BLOOD POISON

By ivy or live oak, caused inflammation, eruptions and intense itching and burning on my legs. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and do not have any poison symptoms. I have gained 12 pounds since taking Hood's." C. E. BOHALL, West Union, Minnesota. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. $3 $2.50 $2 $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

A HANDSOME PICTURE FREE. WE WILL MAIL POSTPAID a fine Panel Picture, entitled "MEDITATION" in exchange for 16 Large Lion Heads, cut from Lion Coffee wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for list of our other fine premiums, including books, a knife, game, etc. WOOLSON SPICE CO., 60 Huron St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Davis' Cream Separator Churn, power hot water and feed cooker combined. Agents wanted. Send for circular. All sizes Hand Cream Separators. Davis & Rankin B. & M. Co. Chicago.

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT. $14 Buys our 2 drawer walnut or oak Improved High Arm Singer sewing machine. Easily finished, nickel plated, adapted to light and heavy work; guaranteed for 10 Years; with Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Cylinder Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle and a complete set of Steel Attachments; shipped any where on 20 Days' Trial. No money required in advance. 25,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded machine and attachments. Buy from factory and save dealer's and agent's profits. FREE Cut This Out and send today for machine or large free catalogue, testimonials and glimpses of the World's Fair. OXFORD MFG. CO. 342 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

PATENT ADJUSTABLE MOLINE TREES. NOS. 1 & 2. FOUR STYLES. Warranted to fit any HORSE. AND SURE TO PREVENT SORE BACK. NO 1. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM. H. W. COOPER, MOLINE, ILL.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

EDUCATIONAL.

Worthington MILITARY ACADEMY. For catalogue address REV. J. HEWITT, Lincoln, Neb.

Omaha Medical College. 14th session begins Oct. 1. For Catalogue send to W. O. Bridges, secy.

OMAHA Business College SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING. Oldest and Best Business College in the West. No vacation. Thousands of graduates and old students occupying paying positions. Write for catalogue. F. P. ROOSE, Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA Business Houses.

TWIN CITY DYE WORKS Council Bluffs, Ia., & 1521 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Billiard and Pool Tables, Bar Glassware. Send for catalogue. State City. **SALOON FIXTURES** Billiard Table Co. Omaha

Geo. Boyer, McCoy & Co., UNION STOCK YARDS, So. Omaha. Live Stock Commission Merchants. Correspondence solicited. Market quotations free.

WANTED SALESMEN on salary. $100 to $150 per month, to sell California wines. Send 1 postage stamp for full particulars. M. J. MANIX, 1810 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

Hotel Dellone Omaha, cor. 14th and Capitol Ave., ½ blk from both Council Bluffs & Omaha car lines. Best $2.00 a day house in the state. Fire proof. REED & CASEY, Proprietors.

Silks and Dress Goods The largest and best stock fashionable Dress Goods and fine Laces in America at lowest prices ever known. Samples free. It pays to keep posted. Write to HAYDEN BROS., Omaha.

Cameras $2.50 "PHOTORET," Watch size, loaded for 36 views. Catalog Free. Heyn Photo Supply Co., Exclusive Agents, 1215 Farnam St., Omaha. Everything in Photo Supplies for Professionals and Amateurs.

$10 PERFECTION OUTFIT COMPLETE. Imported Violin, Bow, Box, Rosin Set of Strings, Mute and Instruction Book. Express paid to any railroad town in Iowa or Nebraska. Send express or money order to A. HOSPE, JR., Omaha. Wholesale Music Dealer. Guaranteed to please. Music Catalogue Free.

WALL PAPER 4c ROLL Only $1.00 required to paper walls of room 15x15, including border. Send 10c postage and get FREE, 100 beautiful samples, and guide how to paper. Agents' large sample book $1.00; FREE with a $5.00 order. Write quick. HENRY LEHMANN, 1620-1624 Douglas St., - OMAHA, NEB.

DR. McCREW IS THE ONLY SPECIALIST WHO TREATS ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Weakness and Secret Disorders of MEN ONLY. Every cure guaranteed. 18 years experience. Permanently located in Omaha. Book free. 14th and Farnam Sts., OMAHA, - NEB.

The Farm.

Stable Manure Best.

Some discussion has been going on in southern papers as to the relative value of barn yard manure and commercial fertilizers. The barn yard manures in question resulted from feeding cottonseed meal, bran, corn and other rich foods. One writer dressed his land with it, but came to the conclusion that he would have had better crops if he had put the same money into commercial fertilizers. The editor of the Southern Planter differs with him and says:

No practical farmer was ever yet able to get out of any fertilizer its full value as shown by analysis. This is no reproach to the chemists. It is simply the result of the application of nature's forces to the extracting of the value of the fertilizers, as against the application of scientific methods of analysis used under certain known and fixed conditions. Although our correspondent is of opinion that he could have gotten as good or even a better return on 400 acres dressed with acid phosphate, and costing the same money as the manure applied to the 50 acres, we will undertake to say that he could not have so permanently improved even 50 acres much less 400 acres with that value of phosphate. Sir J. B. Lawes, whom Prof. Massey will, no doubt, admit is one of the finest and most practical scientific farmers in the world, said in one of his annual reports a few years ago, when comparing the value of farmyard manure and fertilizers in practical use, that he could distinctly see where he had applied farmyard manure twenty-five years before, and, therefore, would not venture to say how long such an application would benefit the land, but that the duration of benefit in the use of commercial fertilizers was only for a very limited period. In practice here, most farmers will affirm that the benefit is only to be seen for, at most, two years. An incident in our own experience will tend to support the views of Sir J. B. Lawes as to the lasting and permanent value of farm-yard manure. When we first settled in Virginia we bought a farm in Gooshland. The land was poor, having been badly run down for more than twenty years. Previous to that time it was known as one of the best farms in the county, and carried a heavy herd of stock and produced large crops. We plowed a field and applied 200 pounds of bone to the acre, and sowed in oats. This field was near the house. After the crop commenced to grow a large patch near the middle of the field pushed ahead of all the rest and grew luxuriantly. We were curious to know the cause for this, as the land there appeared to be no better than elsewhere in the field. We asked an old colored man who had worked on the farm when it was in a high state of fertility, and had known its condition every year since that time, if he could tell us the cause. He said: "Yes, sir, that place was where old master had his cow-pen, and it always, when put in crop, makes a good one." Now, this cow-pen had not been on the spot for more than twenty years and yet the acquired fertility of the soil, when it was there, was returning results at the end of that time; and had continued to do so every time it had been called on in the interim. This is entirely confirmatory of our own experience in the use of farm yard manure when made from well-fed stock. It has a value outside that found by the chemists, to which no other fertilizer can compare.

The Yorkshire Hog.

In point of fact, there are really two breeds of Yorkshires, and some claim three, says a Michigan agricultural report. These are known as the large Yorkshire, the small Yorkshire and the middle Yorkshire. The original Yorkshire was a large, coarse hog, flop-eared, long-nosed, long-bodied and slab-sided; slow in maturing, but hardy; growing to an enormous size, and carrying a good deal of lean meat. Many of these characteristics are yet to be found in these hogs, but they have been greatly improved in form, and are now classed as the best bacon hog in England. They are finer in the bone than their early progenitors; their ears much finer; noses shorter, but still quite long, with more of the mole shape than other English hogs, which are generally dished, with a short snout. The modern Yorkshire is a rangy, deep bodied hog, pure white head rather large, ears lopped, rather long in the leg, the back narrow and arched, with a drooping rump. They grow to a good size, are slow to fatten, and always have a good deal of lean meat, or muscle, mixed with the fat. It is this characteristic which makes them prized highly by bacon curers, as their flat sides always have the streak of fat and streak of lean, which makes the proper combination for the great breakfast dish, bacon and eggs. Their hams and shoulders are prized for this same characteristic. The small Yorkshire is a very different animal, except in color. He is a smooth, broad-backed, fine-boned hog, his head finer, much dished, and the nose short and turned up. His makeup shows him to be early maturing and easily fattened, and very similar in form to what is known in this country as the Suffolk. They are not so prolific as the large hog, but with a much quieter disposition, and are apt to fatten so quick as to interfere with their breeding, if fed at all heavily. They are regarded as a family hog in England, where cottagers can only keep two or three, as they turn everything to good account fed to them. They will not bear exposure, and are regarded as rather delicate. The Middle Yorkshire is a product of crossing the large and small breeds, and is hardly established sufficiently to make it breed to a single type; consequently they vary to some extent, both in size and appearance, resembling sometimes one and sometimes another of the two original breeds. They are claimed to fatten more readily than the large, and are more prolific and hardy than the small. They are liked by the small farmers, and are regarded as a profitable breed.

Flowers and Bees.

When the conditions are most favorable the flower sends out a fragrance which attracts the bees. Prof. Gray calls this perfume the flowers' advertisement. The bees instinctively read therein that they are welcome to all the exuding nectar they bear away if they will carry the pollen on their legs and bodies to the pistils, says a writer in Country Gentleman. It has been suggested that honey is placed in the flower to attract the bees. After a bee has found honey in one flower it will be very likely to examine others of a similar appearance. In the spring, when the blossoms first open, many of the bees, very likely the young bees that have never before seen a flower, will be seen examining the leaves, branches and even rough wood of the trunk of a tree, until they find just where the coveted treasure is located. After a bee has dived deep into one blossom and tasted the nectar it knows where to look the next time. It is plain to be seen that flowers were not given their bright colors simply that we might feast our eyes upon their beauty. Nature, that most careful economist, not only deals out honey in small doses, but she places it in the most cunning nooks and corners that the bee may be obliged to twist itself into all possible shapes, around and among the stamens, until the pollen is most surely dusted all over its body and legs. Within the flowers of the barberry there is a contrivance by which on the touch of the proboscis of the bee the stamens spring forward suddenly and shower the insect plentifully with pollen with which it may fertilize some other barberry blossom. The flower secretes no honey until the pollen is ripe and ready to do its work; then the honey slowly exudes into the nectaries, so that the bees may be kept coming and licking it out, in every hour of the day, and the flow of honey ceases just as soon as the pollen is ripened and gone.

Another Test on Milk Fats.

The New Hampshire station has just published a bulletin giving the results of their trials on feeding fat into milk. In part the bulletin says:

In previous investigations to determine the effect of foods upon the character of the butter product, we found the gluten meal produced a very much softer butter than did corn meal. This result was hardly to have been expected, since gluten meal is a by-product from the manufacture of glucose from corn, and it might naturally be supposed that the butters would have the same general characteristics. The fact that the gluten meal fed was very rich in oil (containing 18 per cent), suggested the carrying out of an experiment to determine the effect of oils upon the quantity and quality of milk and butter. In the course of the experiment the following were fed: Cottonseed oil, corn oil, palm oil, cocoanut oil, oleo oil and stearin. No difficulty was experienced in getting the cows to eat these oils in connection with their grain ration, and in several instances a decided liking for them was manifested.

Without going into details, the butter-fat in the milk was at first increased, but later fell off, though the fat ration was continued. The conclusions reached by the experimenters were as follows: The variations in percent of fat in buttermilk were quite wide, and although they are given in the table I will make no comment upon them, as the very small quantities of cream churned probably caused imperfect churning. Now, in conclusion, I think that I may say that this experiment indicates:

That the first effect of an increase of fat in a cow's ration is to increase the per cent of fat in her milk.

That with the continuance of such a ration, the tendency is for the milk to return to its normal condition.

That the increase in fat is not due to the oils, but to the unnatural character of the ration.

That the results in this experiment tend to confirm the conclusions expressed in previous bulletins from this station, that the composition of a cow's milk is determined by the individuality of the cow, and that although an unusual food may disturb for a time the composition of the milk, its effect is not continuous.

Growing Watermelons.

The watermelon occupies a unique place among the fruits of this country. The melon grows from the seed and ripens a crop of fruit in a single season, says a writer in Rural Life. Last year we had ripe melons within ninety days from the time the seed was planted. The watermelon requires no preparation and is eaten without any condiment or dressing of any kind. The best place for the melon patch is in the cornfield with corn on every side to shelter the vines from the wind. Ground that has been in corn the previous year I think is the best, and if it was sod ground all the better. The ground should be naturally warm and dry and slope to the south so as to get the sunshine the whole day. Melons delight and thrive in the sunshine, and the warmer the better. The stalks should be removed from the ground in the fall so that it will not be tramped in the winter and spring by the stock and so get in bad condition. That is very important, as on a good supply of well-rotted manure depends the success of the venture. Plow the ground in the spring at the same time you plow for corn and work it just the same, being careful, however, not to work the melon ground at any time when it is wet. After corn planting, or about the 20th of May, is about the right time to plant the melons. Mark the ground crossways with a marker in rows six feet apart, then with a large plow mark it the other way in rows twelve feet apart, plowing out a deep furrow. Next haul the rotted manure and put a large shovelfull in the furrow at the intersection of the marks, after which fill up the furrow with the plow, plowing several furrows to form a ridge, being careful not to obliterate the cross marks as they show where the hill is to be planted. The ridge should be harrowed down to make a good seed bed. Each hill will need some preparation with the hoe. Plant the seeds shallow but firmly in the ground—twelve seeds to each hill. After the plants are well started thin to two or three to the hill. Have a quantity of air slacked lime on hand and when the plants come up look out for the bugs, and when they appear dust the plants a time or two with the lime, which will protect them. Do not bother the plants much when they first come up with the hoe, but cultivate the melon patch every time you do the corn, plowing over all the gound. One cross plowing will be enough, but they should be plowed the other way at intervals as long as you can get through between the rows without injuring the vines. The hills should be kept perfectly clean from weeds with the hand and hoe until the vines cover the ground.

SAFE IN HER POCKET.

Burglar—Where do you keep your money? Biggsby—Er—it's in the pocket of my wife's dress. Burglar (to pal)—Come on, Pete; we ain't no Stanley explorin' expedition.—Detroit Free Press.

The hen that lays well is one that is moving around and scratching all the time.

With the pure breeds there is uniformity of color, size and general characteristics.

See that your breeders are healthy, vigorous and of good size.

Hiving Contemporaneous Swarms.

The Canadian Bee Journal gives its readers the benefit of some experience in hiving bees when two swarms come out together. "As we walked into one of our bee yards the other day a swarm was hanging on a tree several rods from the apiary. This swarm had issued very early in the morning, probably because the weather of the two previous days had been unfavorable for swarming. As we neared the center of the yard, which contained about two hundred colonies, we saw the foreman run and pick up a wire tent hurriedly and set it over a hive, about which he noticed indications of swarming. The tent was scarcely over the hive before the swarm commenced to issue. After the swarm had about half issued, and the entire wire tent, which is about three feet wide, five feet long and five feet high, was covered with bees, the queen came from the hive, alighted on the front of the wire cloth and crawled up. Soon they all clustered on the top of the wire. Then, in a minute more he raised the tent, lifted out the parent colony, and set another hive with combs in its place for the new swarm to occupy. Then by tapping the wire a little with the fingers on the outside, the bees came down and commenced to run into the hive. In a very few minutes they were all in the hive with their queen. The wire tent was tipped back, the hive carried to its permanent stand, and the parent colony set back on the old stand again. By this means he hived the new swarm on the old stand by merely setting the parent colony outside the tent to catch any stray bees that might return from the fields, and prevent the swarms from uniting with the one hanging on the tree. On the morning of the 17th, as the foreman went into our home yard with some of the students, he found a swarm issuing. He immediately caught the queen and hived them. The work was scarcely over when two more commenced to issue. While getting the wire tent to place over this one, two more rushed forth, and it was evident that they all intended to alight in one cluster. Before he got the tent over one, another started to issue. This one (the sixth) he secured from going in with the others. He might have got the tent over one of the other hives, but as they started to issue he rushed from one entrance to another, catching the queens. He succeeded in capturing three, slipping them into cages and dropping the cages into his pocket. Soon the four swarms clustered together on a tree; then he took a step-ladder, a dipper and a light box with wooden sides and wire bottom, about 16 by 20 inches. Before going up the ladder, he placed hives at intervals in front of the tree; the queens he placed one at the entrance of each hive. He then commenced dipping off the bees, holding the screen under to catch any that might chance to fall, handing each dipperful down to the students, who poured them in front of the hives, dividing them as equally as possible. In a few minutes they were all separated and running into their hives. While they were passing in the queens were liberated and allowed to pass in with the bees. Soon all the swarms were hived separately and set on their new stands, as well as if they had alighted in different clusters and been hived the same as single swarms.

Wheat in India.

A READER of Beerbohm's London List in referring to statements pointing out the increased consumption of wheat in Bengal says: If what is stated there regarding the increased consumption of wheat in lower Bengal applies to India generally, it is open to question whether the supposed surplus has any existence in fact. Has it not rather been eaten up by the Hindoos themselves? The small Indian exports point to that conclusion, and if we had only trifling shipments from a crop of 33,000,000, is it not a "logical conclusion" that we may expect still less from a crop of 29,000,000, especially at the present level of prices? The comment of the editor of Beerbohm's List is as follows: The Ethiopian can not change his skin or the leopard his spots; but the Hindoo can change his food, and despite his invincible conservatism, is changing it. So much, at least, is to be gathered from an address delivered by Mr. James Turner to the members of the Calcutta Wheat and Seed association. During the past three years the local consumption of wheat in lower Bengal has almost trebled itself, having risen from 23,000 tons to 62,000 tons. Meanwhile, the quantities exported have declined. The natural inference is that the natives are abandoning the pulses and inferior kinds of rice upon which they have hitherto subsisted, and are taking to eat a more wholesome grain. The fact affords gratifying evidence of their increasing prosperity.—Farmers' Review.

A PLAN for the completion of the Nicaragua canal by this government, by a new system of financiering, has been introduced in the house by Representative Bryan of Nebraska. While some of the features of Senator Morgan's project are repeated, a great innovation is brought forward by provisions intended to increase the circulating medium of the country, by paying for the stock of the canal company by an issue of legal tender notes, modeled off the greenbacks of 1862. According to the bill the stock of the canal company is to consist of 1,000,000 shares of $100 each, for which United States notes identical in character with those issued under the act of Feb 25, 1862, are to be issued, redeemable to the same extent and in the same manner as the notes of 1862. The secretary of the treasury is to purchase $70,000,000 of the stock of the company and pay for it at par by the issue of the notes described, which are to be kept in circulation as a part of the currency of the country. Six million of the capital stock is to be issued to the government of Nicaragua, $500,000 to Costa Rica, and the remaining $23,500,000 is to be held in the treasury until the government decides whether to purchase it or permit it to be sold by subscription, except an amount not to exceed $7,000,000, to be used by the company in taking up its outstanding stock. Provision is made for an immediate issue of $2,000,000 as a working capital, and the issue of the remainder in quarterly installments as may be necessary to carry on the work of construction.

QUEEN VIC'S VEGETABLES.—Every day of her life, no matter where she may be, whether in Balmoral, Osborne, Florence or elsewhere, Queen Victoria receives from Windsor castle a supply of flowers, fruits and vegetables. Seasons may come and go, but Queen Victoria's green peas are always on hand, while cucumbers, cabbages, French beans, or any other vegetable her majesty expresses a wish to see on her dinner table, are there the following day, whether they be in season or not.

The Household.

E Pluribus Unum.

Tho' many and bright are the stars that appear
In that flag, by our country unfurl'd;
And the stripes that are swelling in majesty there
Like a rainbow adorning the world;
There light is unsullied, as those in the sky,
By a deed that our fathers have done;
And they're leagued in as true and as holy a tie,
In their motto of "Many in one."

From the hour when those patriots fearlessly flung
That banner of starlight abroad,
Ever true to themselves, to that motto they clung
As they clung to the promise of God:
By the bayonet traced at the midnight of war,
On the fields where our glory was won,
O perish the heart or the hand that would mar
Our motto of "Many in one."

'Mid the smoke of the contest—the cannon's deep roar
How oft it has gathered renown;
While those stars were reflected in rivers of gore,
When the Cross and the Lion went down;
And tho' few were the lights in the gloom of that hour,
Yet the hearts that were striking below
Had God for their bulwark, and truth for their power,
And they stopped not to number the foe.

From where our green mountain tops blend with the sky,
And the giant St. Lawrence is rolled,
To the waves where the balmy Hesperides lie,
Like the dream of some prophet of old,
They conquer'd and dying, bequeath'd to our care,
Not this boundless dominion alone,
But that banner where loveliness hallows the air,
And their motto of "Many in one."

We are "Many in one" while there glitters a star
In the blue of the heavens above;
And tyrants shall quail 'mid their dungeons afar,
When they gaze on that motto of love.
It shall gleam o'er the sea, 'mid the bolts of the storm—
Over tempest and battle and wreck—
And flame where our guns with their thunder grow warm,
'Neath the blood on the slippery deck.

The oppressed of the earth to that standard shall fly,
Wherever its folds shall be spread;
And the exile shall feel 'tis his own native sky
Where its stars shall float over his head;
And those stars shall increase to the fullness of time
Its millions of cycles has run—
Till the world shall have welcomed its mission sublime,
And the nations of earth shall be one.

Though the old Alleghany may tower to heaven,
And the father of waters divide,
The links of our destiny cannot be riven
While the truth of those words shall abide.
Then, O! let them glow on each helmet and brand,
Tho' our blood like our rivers should run:
Divide as we may in our own native land,
To the rest of the world we are one!

Then up with our flag! Let it stream on the air!
Tho' our fathers are cold in their graves,
They had hands that could strike—they had souls that could dare—
And their sons were not born to be slaves,
Up, up with that banner! Where'er it may call,
Our millions shall rally around;
And a nation of freemen that moment shall fall,
When its stars shall be trail'd on the ground.

—GEORGE W. CUTTER.

IS SCARLET FEVER DYING OUT?—A singular fact has been revealed by the carefully kept death records in England. This is a steady diminution in the number of deaths from scarlet fever, which fell from 14,275 in 1887 to 4,956 in 1891. No adequate explanation has been offered. As contributing causes, however, Dr. William Ogle finds (1) that the proportion of children to the population materially declined in the decade; (2) that the isolation of the sick and other sanitary practices became more general; and (3) that in some unknown way scarlet fever has been gradually assuming a milder form. The last conclusion is justified by ample evidence. The part played by sanitation has doubtless been of some importance, as may be inferred from the fact that typhoid fever deaths have also been diminishing. Dr. Ogle feels assured that epidemics of scarlet fever will not soon, if ever, again be the scourge to infant life they have been.—Ex.

THIRSTY BABIES.—It seems strange, but true it is, that there are yet in existence young mothers who never give their young babies a drink of water. Water is as necessary to a child's well-being as good food and its bath. Two or three times a day the baby should be given a drink of water, say a tablespoonful, at regular intervals. Try the little mite and see how he relishes it. Furthermore, it will, if given at regular intervals, keep the bowels in good order. The other day, by the way, a prominent physician was called in for a severe case of vomiting and sore throat. He prescribed a tablespoonful of water and one of milk to be taken separately every hour. His patient laughed, but had the good sense to obey, and sure enough, in a few hours she was well enough to get up and attend to her work.

CARE OF WET SHOES.—There are few things more disagreeable than to put on a pair of stiff, brittle shoes that have been thrown aside to dry after a rainy day. Here is a formula that claims to eradicate the trouble: First wipe off gently with a soft cloth all surface wet and mud; then, while still wet, rub well with paraffine oil, using flannel for the purpose. Set them aside till partially dry, when a second treatment with oil is advisable. They may then be deposited in a conveniently warm place, where they will dry gradually and thoroughly. Before applying French kid dressing give them a final rubbing with the flannel still slightly dampened with paraffine and the boots will be soft and flexible as new kid and but very little affected by their bath in the rain.

HOW TO COOK AN OLD HEN.—When so eminent a scientist as Prof. W. Mattieu Williams thought it worth his while to experiment with this somewhat tough subject of gastronomic contemplation, it may not be amiss to profit by the result of his experiment. He took a hen six years old but otherwise in good condition and cooked it slowly in water for four hours, then let it stand in the water until the next day, when it was roasted for about an hour, basting frequently with some of the broth in which it was simmered. It was then pronounced as tender and fine flavored as a young chicken roasted in the ordinary way, notwithstanding the good broth obtained by stewing.—Ex.

CURRANT FLY.—This insect will ruin the currant and gooseberry crops, if once it has gained entrance and is allowed to go unmolested. In its perfect state, it is a small, two-winged fly which lays its eggs on the fruit while it is small. The larvæ enter the fruit yet green and feed on its contents, leaving a small black scar at the point of entering. The affected fruit ripens prematurely and shortly decays and drops to the ground, when on opening then, a small white grub will be found, about one-third of an inch long. Use powdered white hellebore; one ounce dissolved in two gallons of water, spraying the bushes just before they bloom, and again after the fruit has set.—Wm. Stahl.

RECORDING THE TREES.—While it is important that every tree that is set in the orchard should be labeled, this work should be supplemented by an accurate record in a memorandum book. Even where a great deal of care is taken to make them legible and durable, labels sometimes become either indistinct or are lost. A book record is much more reliable, and it has the added advantages that it can be consulted at any time and with but little difficulty; that it shows how many trees, of each variety that is represented, the orchard contains; and also that it indicates in what year the tree was transplanted.—Ex.

GRILLED MUSHROOMS.—Prepared in this way the mushrooms must be large. After washing and peeling, score the tops with a knife and lay them for one hour in a pickle of oil, salt, pepper and lemon juice. Place them tops down on a close-barred gridiron and broil over a clear, slow fire. Serve on toast with a sauce made as follows: Chop the stalks and pieces of mushrooms that have broken in the washing and stew in broth for ten minutes with a little minced parsley and onion. Beat be yelk of one egg with a gill of cream and add slowly to the sauce. Stir the whole until hot without boiling and pour it over the toast.

STRING BEANS.—String, snap and wash two quarts beans, boil in plenty of water about fifteen minutes, drain off and put on again in about two quarts boiling water; boil an hour and a half, and add salt and pepper just before taking up, stirring in one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter rubbed into two tablespoonfuls of flour and half a pint of sweet cream. Or boil a piece of salted pork one hour, then add beans and boil an hour and a half. For shelled beans boil half hour in water enough to cover and dress as above.

BAKED MUSHROOMS.—Toast for each person a large slice of bread and spread over with rich sweet cream; lay on each slice, head downward, a mushroom, or if small, more than one; season and fill each with as much cream as it will hold. Place over each a custard cup, pressing well down to the toast; set in a moderate oven and cook fifteen minutes. Do not remove the cups for five minutes after they come from the oven, as thereby the flavor of the mushroom is preserved in its entirety.

CAULIFLOWER.—Tie up the cauliflower in a coarse tarletan and boil in hot water to which a little salt has been added. Drain and lay in a deep dish with flower uppermost. Heat a teacupful of milk thickened with two tablespoonfuls of butter cut in pieces and rolled in flour; add pepper, salt and the beaten white of an egg, boil up for a few seconds, stirring briskly. Take from the fire, flavor with lemon and pour over the cauliflower, reserving about half the sauce for use at the table.

PARSNIP FRITTERS.—Boil the parsnips, and, when tender, take off the skin and mash them fine; add a tablespoonful of flour and a beaten egg; make into small cakes with a spoon and put into boiling hot lard or beef drippings in a hot frying pan. When fried a delicate brown put on a dish with a little of the fat in which they were fried over them and serve hot.

SCALLOPED CAULIFLOWER.—Boil in a net, then clip into clusters and set, stems downward, in a buttered bake dish. Beat a cup of bread crumbs to a soft paste with two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and four of milk. Season and whip in a raw egg. Butter, pepper and salt the cauliflower, and pour the mixture over. Bake ten minutes, covered, in a brisk oven, then brown.

Seeds in Manure.

It is a prevalent belief that the heating of manure in the heap will kill the seeds of weeds that may be in it, says Rural Life. This is a very unsafe dependence. The heat of the manure is rarely so much as 100 degrees, and almost all kinds of seeds will withstand safely a greater heat than this, especially if the heat is attended by moisture, seeds of weeds seem to be endowed with greater vitality and power of resistance than those of the useful plants, and thus survive when others will perish. Some experiments made during a few weeks past showed that corn, wheat, buckwheat, cabbage and beet seeds withstood a dry heat of 104 degrees in an incubator for four weeks, when planted in a hotbed all grew in the usual manner. At the same time a thermometer placed in a heap of fresh manure marked steadily 85 degrees, while a heap of dry horse manure marked 98 deg., and when opened was found to be fire-fanged in the center. Thus it will not do to depend on the common belief as to the killing of the weed seeds, and the better way is to avoid their mixture with the manure. The heat of an animal's intestines is a little over 100 degrees and yet we may notice that in the excrements of any animal both clover and grass seeds and those of weeds will sprout and grow in the droppings in the fields, thus conclusively proving that 100 degrees is not sufficient to destroy their vitality. This fact will be shown if the droppings of the cows in the late pasture, where the clover was in seed at the time, are now examined, for the young plants will be found sprouting freely in them.

Bread for Chicken Food.

The following method of making bread gives a complete food and will keep for several days: Mix equal parts of bran, shipstuff, oat meal, corn meal, buckwheat meal, and half as much bone meal, intimately together says a writer in Minnesota Farmers' Institute Bulletin. Place in a pot a quart of beans and a quart of rice, with enough water to cook it well. Add a quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls of salt, a teaspoonful of red pepper, and a teaspoonful of tincture of iron. When the rice and beans are thoroughly cooked add a pound of crude tallow and slowly thicken with the grain mixture until thick enough to easily crumble when cold. When adding the grain throw in a little fine charcoal or parched bran. It will be best to make the mixture into cakes and bake in an oven. It can be improved if a piece of beef or a little fresh bullock's blood be added to the beans and rice while cooking. The bread, being well cooked, can be easily digested, and will supply all the requisites of bodily growth. Three times a week a few pinches of sulphur may be given at any one of the meals to a brood.

HER REAL RIGHTS.

Mamie—I believe in woman's rights. Gertie—Then you think every woman should have a vote? Mamie—No; but I think every woman should have a voter.—Harper's Bazar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Admitted to be the finest preparation of the kind in the market. Makes the best and most wholesome bread, cake, and biscuit. A hundred thousand unsolicited testimonials to this effect are received annually by its manufacturers. Its sale is greater than that of all other baking powders combined.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Sound Maxims.

Attend carefully to details of your business.
Be prompt in all things.
Consider well—then decide.
Dare to do right. Fear to do wrong.
Endure trials patiently.
Fight life's battle bravely, manfully.
Go not in the society of the vicious.
Hold integrity sacred.
Injure not another's reputation or business.
Join hands only with the virtuous.
Keep your mind from evil thoughts.
Lie not for any consideration.
Make few acquaintances.
Never try to appear what you are not.
Owe no man anything.
Pay your debts promptly.
Question not the veracity of a friend.
Respect the counsel of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.
Use your leisure time for improvement.
Venture not upon the threshold of wrong.
Watch carefully over your passions.
'Xtend to every one a kindly salutation.
Yield not to discouragements.
Zealously labor for the right.
& success is certain.

Fair and Beautiful Lands Across the Sea Give promise to the ocean voyager of health and pleasure, but there is a broad expanse of waters to be passed that rise mountain high in rough weather and grievously disturb the unaccustomed stomach, more particularly if it is that of an invalid. Moreover the vibration of the vessel's hull caused by the motion of the screw of a steamer, a change of water and latitude, and abrupt transitions of temperature, cannot, without medicinal safeguard, be encountered with impunity. For sea sickness, and prejudicial influences of air and water, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a standard safeguard. Tourists, yachtsmen, mariners, commercial travelers, and people bound on a sea voyage or inland jaunt, should always be provided with it. Incomparable for malaria, rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, sick headache, biliousness and constipation.

NOBODY but his immediate friends cares 5 cents at what hotel a man of brains puts up, but the whereabouts of a sculler, a rower, a walker, or a prize-fighter is a matter of the deepest interest.

When Traveling. Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Gymnastic Training.

The Spartans were rigid in exacting a gymnastic training for youths. Then the girls were expected to be good gymnasts, and no young woman could be married till she had publicly exhibited her proficiency in various exercises.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

ATMOSPHERICAL knowledge no sits thoroughly distributed to our school. A boy being asked, "What is mist?" vaguely responded, "An umbrella."

Billiard Table, second-hand. For sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. ARIS, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

Grief and Business.

[Epitaph in a French Cemetery.]

Here Lies
Mme. Bertrand,
Wife of
M. Bertrand, marble-cutter.

This monument is a specimen of his work. Cost, 1,500 francs.

MICHIGAN LANDS.

Fertile. Cheap. Healthy. And not too far from good markets. The Michigan Central will run special Home-Seekers' Excursions on July 10, Aug. 14, Sept. 18, to points north of Lansing, Saginaw and Bay City at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good twenty days and to stop over. For folder giving particulars and describing lands, address O. W. Ruggles, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Chicago.

QUESTION propounded by the Detroit *Free Press*: "A dressmaker got mad because her lover serenaded her with a flute. She said she got all the fluting she wanted in her regular business."—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.* If she went on that principle why did she get ruffled?

You Don't Have to go 2,000 miles to reach the land of the prune. The irrigated lands of Idaho along the line of the Union Pacific system are capable of producing the class of fruit seen in the Idaho Exhibit at the World's Fair. Why! by stopping in Idaho you'll save enough on your fare and freight to make the first payment on your farm. Investigate.

Advertising matter sent on application. Address E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

A BAD WRECK

—of the constitution may follow in the track of a disordered system. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery prevents and cures all liver and kidney Diseases. It renews the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and allays congestion of the kidneys.

G. W. SWEENEY.

GEO. W. SWEENEY, Esq., of *Hendentown, Pa.*, says: "I was for years barely able to go about. I suffered from liver and kidney trouble, six different Doctors treated me during that time but could do me no good. I give your "Medical Discovery" the praise for my cure. Then, too, my wife had a bad case of Asthma which was cured by the use of this wonderful blood-purifier."

PIERCE'S CURE Guarantees a CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

FREE! Madame Ruppert's **FACE BLEACH**

Appreciating the fact that thousands of ladies of the U. S. have used my Face Bleach, on account of price, which is $2 per bottle, and in order that all may give it a fair trial, I will send a Sample Bottle, safely packed, all charges prepaid, on receipt of 25c. FACE BLEACH removes and cures absolutely all freckles, pimples, moth, blackheads, sallow, tan, acne, eczema, wrinkles, or roughness of skin, and beautifies the complexion. Address Mme. A. RUPPERT, 6 E. 14th St., N. Y. City.

REMOVAL OF STAINS AND SPOTS.

STEARINE.—In all cases, strong, pure alc