

DOES IT PAY TO THIN CORN?
It has been urged by some that it is best to plant many more kernels than are wanted for a stand, then thinning the corn when only four or five inches high, leaving the weaker stalks. In order to compare the results of this method with that of planting only so many kernels as will give the desired number of stalks per acre without thinning, the Ohio university conducted the following experiments: Four-fifths of an acre of land from which the soil had been removed some years previous for making brick, was measured and divided into four equal parts. A strip of uniform width across the plots was laid out, giving an equal amount in each plot. Melilotus or sweet clover was grown on the land the four seasons of 1888 to 1891 inclusive. The melilotus was not cut, but was allowed to grow each year and reseeded the land. A crop of wheat was cut from this land in 1892. Aside from any effect which the melilotus may have had the land was practically uniform in quality and condition. Two plots were planted at the rate of one grain per foot in the rows. The seed was excellent and almost every grain grew. These plots were not thinned. Two plots were planted at the rate of three grains per foot in the rows, and were thinned to practically the same number of stalks per acre as were those on the plots not thinned. The thinning was done July 7, just four weeks after planting, and the corn ranged from one to two feet high. The plots which were thinned yielded 696 pounds of ear corn, while those which were not thinned yielded 812 pounds, a decrease of 116 per cent in the thinning. This was an exceptionally dry season. The thinning probably caused more injury than would ordinarily result.

The Marquis de Bute intends to erect a Roman Catholic monastery for English monks in his property in Jerusalem, and plans for an oratory have been prepared. The building to cost \$20,000.

CALIFORNIA has a perpetual skating pond. There is a lake on the Snow Tooth mountain, at an altitude of 12,000 feet, which is constantly frozen.

"I Suffered from Catarrh"
For more than a dozen years. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken over six bottles and I am now perfectly free from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Catarrh. Hood's Pills are pure vegetable.

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Cures Catarrh. Hood's Pills are pure vegetable.

TOURIST TRAVEL
To Colorado Resorts. The track is perfect, and double over important features. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Catarrh.

DEE'S 98
WASHING RECIPE. Buy it and be surprised.

FREE! Madame FACE BLEACH
This is a new and improved skin treatment. It is a perfect skin treatment.

COOK BOOK
250 PROBS ILLUSTRATED. This is a new and improved cook book.

Patents, Trade-Marks.
This is a new and improved patent and trade mark service.

ONAHHA Business Houses.
This is a new and improved business house.

King Paper Co.
This is a new and improved paper company.

The Farm.
Wheat Supply and Demand. In former days, before the advent of railroads, the local price of wheat depended on the local demand; with plethoric harvests it was very low, with a poor crop it was high, says J. H. Dodge. In one case there were few buyers, in the other few sellers, and there was no surplus to sell. A record of "farm prices of two centuries," in the Wyoming valley of Pennsylvania, illustrates the situation elsewhere. In seasons of usual abundance a common price was 60 to 67 cents a bushel, and in seasons of scarcity 87 cents to \$1 per bushel was charged, and in the first year, 1816, the price went to \$3 per bushel. In the west, before the days of railroads, wheat was often sold as low as 37 cents in abundant seasons, and at two or three times that price in the same localities when the local supply was insufficient. The extension of railroad mileage has been an equalizer of prices.

In the same way the world's wheat supply has been equalized. The surplus of India was formerly placed in this to equalize somewhat the wide fluctuations of "bumper" crops and those of famine years, but scarcely any was exported. In Russia the local surplus was heaped up, but could not be distributed for want of railroads, and was used for stock, or became damaged and was fed to cattle. With the extension of railroads and steamship communication has been so extended and cheapened that the hidden surplus of old lands has been brought out and distributed, giving the impression of an immense enlargement of area, when in some countries there is the stimulus of outside demand had somewhat broadened the fields, and in others better methods had induced greater care and better culture and larger yields.

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and eventually twenty-five bushels per acre, and a population of a hundred, even two hundred millions will feel no lack of bread within the grasp of our own nationality.—Farmers' Review.

Illustration.—On this page we show the Swiss method of slaughtering cattle. The arrangement for slaughtering cattle in the city of Basle is so perfect that a brief allusion to it may be pertinent to the subject of this report. On the Rhine bank, below the city, is a large, newly-constructed abattoir, built by the city government and placed under the care of Director Siegmund, a accomplished veterinary surgeon, who inspects all animals before they are allowed to be slaughtered, and controls all the processes of preparing the meat for market. Dr. Siegmund has invented and put in use at this establishment perhaps the most perfect and merciful instrument yet constructed for killing cattle. It consists of a mask of iron, which fits the forehead of the animal, and is readily attached by straps which are fastened round the horns. In the center of the mask is fixed a steel gun, 10 inches long and of about .38 caliber, the breech being outward and provided with a sliding needle, which fits the forehead of the animal, and is readily attached by straps which are fastened round the horns. In the center of the mask is fixed a steel gun, 10 inches long and of about .38 caliber, the breech being outward and provided with a sliding needle, which fits the forehead of the animal, and is readily attached by straps which are fastened round the horns.

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Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Tramps and Their Signs.
Jim Ward, who signs himself "Chief," writes to the Troy Times: I have just returned to your city, after a tour of exploration down South lasting several months, and reading in your paper an article on tramps and their marks, I desire to be allowed, as a former veteran of that "honorable" body known as "the tramp organization," to correct a few mistakes. I claim that the tramps were the originators of the mystic marks which have been so frequently described in your paper, and although it is possible that some agents—members of another branch of the tramp organization—have since adopted these marks for business purposes, when tramping was good—and that was some years ago—it was understood by us that all houses where the inmates were good for food, clothing or money were to be marked in order to give us little trouble when we wanted to "discharge" and only a meal could be obtained; where a fellow would get the grand lounce an X, expressed it, and for clothing he was marked S; a house where the inmates were friendly, but the dog unfriendly, was marked by a great big D. But at the present day tramps are not guided by these marks, as there are few houses where tramps are regularly fed, and whatever may be said against the tramp it cannot be denied that he has a mark in his hand.

Con's Cough Balm
Is the oldest and best cough balm ever put into anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Hammam's Single Corn Salve
Is the best and most reliable. Ask your druggist for it. Price 10 cents.

Mr. J. Cleburne
Washington, D. C., at the age of 90 years, and the oldest resident of the capital, assisted as a compositor in setting up the first edition of "The Nation" in 1811, and was for many years employed on the "National Intelligencer."

Indigestion
Why spend \$1 for a bottle of medicine when you can get a bottle of "The Nation" for 10 cents? It is a reliable and effective remedy for indigestion.

By the State Comptroller's report
of 1879, it appears that the colored people of Georgia own 541,139 acres of land, which is equal to six and one-tenth acres per poll. This is an increase in holding by colored people from 338,702 acres in 1875, and shows a rapid growth in their wealth.

An Echo from the World's Fair
The Lake Shore Route has recently gotten out a very handsome litho-water color of the "Exposition Flyer," the famous two-hour train in service between New York and Chicago during the fair. Among the many wonderful achievements of the Columbian year this train—which was the fastest long distance train ever run—holds a prominent place, and to anyone interested in the subject the picture is well worth framing. Ten cents in stamps or silver sent to C. K. Wilber, West Pass Agent, Chicago, will secure one.

He Was Safe
"My boy," said a very practical old gentleman, "let politics alone. Never allow yourself to be put in office."

Yes, Father, but know that the office sometimes seeks the man.
"Very true. But you are safe. There isn't one chance in sixty of its finding him if he is a resident of the District of Columbia."

THE SYRAN and Orenberg railway
bridge across the river Volga, Russia, which is just finished, cost \$5,000,000. Where the bridge is built the river is more than a mile wide. The fourteen piers which support the girders are 100 feet above the main level of the waters, and the girders are 304 feet long and 20 feet wide.

Billiard Table, second-hand
cheap. Apply for address. H. C. Allen, 311 E. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

Do You Travel?
YES!
BIG FOUR ROUTE
BEST LINE EAST

Mountains, Lakes and Seashore.
Vestibule trains to New York and Boston.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA THE BIG FOUR ROUTE.
E. O. McCOY, D. B. MARTIN, Gen. Pass. and T. A. CINCINNATI.

TAKE REST GO EAST
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