A Wonderful Cup.

Baron Charles de Rothschild, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, purchased, not long ago, for the enormous sum of 800,000 francs ($160,000) a silver-gilt cup by the celebrated Jammitzer, which is said to be a marvelous work of art. This sum, according to the *Chronique des Artes*, is, as far as it knows, the largest price ever paid in modern times for a single object of art. The work is the center piece of a table service. The foot is composed of a rock entirely covered with grasses and field flowers, on which desport themselves beetles, little lizards, locusts and snails. From this rises the figure of a woman, emblematizing the earth, and bending in eloquent pose as she supports on her head and her hands a tall chalice, decorated with grotesques and topped by a cover, which terminates in a vase in the form of a baluster, from which springs a bunch of leaves and flowers. The silver gilt of which the cup is made has ornaments in opaque and translucent enamels. The goldsmithery of the sixteenth century is said to offer nothing more finished in execution, and which, though open to criticism, possibly forms the standpoints both of taste and style, has its weaknesses counterbalanced by the wonderful perfection of all its details.

The story of Baron Rothschild's acquisition of the work is quite curious. It formed part of the estate of the late Nuremberg banker, Merkel, who died in 1873, and whose heirs, by common accord, agreed to loan it, together with Albert Durer's portrait of Holchucher, to the German Museum at Nuremberg, of which Jammitzer's *chef d'œuvre* became one of the greatest treasures. Indeed the public, during the years it was on exhibition, thought it belonged to the museum. It was so arranged that the work could not be taken away without joint consent of the heirs and a Ministerial authorization. Some months ago the celebrated art work disappeared from the galleries, to the great astonishment and consternation of the Nurembergers and the country in general. After a while it leaked out that a Frankfort dealer in art objects, the agent of Baron Rothschild, had appeared with the necessary papers from the family and the Director of the Museum had been obliged to deliver to him the cup. The whole affair was conducted with great secrecy, and it is certain that had it been known that the object was for sale the Directors of the Nuremberg Museum, as well as many others, would have competed with the present purchaser for its possession.

THE largest meteoric stone in the world is in Brazil, and exceeds thirty tons. There is in the Museum of Carlton (Melbourne) a meteoric stone twenty-five tons in weight. It fell on a large plain between Melbourne and Kilmore, in 1860, with such force that it sank six feet in the ground.

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FARM DEPARTMENT.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

Scientific Methods of Managing the Modern Farm and Garden—Live Stock, Poultry, Dairy, Apiary and Orchard

Root Crops.

Now the leafy days of June are come and the rush of spring work is about over as regards seeding, we begin to think of getting in some of the crops that bear late in the season. These crops are of the greatest possible importance to all owners of stock, as they furnish feed in the dry fall weather when the grass is parched up and green food at a premium. First in order of importance as a fodder crop comes corn—either sweet or field corn—and we need scarcely remind our readers, says the Farmers' Review, that a good area should be thickly seeded now, either in drills or broadcast, to furnish fall fodder for cows, preference of course being given to the drill method of culture. But it was more especially of root crops that we intended to write, as little attention is yet given to the subject in the west. In Great Britain and Canada roots are the chief "standby" of the stock raiser, no matter how abundantly and profitably he can produce grain. It is true that roots contain some 80 per cent of water, hence would seem to be very poor food; but as the Englishman said: "They be verra fillin'," and afford a succulence that proves most beneficial to heavily fed steers or cows. Years ago it was almost impossible to raise good crops of roots without employing an army of field hands, but now machinery has been so much improved that any farmer provided with the right implements can afford to seed and tend a comparatively large area of roots. The time seems at hand, indeed, when roots will be grown upon every stock-raising farm of the west, the sheep breeders being the first to set the example. No wonder that the sheep men are commencing to raise roots annually, for they have found that this feeding material has more than anything else to do with the production of that splendid quality and finish for which British sheep are celebrated the world over. Mangolds are the most important roots to these men, as they keep well during winter, improving with age and furnishing the needed succulence for sheep at the time most required. Mr. William Gibson of Delaware, Canada, writes in the Country Gentleman that he has had good old roots in his cellar when storing the new crop, and speaks in the very highest possible terms of the mangold for sheep to be used in summer and especially when the grass begins to dry up. As to other roots, the position of the Farmers' Review is well known, having very earnestly advocated the raising of carrots on every farm for the winter feeding of horses. We are also of the opinion that turnips as an adjunct to other food, such as corn, for the finishing off of prime fat steers, pay well for the trouble of raising them as they give a polish and quality to beef that even oil cake will not produce. Now a word or two as to cultivation. We believe the most common cause of failure in the production of a good crop of roots is too early sowing and secondly, poor seed. In our experience but few good crops are obtained from early seeding, for although a good "stand" is often obtained and the plants grow luxuriantly for a time, they are apt to become "spindley" and woody during the hot, dry months, and can not recover in the cool moist days of late fa when later seeded potatoes are "making roots" at a tremendous rate. The land should be put in shape for roots as soon as possible, but the greatest possible care should be taken not to work the land too fine until just before seeding, when it can not possibly be too fine for these crops. When the surface is pulverized very finely months or even weeks before seeding, it is apt to become badly packed during the first heavy rain, and this makes much extra work getting the seed bed in shape again. What is needed is a deep mellow rich seed bed, the surface inch or two of which should be made as fine as possible at seeding time. The seed should be sown in showery weather and the main thing in putting it in is to just cover the seed sufficiently and press the soil well down upon it. Sowing seed in soft, porous, dusty soil and not firming the soil afterward explains many of the failures in raising a crop. The plants should be thinned when in the rough leaf, and after that surface cultivation should be practically continuous.

CHOCOLATE.—Dissolve three tablespoonfuls of scraped chocolate, or equal parts of chocolate and cocoa, in a pint of boiling water and boil for fifteen minutes; add one pint of rich milk; let scald and serve hot.

Fastening Cows.

One of the most important questions connected with the dairy is how to fasten the cows. Wrong methods of fastening without doubt cause a great deal of positive suffering to the dumb brutes, which might be easily avoided by a little thought. Not only so, but cows poorly stabled often lie in filth and make the milkers no end of trouble, and more frequently than not cause the pollution of the milk. We have known of men who had this trouble for years, and believed there was no remedy for it. But by shortening the length of the platforms on which the cows stood it was found that the necessity for uncleanliness was obviated. The dairy readers of the FARMERS' REVIEW will confer a benefit on their brother dairymen by a full discussion of this subject. We would be pleased to receive answers to the following questions:

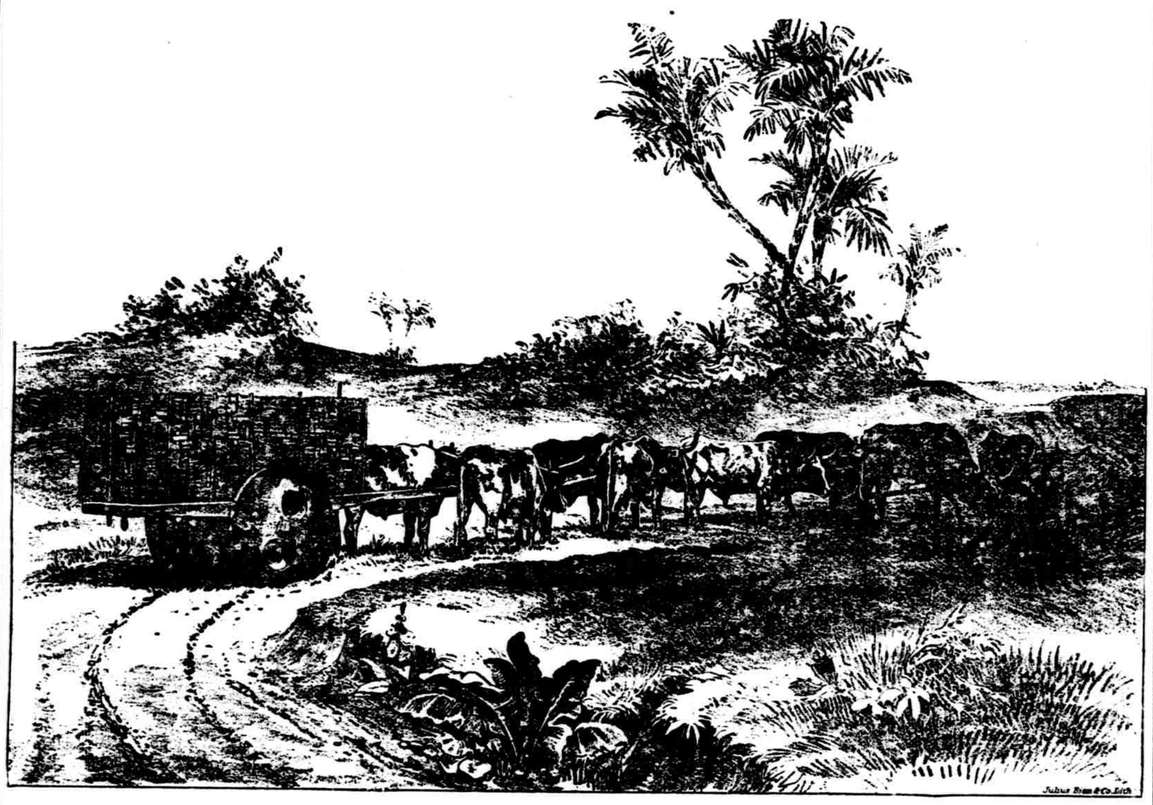
1. What is the best method of fastening cows, taking into consideration the comfort of the animals?
2. What method will keep the cows the cleanest?
3. Is not the custom of fastening cows in rigid stanchions, cruelty to the animals?
4. What is the best length for platforms, considering size of cow?
5. Are partitions between the cows necessary?
6. What should be the elevation of the platforms above the dung-trough?
7. What one point is most important in insuring cleanliness for the cows?

Holding Butter

The season will soon be here when the production of butter will be largely in excess of the consumptive requirements and the problem of where to put or what to do with it will be a serious question to producers and dealers, says Elgin Dairy Report. The unfortunate experience of many dealers the past season will not be encouraging to themselves or others to utilize the splendid storage facilities that have been provided in all the large centers. Then the large amounts of oleomargarine that have been used in place of the genuine article have taken the place of millions of pounds. Those two factors stand in the way of speculation in butter, and just what the effect will be on prices during the early summer and the flush of milk is a question that is being very generally discussed. The fact that production has not kept pace with consumption will be forgotten most likely, and dealers who would under a different condition of affairs invest in butter during June and July will doubtless hesitate before they risk their money, except at very low prices. The low prices for other agricultural products will be used to bear the prices on the products of the dairy, and it will be well for the factory men to keep posted and seek, if possible, a broader market for their goods. Storage butter can now be so well kept that the difference in value between it and fresh made is very small indeed, and as the supply decreases the value of fresh advances more than enough to cover the difference.

FOR washing the trunks of trees to repel the attacks of borers, and to destroy such insects as may be upon them, the carbolic acid and kerosene emulsion is excellent. The kerosene emulsion is made exactly as for any other purpose, except that one quart of soft soap should be substituted for the hard soap, and, without the final dilution, one pint of crude carbolic acid of good strength should be added. When scale insects are on the larger branches, they can be easily destroyed by this wash. The emulsion will consist of 1 quart soft soap, 1 pint kerosene and 2 quarts water, to which 1 pint of carbolic acid is added. Other tree washes contain, instead of kerosene, lime, sulphur, or arsenites, but they are less reliable than the one given above. Where borers are troublesome, however, the addition of a small amount of Paris green to the kerosene wash will render it more lasting in its effects.

THE eminent Prof. McCall of Scotland in a recent lecture on bovine tuberculosis, strongly urged increased vigilance in guarding against infection of the disease. Much more risk to human life, he stated, is entailed by the use of milk and meat of animals infected with tuberculosis than from those affected by pleuro-pneumonia. He expressed the belief, however, that thorough cooking destroyed the bacillus of tuberculosis. He emphatically denounced the sale of milk from affected cows as a means of spreading the disease, especially among infants.



FARM SCENE IN BRAZIL.—FROM FARMERS' REVIEW.

A VALUABLE PASTURE.—There is a man in Chicago who pays $18,000 a year for the privilege of keeping a cow. He is a sane man, a business man, a man of family, and generally respected in the community. His poor relatives call him a freak, and his neighbors shrug their shoulders and murmur things about rich men's whims. The way of it is that he possesses a valuable building lot in a choice residence portion of the city, and having nothing else to do with it, he put a nice little fence around it and quartered therein his pet Jersey cow. The cow was an artistic cow, and harmonized well with the green turf and lilac bushes, so people rather admired the arrangement. One day a man came along who thought he would like to build a house on that particular lot, so he hunted up the owner and made him a spot cash offer of $300,000 for the land. His offer was refused, decisively and politely. "But," remonstrated a relative, aghast, "that would pay you $18,000 a year! Why on earth did you refuse it?" The rich man lit a cigar, and turned a protesting face on the accuser. "Yes," he assented in a puzzled way, "but what would I have done with my cow?"—Chicago Record.

RASPBERRY ANTHRACNOSE—This disease of the raspberry, more commonly known as the raspberry cane rust, is very destructive in most of the northern states. There is a striking similarity of character between the raspberry anthracnose and the anthracnose of the grape. As its common name would indicate, this disease affects the canes, and in older ones it will sometimes crack them to the pith, which of course affects the appearance and growth of the whole plant. The Bordeaux mixture will prevent this disease from getting a start in raspberry patches, and should be prepared and applied as follows: Dissolve 6 pounds of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in 16 gallons of water. In another vessel slake 4 pounds of fresh lime in 6 gallons of water. When the last solution is cooled pour it slowly into the copper solution, taking care to mix the fluids thoroughly by constant stirring. In spring, just before vegetation starts, give the plants their first application, apply the mixture the second time just after they drop their bloom, and the third application ten days later.—Wm. Stahl.

RETAIN THE FLOCKS—We again urge farmers to hold on to their sheep, especially the good ones. The present depression can not last long. There are more and more people to clothe, and the demand for mutton increases. Besides these facts, the farm needs the sheep. They benefit it and should be kept. Whatever may be the causes of the present depression in this industry, they will pass away. They always have before. So great a staple as wool and so important an industry as sheep husbandry can have only a temporary backset. The farmers who have faith in the outcome and hold on to the sheep, will soon see how wisely they have acted. When the better turn of prices come, as it is sure to come, they will be in position to reap the harvest, while those who have acted hastily in getting rid of their sheep will have to pay well for their haste in order to stock up again. Hold on to the flocks.—Indiana Farmer.

THE most important matter in raising the chicks is to give them warmth enough.

IN the breeding of good dairy cows there is always "room at the top." A great deal of talk is made about breeding fine horses for sale, but few farmers make a specialty of breeding first quality dairy cows. Yet the demand for such cows is always good, and generally in excess of the supply. Thousands of town people every year get it into their heads to keep a cow. Such people want a very good cow, and are willing to pay a very good price for her. A medium cow can hardly be sold at any price to town buyers, for the latter buy cows for a luxury, and want a good thing, and know it. Such cows to sell well may generally be 3, 4 or 5 years old. If they have reached their maximum capacity they are judged by that. The town buyer does not want a young cow, giving little milk, with the promise of giving more. Keeping her in the town is expensive, and the townsman can not afford to wait for his purchase to "grow up with the country." But while the farmer is developing her he is getting enough in the way of milk and calves to pay expenses. Altogether we believe that this is an opportunity for the farmer, and a demand that will not be fully met in this generation.

AN association of farmers in Kent county on the eastern shore of Maryland, sent a committee to investigate the profits of market gardening, or truck-farming, as the phrase is, in Lancaster county, Pa. The committee returned to report having seen one farm of eighty acres, from half of which a market gardener sold yearly $16,000 worth of fruits and vegetables, and another farm of twenty acres that yields a gross sum of $8,000 per year. Another market gardener had a profit of $6,000 yearly from six acres, still another sells from $15,000 to $20,000 worth of products from ninety acres. The committee urges the members of the association to give up peach culture and take to market gardening. Such a change of policy means almost a social revolution in a community of aristocratic tradition, where lands have been long in family possessions and where land holding is a badge of respectability. It means the substitution of small culture for large holdings, because few land owners have sufficient capital to undertake market gardening on a great scale.

ALTHOUGH the Japanese form but a very small proportion of the population of the country, numbering only 2,039 in 1890, it appears that there has been some complaint in California and other Pacific coast states of Japanese laborers having come there in violation of United States laws. These complaints have led the Japanese government to issue an ordinance to restrain and regulate emigration from Japan to other countries. Under the new ordinance it is understood no emigrant will be permitted to leave Japan to go to any country where his coming would be in violation of the law of that country.

MORE than 37,000,000 acres of land are infested by the rabbit pest in Victoria, Australia. During the last eleven years the colonial government has expended nearly $2,000,000 in efforts to abate the pest, besides the expenditures of individuals. The rabbits are trapped for their skins, over 150,000 pelts having been purchased monthly in one town. The authorities of some districts have decided to employ phosphorized wheat for the destruction of the rabbits.

SUCCESSFUL PLANTING OF PEAS AND BEANS.—Peas for late use may be planted any time during this month. This vegetable is easily grown and gives, with beans, more of the nitrogenous element of food than do most other garden vegetables. Even in the green state they are highly nutritious as well as palatable foods. Beans can not be planted until danger of frost is past, but it is safe to risk some at the beginning of May, and continue them for late use until July. Peas can not, however, be grown to advantage if planted in June, as they will set their pods during the hot months of July and August and will mildew badly. But by this time beans are preferable to peas, especially after sweet corn comes into the right stage for cooking. Corn and beans cooked together is the Indian dish known as "succotash." For this dish the Lima bean is better than any other.—Ex.

WORMS IN PIGS.—These, says the Rural New Yorker, come from eggs, some of them hatched within the animal, and some outside. This is but one of the different stages through which these insects pass, and is a provision of nature for the perpetuation of the species. The pigs should have a liberal diet of green food, roots, grain and, if possible to be had, buttermilk is excellent. Let the bowels be cleaned by a dose of castor oil. There are several vermifuges, some of them specially adapted to particular parasites. Common salt, where the animals may have access to it at will, is excellent. Oil of turpentine, 10 to 20 grains, calomel one-half to 1 scruple, or asafetida one-half to 1 dram, the dose varying according to the size of the animal, are good. Tartar emetic and sulphate of iron given for six successive mornings, followed by a purge, may be used. Sometimes a concentrated solution used as an injection is of service.

WHICH RACE?—This depends somewhat on the experience one has had with bees and whether he intends to give them a great deal of attention or not. All things taken into consideration, however, I do not hesitate to say that the Italian bee is the best bee in America for general use. It is important, however, to bear in mind that you cannot Italianize your apiary by having a single Italian queen and introducing her to one of our colonies. Unless you intend to get rid of all your black queens, it will hardly pay you to take the time and trouble to introduce one. While I think the Italians are much better than the blacks, yet I do not advise a beginner or a farmer with a few colonies to be in great haste to make any change, for it is much better to learn to handle the bees you have properly than it would be to expend money for Italian queens that may die on your hands.—E. T. Abbott, in Kansas Farmer.

BITTER CREAM—The reason for bitter cream is that it is the result of keeping it too long, or, in other words, of having old cream. Cream kept from thirty-six to forty-eight hours is very likely to be bitter. It is produced by fermentation, which takes place at low temperature rather than high when the change is sufficient to produce bitterness. While there are other causes for bitter cream, as, for instance, bitter weeds which the cows may feed on in the pasture, yet the main cause is old cream. Cream should be churned within thirty-six hours of the time of skimming, and taken off the milk inside of twenty-four hours.—American Farmer.

ACID FOR SUGAR MAKING.

Gases and Water Combined to Form Saccharine.

A very novel method of making sugar has been patented in France by M. Pellegrini. Sugar is, chemically, a compound of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, in such proportions that if carbonic acid, water and certain kinds of illuminating gas could be persuaded to unite, in the proper quantities, the composition of sugar would be exactly imitated. Hitherto, no one has been able to make a sugar by mixing water with two kinds of gas, but M. Pellegrini claims to have succeeded. The apparatus he uses consists of a large block of pumice stone, cleaned by soaking, first in sulphuric acid and then in water, which is set in an iron box, plated with nickel inside. The length of the box is three times that of the pumice stone block, which is tightly fitted into the middle, and pipes are arranged to convey the ingredients to the empty ends of the box, as required. Two of them enter from the sides, and serve to bring carbonic acid and hydrocarbon gas, while another pipe from above, branched so as to reach both empty portions of the box, conveys steam. All the pipes are fitted with valves and pressure guages. Another pipe, at the bottom of the box, serves as an outlet. At first this pipe is closed, as is also the steam pipe from above, and carbonic acid is forced into one end of the box, while ethylene gas is forced into the other, under equal pressure and in equal volumes. A few minutes later the steam valve above is opened and steam forced in under the same pressure. As the gases unite the pressure falls, so that the supply of each must be kept constant. At the end of half an hour the supply of gas is shut off, the outlet pipe is opened and one of the chambers is found to be filled with syrup, containing 25 per cent of sugar. The syrup is drawn off for refining, and as soon as the apparatus is cool it is ready for a fresh charge. The ethylene gas can be obtained by roasting rosin or grease, but M. Pellegrini's patent covers other hydro-carbons, such as petroleum products. The explanation is that the three gases are condensed in the pores of the pumice stone and there unite; but M. Maumene, who has made some experiments, declares this to be doubtful, and in "Cosmos" expresses doubt as to the success of the process.—American Architect.

HUBBY COMES HOME LATE.

Make Him Repeat This and Thus Prove That he Has Been Abstemious.

Men who are accustomed to being out late, and who on such occasions are liable to become slightly tongue-tied, should closely study the following, which was recently printed in the Philadelphia Times:

Six thick thistle sticks.
Flesh of freshly fried flying fish.
The sea ceaseth and it sufficeth us.
High roller, low roller, rower.
A box of mixed biscuits, a mixed biscuit box.
Strict, strong Stephen Stringer snared slickly six sickly, silky snakes.
Swan swam over the sea; swim, swan, swim; swan swam back again; well swun, swan.
It is a shame, Sam; these are the same, Sam. 'Tis all a sham, Sam, and a sham it is to sham so, Sam.
A growing gleam glowing green.
The bleak breeze blighted the bright broom blossoms.
Susan shines shoes and socks; socks and shoes shine Susan. She ceaseth shining shoes and socks, for shoes and socks shock Susan.
Robert Rowley rolled a round roll round; a round roll Robert Rowley rolled round.
Oliver Oglethorp ogled an owl and oyster. Did Oliver Oglethorp ogle an owl and oyster? If Oliver Oglethorp ogled an owl and oyster, where are the owl and oyster Oliver Oglethorp ogled?
Hobbs meets Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs bobs to Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs nobs with Snobbs and robs Nobbs' fob. "That is," says Nobbs, "the worse for Hobbs' jobs" and Snobbs sobs.
Sammy Shoesmith saw a shrieking songster. Did Sammy Shoesmith see a shrieking songster? If Sammy Shoesmith saw a shrieking songster, where's the shrieking songster Sammy Shoesmith saw?
I went into the garden to gather some blades, and there I saw two pretty babes. "Ah, babes, is that you, babes, braiding of blades, babes? If you braid any blades at all, babes, braid broad blades, babes, or braid no blades at all, babes."
You snuff shop snuff, I snuff box snuff.

Repairing a Dog's Spine.

A unique operation has been successfully performed by Dr. James Haley, a veterinary surgeon of New London. A handsome little cocker spaniel was brought to him a short time ago suffering with curvature of the spine as the result of a kick administered by some brute.

The little fellow's back was twisted out of shape and he was practically helpless. His back legs were helpless and he could not move. He was always a sufferer and kept moaning and whining. Dr. Haley thought when he first saw the dog the most humane thing to do was to kill him, but he was such a handsome little fellow the doctor thought he would try to save him.

After administering an anesthetic the spine was straightened and the dog was encased in a plaster of paris jacket, swung in straps and given proper medicine and food. Finally, this week the plaster was removed and the dog stood on his feet for a moment in a surprised sort of way, then he wagged his tail, gave a spring into the air, and, with a loud bark, started off on a dead run in a circle, barking like mad. He kept it up for about ten minutes, and seemed anxious to show every one he was all right.

He is just as good a dog now as he ever was, climbs stairs without trouble, and gets about with just as much ease as any of his playfellows. The doctor is quite proud of his job, and the owner of the dog is, of course, greatly pleased, to say nothing of the dog himself.—Hartford Times.

Artistic Pills.

The fashionable pill par excellence is not orb-shaped, as were those which have held their own for so many years, gagging ailing humanity and making more and yet more opulent the typical medicine man, but are sizeable disks. Now there is nothing new in covering pills of various colored ingredients with a uniform coating of sugar, but it is a new notion to make the same concession to the eye that the confectionery does with his wares, and to tint some of their medicated disks a delicate apple-blossom pink so that, as they are bestowed in glass jars, they are in appearance as tempting and, in fact are, not unlike bonbons of similar size.—Chicago Tribune.

English Journalism in Siam.

Siam has its first English daily newspaper, the "Observer," which is a peculiar-looking sheet, as the advertisements are so thoroughly mixed with the reading matter that it is difficult to disentangle them. The editor seems to have adopted the plan of the late Elliott F. Shepard, as he runs a text from the Siamese sacred classics under the date line. The price of this little four-page paper is $24 a year or "one salung" a copy. The salung, it may be explained, is 15 cents, and four salungs make the tical or bat, equivalent to 60 cents in Mexican silver.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Romantic French Name.

Eli Perkins in New York Commercial Advertiser.

A good old Yankee family from Litchfield county, Conn., arrived at the states to-day. Their names were Abraham, Isaac and Jacob Armstrong. It is strange what solid old Jewish names some of these Connecticut Yankees have. I was telling Secretary Blaine about these curious names to-day, and the ex-secretary told me a story about an aunt of Mr. Cheeney, of Boston, who named her children after names which she found in French novels. "Every child," said Mr. Blaine, "had a romantic French name. One was named Valet--Valet Cheeney." "Where did she get that name Valet from?" I asked. "Well, it was this way. I knew Valet well when I was a boy. I also knew he had a middle name, for he used to write it Valet D. C. Cheeney. One day I asked him to give me his full name. 'My mother got it out of a French novel,' said Valet. 'My full name is Valet de Chamber Cheeney. Pretty name isn't it? And uncommon, too. They spell it in French *Valet de Chambre*.

The Real Demon of the Marsh

Is not a spook, but a reality. It is neither a "bogie" nor a "kelpie," nor any other of those spirits which the credulous have supposed to haunt the banks of rivers and streams after dusk. Its name is malaria, and though invisible, it is very terrible and tenacious when it seizes you. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters drives it away, nor will it attack those whose systems are fortified with the great medicinal defensive agent. The miasmatic mists of early morning, the vapors exhaled at eventide may be safely breathed by those protected by the Bitters. In the tropics where every form of malarial disease threatens the sojourner, and is particularly virulent when developed, the Bitters is the best reliance of the inhabitant. For dyspepsia, liver complaint, lack of vigor, appetite and sleep; for rheumatism and nervousness the Bitters are a sure and safe remedy

A BLIZZARD is the Northwestern name for a gale of wind filled with snow and icy particles as fine as rice powder, with a temperature 10 to 20 degrees below zero. A genuine blizzard is so fierce that you can neither face it nor distinguish objects ten feet away from you. In Dakota and Minnesota during the prevalence of a blizzard farmers only venture out of their houses with girdle ropes around their bodies to enable them to find their way back.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional cure. Price, 75.

"JOHN BULL" is a collective name applied to the English nation. The term was first used in Arbuthnot's satire, "History of John Bull." In this satire the French are designated as "Lewis Baboon," the Dutch as "Nicholas Frog," etc. The "History of John Bull" was designed to ridicule the Duke of Marlborough.

An Echo from the World's Fair.

The Lake Shore Route has recently gotten out a very handsome lithowater color of the "Exposition Flyer," the famous twenty 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. Agt., Chicago, will secure one.

CERVANTES has said, "Every one is son of his own works." This] makes the great Krupp a son of a gun.

Irrigated Fruit Lands.

Did you see the fruit in the Idaho Exhibit at the World's Fair? Nothing finer, first premiums and all raised on irrigated land. It's sure, it's abundant, it's profitable, it's your opportunity.

The country is new, the lands are cheap, and the eastern market is from 500 to 1,500 miles nearer than to similar lands in Oregon, Washington and California.

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

Their Kind of Dog.

Boston Transcript.

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "I need not tell you any further of the duty of cultivating a kindly disposition; but I will tell you a little story about two dogs. George had a nice little dog, that was as gentle as a lamb. He would sit by George's side quietly for an hour at a time. He would not bark at the passers-by nor at strange dogs, and would never bite anybody or anything. Thomas' dog, on the contrary, was always fighting other dogs, and would sometimes tear them quite cruelly. He would also fly at the hens and cats in the neighborhood, and on several occasions he had been known to seize a cow by the nostrils and throw her. He barked at all the strange men who came along, and would bite them unless somebody interfered. Now, boys, which was the dog you would like to own, George's or Thomas'?" Instantly came the answer in one eager shout, "Thomas'!"

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Unshod Horses.

In Mexico, Peru, Brazil and elsewhere, unshod horses are daily worked over roads of all kinds, carrying heavy packs from the interior down to the coast, the journey to and fro being often extended to several hundred miles, and they never wear out their hoofs. The roads are neither softer nor smoother than those of England and Ireland. On the wilds of Exmoor and Dartmoor, as also in the Orkneys and on the Welsh hills, and in many parts of Continental Europe, horses run unshod over rocks, through ravines, and up and down precipitous ridges, yet they never suffer from contracted feet, or from corns or cracks, until they become civilized and have been shod. Differences in the quality of the soil, be it hard or soft, stony or sandy, smooth and slippery, are of comparatively little importance to the horse whose feet are as nature made them. The unshod horse can deal successfully with all roads. In the retreat of the French army from Moscow, the horses lost all their shoes before they reached Vistala; yet they found their way to France over hard, rough and frozen ground. The natural sole of the horse's foot is almost impenetrable. It is so hard and strong as to protect the sensible sole from all harm. And all horses' feet exposed to hard objects are made harder by the contact, provided only that the sole is not pared.—*Sir Geo. W. Fox.*

Karl's Clover Root Tea,

The great Blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation. 25c., 50c., $1.

A Fable.

A Venetian merchant who was lolling in the lap of luxury was accosted on the Rialto by a friend who had not seen him for many months. "How is this?" cried the latter; "when I last saw you your gaberdine was out at elbows, and now you sail in your own gondola." "True," replied the merchant; "but since then I have met with serious losses, and been obliged to compound with my creditors for 10 cents on the dollar."

Moral: Composition is the Life of Trade.—*New York World.*

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

AT a trial of a criminal case, the prisoner entered a plea of "not guilty," when one of the jurymen put on his hat and started for the door. The Judge called him back and informed him that he could not leave until the case was tried. "Tried?" queried the juror. "Why, he acknowledges that he is not guilty!"

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

"I AM the oak; you are the vine," remarked an ardent though silly lover to his Marianne. "Let the vine, therefore, creep around the oak until it reaches the topmost leaves—" "And finds nothing there," exclaimed the heartless beauty.

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

The man who is willing to learn one thing at a time will soon know much.

"A BABE," says a writer, "is a mother's anchor." And he might have added that the mother is the "anchor's" spanker.

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.

hours. Then skim off the yeast and pour the liquor off into another vessel, taking care not to shake it, so as to leave the sediment; bottle it immediately, cork it tightly; in three or four days it will be fit for use.

HELP IS OFFERED

every nervous, exhausted, woman suffering from "female complaint" or weakness. All pains, bearing-down sensations, and inflammations are relieved and CURED by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Haydentown, Pa.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.:

MRS. SWEENEY.

Gentlemen—We cannot sufficiently thank you for the great amount of benefit my wife received from the use of your medicine. My wife had a bad case of leucorrhea, and she used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for it. I cannot praise it above its value. I have a daughter who has been poorly over a year; she is taking the "Favorite Prescription," and is already feeling better, after taking two bottles. Yours, GEO. W. SWEENEY.

PIERCE Guarantees a CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

TOURIST TRAVEL To COLORADO RESORTS

Will set in early this year, and the Great Rock Island Route has already ample and perfect arrangements to transport the many who will take in the lovely cool of Colorado's

HIGH ALTITUDES.

The Track is perfect, and double over important Divisions. Train Equipment the very best, and a solid Vestibuled Train called the BIG FIVE leaves Chicago daily at 10 p. m. and arrives second morning at Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast.

Any Coupon Ticket Agent can give you rates, and further information will be cheerfully and quickly responded to by addressing JNO. SEBASTIAN, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

TAKE A REST —GO EAST GO VIA THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

AMERICA'S BEST RAILWAY.

VISIT SOME of the DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN, LAKE or SEA SHORE RESORTS of the EAST, A FULL LIST OF WHICH WITH ROUTES AND RATES WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SEND 10c. IN STAMPS or silver for Beautiful Litho-Water Color View of the "FAMOUS EXPOSITION FLYER," the fastest long distance train ever run.

C. K. WILBER, West. P. A., CHICAGO.

ENGINE Second Hand, 25 Horse. Will be sold at a great Bargain. Write H. C. AKIN, 511 So. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

Patents, Trade-Marks.

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." PAT