplies from a basis of numbers they will not be able to ar-

rive at accurate conclusions. During the last ten years the character of western range cattle has undergone a change, owing to the use on those herds of better and heavier bulls than formerly. Comparisons of numbers do not show the meat supply. It is not the numbers of cattle that affect the market, but the weight of meat they produce. It is therefore probable that the supply of cattle in the future, that is, during the next five years, will exceed considerably most of the estimates.

Poultry Notes.

Remember that the well hen does not need medicine, and that the sick hen does not need it after she gets well. The feeding of chemicals to stimulate any functions that are already healthy is a mistake. It is advocated mostly by the people that have the chemical preparations to sell. Every sensible poultryman feeds and treats his fowls in a way that makes such drugs unnecessary.

The value or harmfulness of the grain diet depends on what other food is being given or being secured by the birds. While corn is condemned as an exclusive grain food, in the case of fowls that have the run of the fields and can get green food as well as insects, it often proves what is wanted. There is no rule that it is safe to lay down, but each case must be judged according to the circumstances that directly and closely affect it.

An eastern farmer declares that he has discovered a trick that is being played by a certain poultryman that has developed a fine strain of breeding birds. He bought two hens. One died and the other refused to lay. After awhile the second one died, and he made an examination to discover cause of death. To his astonishment he found that the hen had been caponized—rendered impotent to produce eggs. The farmer asserts that it was done to prevent the hen laying eggs, and so that the breeder in question could hold a monopoly of the business.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—I prefer barred Plymouth Rocks for the reasons I give you: First, they are easy to raise, and I lose very few after they are hatched. Second, they mature quickly, and are ready for market any time after they are two months old. The skin is yellow and gives them a good appearance after they are dressed. They are a very handsome fowl, large and of good shape. Third they are the best layers of any of the larger fowls; they are great rustlers and so do not require to much extra food.—C. E. Pickering, Muscatine County, Iowa.

Yarded Fowls.—I lived in town from 1890 to 1897 and kept from twenty-four to forty-eight chickens in a lot 30x60 feet. This was set in plum trees, with an occasional run over the garden and a small grass plat. We had very satisfactory results. We fed whole corn, oats and wheat. They also had milk and scraps from the kitchen. In addition they were allowed to run at will in a small stable yard 30x30 feet. They also had access to the stable and buggy house during the day, but invariably kept on their ground at night.—J. B. Roberts.

While the number of hens that die from poison is probably not large, yet some deaths of poultry are due to poison and should be guarded against. The demises are invariably due to carelessness. The can that has contained paint is thrown out into the unused corner of the yard. The paint comes and fills it with water, and the poultry drink it. The potato field is sprayed with paris green and the little chicks drink from the bright drops that sparkle in the sun, and afterwards die from "some mysterious disease."

The poison that is put to kill rats is sometimes discovered by the chicks and eaten. The constant use of poisons causes a certain amount of carelessness. Such carelessness is likely at any time to prove expensive.

Salt and Ashes for Hogs.

One item of feed which should never be neglected is a good supply of salt and ashes to which the hogs can have access at all times. Wood ashes can always be had and the hogs should have all they will eat. When not convenient to give ashes, charcoal is a good substitute, and even soft coal will be eaten for want of something better. Hogs are never injured by eating all the ashes they want, but it is not safe to give large amounts of salt to animals not accustomed to its use. The salt and ashes mixture should be kept in a low box under a shed where it will be protected from rain, and should consist of about two quarts of salt for each bushel of ashes. Many feeders prefer to add a few ounces of copperas to the mixture. Free access to such a mixture will do much to preserve the health of hogs, and sows which have had an abundance of such food will rarely eat their young.

It has been announced that the entire output of binding twine manufactured by the Kansas State Penitentiary will be sold direct to the farmers of the state instead of through the implement dealers, who bid for it, but were believed to be interested in the trust.

It is reported that Minnesota is using photography for the detection of oleomargarine. The test is very simple and is convincing to a jury. When butter is photographed it shows a dull translucent light. When light is passed through oleomargarine it shows dark and bright spots caused by fat crystals.

PICTURE BUYERS WARNED.

Noted Counterfeitors of Paintings Are Hard at Work in Europe.

In anticipation of the rush of half-informed picture buyers at the Paris exposition the counterfeitors of paintings by well-known artists are hard at work. Mr. Thurber of this city has been notified by a correspondent in Amsterdam that that city and also Brussels is full of spurious old masters, and the case is instanced of a picture that was sold a year ago which has turned up again bearing the name of a more famous painter than its author and priced accordingly.

From another source it is reported that two of the most famous falsifiers of pictures in Europe are rushed with orders for their specialties. The London picture factories are turning out old English paintings by the dozen. Everything that will bring a good price is being counterfeited. They are principally sent to Paris, where shady dealers are quick to pick them up. The dealers who do not scruple to forward this dishonest traffic do not as a rule sell the pictures themselves, but they are peddled about by irresponsible but glib and well-dressed persons, who always tell the same story. The picture belongs to some private owner who is pressed for money, but who desires to avoid publicity. For this reason his name cannot be given. He could sell to a dealer, but the dealer would want to make too much profit. He would want to pay \$5,000 and charge \$15,000. The owner prefers to sell to a collector of taste and judgment for \$10,000. He will even, being in straits for cash, take \$8,000. Finally, after much parley, the picture is sold for \$6,000, and the new owner congratulates himself on having obtained a masterpiece by a famous painter for one-third its value. This is a sample case, though the figures are usually smaller. It is easy to give a painting the look of age. It is only to mix dirt with the paints and with the varnish. Bad varnish dries quickly produces deep cracks, and these can be made to appear old cracks by putting another coat of varnish over them. There is a sure way of avoiding being caught by such tricks; it is to buy of a responsible dealer and pay the actual value of the work.—Chicago News.

MANY SEE THE FISHES.

Large Attendance at the New York International Show.

When Colonel James Jones was asked for information about the new arrivals at the Aquarium he called attention to the annual report he had just made to President Clausen of the Park department, and some of the details are interesting. The total attendance during the year reached the astonishing figure of 1,841,330, giving an average of more than 5,000 for every day of the year. During the previous year the attendance was 1,670,085, and almost everybody thought high water mark had been reached, and that the public, tiring of the novelty, would gradually leave off coming. The greatest attendance on any single day during the year just passed, was that of September 29, when 37,248 persons thronged the building. "The only way I can explain the increase," said the Colonel, "is that the show is better than it ever was before. Our fishes are all in the best of good health, and, recognizing our good work, the fish commissioners of various states have sent us magnificent specimens. "Why?" said the Colonel, waxing eloquent, "no aquarium in the world can approach us in an exhibition of the fishes of the deep sea and its fresh water tributaries. And I am not alone in this opinion, either."

—New York Herald.

Want Their Nationality.

Sir John Henry de Villiers, chief justice of the Cape of Good Hope, has been in London several weeks quietly watching the tendencies of imperial politics. He says that all Dutch South Africa would bitterly resent the annexation of the republics. He adds: "This war was forced on President Kruger. His ultimatum was somewhat intemperate in tone—he made a mistake when he sent it—but the steady tide of British aggression threatened to overbear him, and his final diplomatic effort was born of exasperation. What Mr. Chamberlain asked him to give up was the equivalent of Dutch independence. The story that Presidents Kruger and Steyn aspired to drive the British into the sea is a fable. All the Dutch leaders ever wanted was to preserve the Dutch nationality. That's all they want to-day. But they cannot have it. They have fought a good fight, they have deserved to continue as a people, but their independence will be ground to powder under the iron heel of war. When the British field marshal, a brilliant general and a brave and good man, shall have flung his flag above the seat of government at Pretoria, as he already has done at Bloemfontein, and shall have brought the federal patriots under the rule of Great Britain, we shall witness the conclusion of a dark chapter in the history of human greed."—E. P. Bell in Chicago Record.

Ancient Weapons Unearthed.

In excavating the old Roman camp of Carnuntum, near Hainburg, on the Danube, between Vienna and Pressburg, the explorers have come upon an armory and provision house containing 1,037 weapons and pieces of armor and stores of barley, peas, etc. A great number of battle axes were found as well, and the means by which the camp was supplied with water.

A Black British Bishop.

A black bishop of the Anglican church was recently consecrated at Lambeth. The Rt. Rev. James Johnson, assistant bishop of Western equatorial Africa, is a Sierra Leone negro, whose parents were rescued slaves from the Yoruba country. His station will be Benin. Durham university has made him an honorary A. M.

In his state clothes, including the crown, the sultan of Johore wears diamonds worth £2,400,000. His collar, his epaulettes, his girdle and his cuffs sparkle with precious stones.

If you have not tried Magnetic Starch try it now. You will then see no other.

Rapid Fire Hawley.

There is a legend about the senate chamber that General Hawley, for ten or twelve minutes, in a speech, once spoke 225 words a minute. The average speed on senators in speeches does not reach 110 words, and in dictating letters rarely reach 100 words.

Try Magnetic Starch—it will last longer than any other.

Cigarette Blends Barred.

Cigarette smoking is not to be allowed on the exposition grounds in Paris. Violators of an order forbidding this sort of fumigation, recently issued by the Parisian chief of police, will be arrested and subjected to heavy fines.

Use Magnetic Starch—it has no equal.

Amelie Rives Chanler, now the Princess Troubelzkozy, who was in a sanatorium but who has now recovered her health and is cutting a figure in the court circles of St. Petersburg, has begun to draw herower interests amounting to about \$200,000 from her former husband's estate.

The charm of beauty is beautiful hair. Secure it with PARKER'S HAIR BALM. HINDCOURT, the best cure for corax. 15cts.

Representatives of foreign powers at Pekin have asked permission to blockade Tien Tsin.

A return shows that during 1899 41,232 natives emigrated from Ireland, nearly 9,000 more than the preceding year.