Hope Crushed to Earth

Will rise again in the bosom of a dyspeptic wise enough to substitute for the pseudo-tonics, which have bamboozled him out of his belief in the possibility of cure, the real invigorant and stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The bilious, the nervous, the dyspeptic, the rheumatic alike derive speedy benefit from this hopeful botanic medicine. Persons suffering from indigestion will gain no positive permanent good from the fiery, unmedicated stimulants of commerce, too often used recklessly. The Bitters is immeasurably to be preferred to these as a tonic, since its pure basis is modified by the conjunction with it of vegetable ingredients of the highest remedial excellence. Malaria is prevented and remedied by it, and it infuses vigor into the weak and sickly. A wineglassful three times a day is the average dose.

The Reason.

First Crow—Do you know, I think that small boy Tommy is just a crow like ourselves?

Second Crow—Indeed! Why?

First Crow—His mother asked him why he'd done several things the other day, and what do you suppose his replies were?

Second Crow—I give it up. What?

First Crow—"'Cause."—Harper's Young People.

Intense Headaches

"For four years I have been a constant sufferer. My head ached from morning till night. After trying everything I could think of, the only thing that gave me any relief was to keep my head bound with a cloth to keep the air from striking it. The nasal passages of my head and my throat were very sore and gave me intense pain, expectorating much corrupt matter. I was told that the weight of my hair was the cause of my trouble, and I had it cut off; but this gave me no relief. Reading about a lady similarly afflicted who was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, I began to take it. Before I had taken one bottle I felt greatly improved, and at the end of three bottles was entirely well. I now weigh 240 pounds, which is a gain of 10 pounds in three months." MRS. MARY A. WHITE, Franklin, Indiana.

Mrs. Mary A. White

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM.—Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

"COLCHESTER" SPADING BOOT.

BEST IN MARKET. BEST IN FIT. BEST IN WEARING QUALITY.

The outer or tap sole extends the whole length down to the heel, protecting the boot in digging and in other hard work.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM and don't be put off with inferior goods.

COLCHESTER RUBBER CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$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.

Over One Million People wear the **W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes**

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

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The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

DR. SYKES' SURE CURE FOR CATARRH. TAKEN INTERNALLY AND USED LOCALLY WITH Insufflator. Cured the Dr. in 1870. Has cured thousands since and will Cure you. Send for free book, and symptom blank. Page by mail, $1.00. DR. SYKES' SURE CURE CO., H. CAXTON BLDG., CHICAGO. Sold by all Druggists.

Patents, Trade-Marks, Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

IF THOSE WHO HAVE CLAIMS against the Government will write to NATHAN WICKFORD, Pension & Patent Att'y, 914 F St., Washington, D.C., they will receive a prompt reply.

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Cheaply, Quickly and Comfortably on the Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Excursions. CHEAP, because the rate in Sleeping Car is but $6.00. QUICK, because you travel on the fastest trains that run. COMFORT, because you have a through Sleeper.

Fourteen years' record. Over 100,000 already carried, and all like the service. Car leaves Des Moines and Omaha every Friday via the famous Scenic Route. A special manager goes each trip to care for the many wants of patrons en route. We can't tell you half the benefits in this ad., but for your California trip you should post yourself.

Address, JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., C., R. I. & P. R'y, Chicago.

OMAHA Business Houses.

OMAHA Business College. SHORT-HAND AND TYPE-WRITING. Oldest and Best Business College in the West. No vacation. Thousands of graduates in good student-occupied paying positions. Write for catalogue. F. P. KOUTZ, Omaha, Neb.

Health Book FREE to mothers and daughters. Their needs, diseases, and how to treat them. Address VIAVI CO., 346 Bee Bldg, Omaha.

DON'T RUIN YOUR STOVES Write at once for **STOVE REPAIRS** Omaha Stove Repair Works, 1209 Douglas St. Omaha

Keep the Children Busy.

Teach children to do little things about the house. It trains them to be useful, not awkward, in later and more important affairs; it gives them occupation while they are small, and it really is an assistance to the mother in the end, although she always feels during the training period that it is much easier to do the thing herself than to show another how. This last excuse has done much to make selfish, idle, unhandy members of an older society, and should be remembered, in its effects, by the mother while her little ones are beginning to learn all things, good and bad, at her knee. Occupation makes happiness, and occupation cannot be acquired too young.

A Capacity for Tears.

A capacity for tears—abundant, warm and ready ones—is, says a physician, one of the surest preservatives of feminine beauty. It is a grievous mistake to think that tears can injure the sweetest eyes or dig furrows in any face when their rain is fresh and most frequent. They are the natural outlet of emotion, a sort of liquid lightning rod in which excitement and passion is most easily and rapidly dissipated. Sweet Alice, that wept at a frown, retained until late in her career rounded contours, unfurrowed brows, dimpled lips, shining eyes and her hair so brown. So do nearly all weeping women who can let rivers of hot, salt tears course down over their cheeks. It is she who keeps up a power of thinking who has few tears to shed, and these flow with an effort whose facial lines and gray hairs come early. A capacity for tears, says the Boston Journal, is worth cultivating, since not only does a lack of them score heavily against one's freshness of face, but has its marked effect in general temperament. The women who weep easily have correspondingly light hearts, tender, demonstrative and impulsive ways, and a charm the dry-eyed women lack. —Chicago Herald.

Milk in the Sick Room.

When a milk diet is prescribed for one who has an acid stomach, it is often best to add a little lime water to it. Lime water is made by turning two quarts of hot water over a piece of unslacked lime an inch square. When it is slacked, stir and let stand over night. In the mornihg pour off as much liquid ys is clear and bottle it. To half a pint of milk add a teaspoonful of lime water. Lime-water tablets ready for use are to be found at most pharmacies. Albumenized milk is made by putting the whites of two eggs in a glass jar with one pint of milk, and shaking them thoroughly.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

Green Bone as an Egg Producer.

Fresh cut green bone as an egg producer is attracting deserved attention from all our progressive poultry growers. In addition to producing a large increase in eggs, it is thought to stimulate and invigorate the fowls during the molting period. Broiler raisers say that chickens mature much earlier when fed liberally with cut bone. The phosphate of lime, the nitrogenous elements, the rich juices so abundant in a soluble and easily digested form, which are almost wholly lacking in dry bone or scrap, may perhaps account for such results. To derive the greatest benefit it is essential that the food be fresh and sweet. In order to insure this, a bone cutter is a necessity, and where large flocks are kept a good one will soon pay for itself in eggs alone.

HOOD'S ON TOP.

A Mammoth Edition of Beautiful Calendars for 1895.

[From the Lowell, Mass., Morning Mail.]

Hood's calendar for 1895 may now be obtained at the drug stores and every one who gets one secures "a thing of beauty." Indeed, in the novelty of the design and the exquisiteness of the coloring, the calendar surpasses all previous issues, just as Hood's calendars have for many years surpassed all others. The calendar is formed in the shape of a heart and is ornamented with two beautiful child faces which have always been charming features of Hood's calendars. On the right is a representation of "Winter," the sweet little face with light brown eyes peeping out from a dainty cap, while the snow flakes are falling all about. The face on the left is a picture of "Summer," and is lighted with blue eyes and the head covered with bright flowers. The shades are perfectly blended, and the whole picture is surrounded by a tasty border. The design was made by Miss Maud Humphrey, one of the most gifted and celebrated water color artists in the country. The calendar gives the usual information concerning the lunar changes, and upon the back is printed a table of astronomical events especially calculated for C. I. Hood & Co.

The calendar is issued to advertise Hood's Sarsaparilla, Hood's Pills and the other preparations of the firm, and is regarded as most difficult to manufacture, its novel shape being such as no other concern has ever undertaken to produce in large quantities. It was necessary to purchase several additional machines especially for this job, so that there was a very large amount of machinery and a whole regiment of people employed in this branch of the extensive business at the big laboratory in Lowell. During the five months when the calendars were being made there were actually employed every day in this part of the work at the laboratory six printing presses, one bronzing machine, four eye letting machines, seven wire stitchers, eight large paper cutters and 162 persons. At the beginning of the work this large force was able to produce about 100,000 calendars a day and for several weeks toward the close the daily production amounted to 140,000 calendars. The edition of Hood's calendars for 1895 was 10,500,000, or about 2,500,000 more than last year.

This, of course, is an immense number, but the general reader has only a faint conception of its magnitude unless he is reminded that the little 500,000 added to the ten millions is considered an enormous edition by many of the largest advertisers in the world. If the calendars were laid down in a single line, they would reach almost one thousand miles, and if the different pieces in the calendar pads were laid in this way they would extend almost three thousand miles, or from New York to Liverpool. For the past eight years, Hood's calendars have exceeded in number every similar publication, but it was hardly dreamed that they would ever come up to the mammoth edition which was demanded this year. Lowell has long been proud of this great industry which has given her almost a world wide reputation, and it is a matter of no small importance that so many of her people find pleasant and profitable employment in the work of making and advertising the great blood purifying medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, whose actual cures in every part of the country have been the wonder of the medical profession and have caused many hearts to overflow with gratitude.

Those who are unable to obtain Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendars at the drug stores should send six cents in stamps for one, or 10 cents for two to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The human skeleton, exclusive of the teeth, consists of 208 bones.

An old bachelor is the tramp of society.

It makes an honest property holder nervous to hear a fire bell ring.

It is not hard to forgive a lie told with good intent.

Eminent positions make great men greater and little men less

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up to Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Oats and Vetches.

Referring to the number of Nov. 7, I notice that the attention of readers is called to a mixed fodder, consisting of a mixture of vetches and oats, which, as stated, is extensively grown in Canada and Nova Scotia. This same mixture, to which is sometimes added a sprinkle of barley and peas, is very common in Germany, where it is grown on almost any farm. It is especially grown in large quantities on the large dairy farms in Schleswig-Holstein. The common vetch, if grown alone, is unsatisfactory. It does not yield well. It either grows scanty or rank, according to the conditions of the soil, climate, etc. If rank the vines are not so well liked by the stock, and growing from 6 to 14 feet in length and laying flat on the ground, are very troublesome to mow. The vetches and their vines taste bitter, and if fed freely to cows, will give to the butter a bitter taste and tend to stop the flow of milk in cattle, sheep and mares. If the vetches are mixed with oats, these properties become, however, very valuable. It is well known that ground oats fed to cows will cause a good flow of milk, though at the expense of flesh, but by mixing the oats in proper portions with the vetches, the desired results will be obtained. The vines of the vetches are very nutritious, especially when properly cured, and make, mixed with oat straw, a good fodder much liked by all kinds of stock. In order to make a good crop, the common vetch requires a cool and moist climate and a well prepared, low, moist and humus soil. On high, rather dry and light soil, the vetch does not thrive well, and it requires a liberal application of well rotted manure to grow it in such soil. The pea gives on this kind of soil decidedly better results. If a good growth of the vines is desired the vetch or mixed fodder should be first in the crop rotation after the application of manure; if the yield of the seed is the principal object it should be second. For instance, crop rotation in Schleswig-Holstein:

1. Summer fallow, manured.
2. Wheat.
3. Barley or oats.
4. Mixed fodder, manured.
5. Oats.
6. Clover, one cut.
7. Pasture.
8. Pasture

On a large farm of 3,000 acres near Berlin, where 150 cows were stabled the whole year, 200 acres near the cow stable were selected, to raise the necessary green fodder, with the following crop rotation:

1. Mixed fodder (heavy manured).
2. Rye.
3. Beets, turnips, etc., (manured).
4. Oats.

On a farm in Mecklenburg, where the yield of the seed was the principal object, the mixed fodder stood second after the application of manure.

1. Summer fallow (manured).
2. Wheat.
3. Mixed fodder.
4. Oats. etc.

The proportions in which vetches and oats have to be mixed for seeding, depend upon the results which it is desired to obtain. If it is intended to cut the fodder green to be fed to stock in summer or for making hay, the vetches should predominate; if intended to be fed as grain, the mixture should contain sufficient oats for the support of the vines of the vetch. The sun will have more access to the leaves and vines of the vetch with a corresponding increase of the quality and quantity of the seed. In the former case 2½ bushels of oats and 1½ bushels of vetches is a good mixture, or if the soil is rather light 2½ bushels of oats, 1 bushel of vetches and ½ bushel of field peas; in the latter case, 3 bushels of oats to 1 bushel of vetches can be recommended. Where summer rye will grow, part of the oats may be substituted by it. For light, sandy soil, summer rye and peas give excellent results. Different varieties of grain if sown in combination do not generally yield as much per acre as does a single variety, because the period of ripening in each may be different. The fodder is harvested when the grains of the prevailing variety are ripe, and, therefore, the mixture contains grains which have not entirely ripened, and those just developing. However, mixed fodder is a pretty certain crop, for a variety of plants with different demands as to the elements of the soil, do easier find the necessary food for their development than a single variety does; and then a mixture of plants is always preferred by all kinds of stock, and if the mixture has only passably well grown the soil is in a good condition for the reception of the seed for the next crop. Where help can be obtained in winter at reasonable wages, it will be advantageous to flail the mixed fodder instead of running it through a steam thrasher. On the large dairy farms in Schleswig-Holstein, from two to four laborers, according to the size of the farm, commence to flail in fall as soon as the cows are stabled for the winter, to keep them supplied with mixed fodder and oat straw. By flailing all the most nourishing parts of the vines, as the blossoms, leaves, fine stems, etc., are preserved, whereas, if run through a steam thrasher they are almost pulverized and lost; and by flailing not more than the cows will eat at a time, all unnecessary handling, which is always connected with a loss of the best parts of the plants, is avoided. Considering the value of mixed fodder, it should be one of the products of every farm. It can be fed at all seasons either as green fodder, or hay or ripe, and it will yield good returns, when almost any other grain on account of unfavorable weather, fails to produce a fair crop. Henry Winckelmann in Farmers' Review.

Northwestern Iowa Horticulturists.

The annual meeting of the Northeastern Iowa Horticultural society was held in Mason City, Iowa, Nov. 27, 28 and 29. In spite of the short fruit crops the past season, there was a very fine display of apples on the tables. The attendance was large and all were hopeful for a better crop next year. Officers were elected for the next year as follows: President, W. A. Burnap, Clear Lake; vice-president, J. M. Elder, Concord; secretary, Elmer Reeves, Waverly; treasurer, Edson Gaylord, Nora Springs; director of First district, J. B. Mitchell, Cresco; Second district, C. F. Gardner, Osage; Third district, S. W. Ferris, Bristow; Fourth district, C. H. True, Edgewood. Hampton was selected as the next place of meeting. We present some points gleaned from the papers and discussions:

Several strawberry growers complained of damage from white grub. The best way of avoiding this trouble appears to be rotation of crops. Only two crops should be taken from the same patch and some growers take only one. The ground should be well cultivated the year before planting and kept clean. Fall plowing is best in preparing the ground. Warfield retains its hold on popular favor, with Beder Wood as a fertilizer. Several growers spoke highly of Michel's Early as a fertilizer, others said it was not productive enough.

C. G. Patten of Charles City told of a row of plum trees in a garden where they were well cultivated throughout the season. These matured a full crop of fine fruit in spite of the extreme drouth, while in another row cultivated only once, the crop was much inferior and nearly all dried up.

G. A. Ivins of Iowa Falls urged the value of frequent renewal of bearing canes of grape vines. Canes should be cut out at four years old and replaced by young canes from the root. This makes winter protection much easier than with old stiff canes. By this method of pruning and by laying down and covering vines with earth for winter protection, he has had good success in raising several of the Rogers' hybrids, especially Gaertner No. 14, Barry No. 43 and Agawam No. 15. All of these are of choice quality; the vines must be planted intermingled in vinery and with other varieties such as Worden and Concord to insure proper fertilization.

For the main crop for market the reports showed that Worden, Moore's Early and Concord are still most in favor. Janesville has many friends as a very hardy variety that will bear without winter protection; some condemn it on account of poor quality, but it is good for culinary use and fairly good for eating out of hand when fully ripe.

All the discussions and reports showed the necessity of very frequent cultivation in seasons of drouth. In many cases this cultivation makes the difference between a good crop and total failure.

Winter protection of small fruits was also strongly insisted upon. Raspberries and blackberries should be laid down earlier than is usually supposed. Mr. Wells had laid them down early in October after growth stops and after the first two or three frosts. The canes at this time are much more pliable. A spadeful of earth should be removed on the north side if plants are in north and south rows, the canes bent over to the ground and covered entirely with earth. They should be bent in the root, as the canes themselves can not be bent much. Ancient Briton blackberry is best, as it is much easier laid down than Snyder. The Older blackcap raspberry was highly recommended, although some complained of its weakness of cane. Shaffer's Colossal, although suffering in dry seasons, is still considered a profitable variety.

D. J. Purdy, after traveling over many parts of the west, urged that not enough trees are being planted to supply the coming demand for apples. Fruit in abundance is essential to health. We must have more fruit or more doctors.

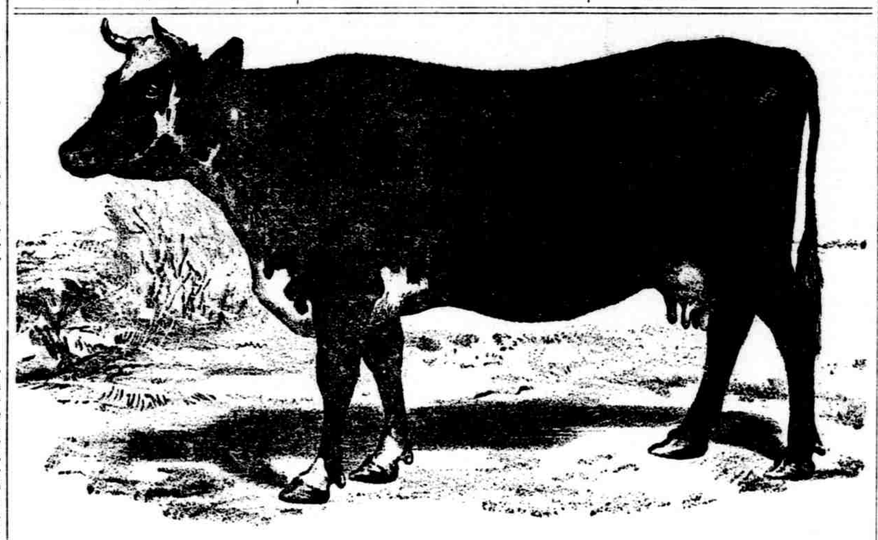
M. H. Nickerson of Nora Springs, in a paper on Orcharding recommended Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Hibernal, Whitney, Tetofsky, Melinda. The discussion added Longfield, Anisim, Patten's Greening and several others.

"The cheapest way to obtain an evergreen windbreak" was discussed by C. E. Gardner of Osage. This way is to get two-year nursery grown seedlings and grow them in beds four feet wide with raised edges so as to permit perfect drainage; plant ten to fifteen trees in a row across the bed and rows eighteen inches apart. Set plants with a dibble. Don't water, but hoe them very often. Scotch pine makes the most rapid growth. When two to three feet in height remove to permanent position, taking care not to expose the roots to the air and sun. A very few minutes' exposure of roots to wind and sun is often enough to kill an evergreen. The sap is resinous and once dried no amount of soaking will restore it to the normal condition.

In a paper on "The Future of Our Native Plums" by Prof. J. L. Budd, the great advances made in the culture and improvement of our native plums were described. Some of the best varieties for general culture are Wyant, Wolf, De Soto, Hawkeye, Cheney, Keith, Forest Rose, Milton, Maquoketa. It is found that they find a quick sale on the markets in competition with the best European and Japan varieties. Such choice natives as those mentioned have been the outgrowth and selection from the plum thickets in a few years, and they form a grand foundation for future improvement. Already some fine hybrids with European and Japan varieties have been originated by Luther Burbank of California and at the Iowa agricultural college.

"Horticulture in the Public Schools" was discussed by Prof. N. E. Hansen of Ames, who has traveled extensively in Europe studying horticulture. In Europe, and especially in Germany the subject is taught in the public schools. A garden and nursery of fruit trees and plants is connected with every country school house, in which the pupils are taught the elementary operations of horticulture, such as budding, grafting, pruning, transplanting and seed sowing. There is great need in America of more general dissemination of knowledge concerning the culture of fruit trees and plants. A beginning could be made in this country by introducing such reading matter into the courses of supplementary reading. Later the school grounds could be planted with suitable trees and plants.

Elmer Reeves of Waverly presented a paper on the Sand cherry found wild in many parts of the northwest. The fruit varies greatly and on many plants is desirable and useful for culinary use. This is a very promising fruit and will be greatly improved in the near future.—Farmers' Review.



A FLEMISH DAIRY COW.—FROM THE FARMERS' REVIEW.

Bees and Fruit.

At a Farmers' Institute in California, A. J. Cook said: There are a few facts regarding bees which are not generally known, and which ought to be understood and appreciated by all, especially in a region where fruit growing is the leading industry. Bees never injure plants while in bloom; indeed, the blossoms exist for the very purpose of attracting the bees, and without the bees or other sweets loving insects to pollinate the flowers, many of our most valued fruits would fail to produce. I have proved conclusively the present season that some varieties of plums, oranges and olives are wholly sterile to their own pollen, or to pollen of the same variety of fruit, while other varieties are largely so. Apricots and navel oranges alone, of all the fruits I have experimented with, were entirely fertile with their own pollen. It is true that other insects than bees will do this work of pollination; but no other insects can be depended upon. Seasonal peculiarities and insect or fungoid enemies may so deplete—often will so deplete—the numbers of other sweets loving insects that they will be wholly inadequate to this great accomplishment. Bees, if in the region, can be surely counted on to effect pollination, in all such countries of genial sunshine as California. Again, it is just as positive that bees never attack or pierce sound fruit. If over ripe fruit bursts, or if wasp or bird break the skin, then the bees are quick to sip the oozing juice. Thus the honey bee is not the first aggressor, but the waiting sentinel to discover the leak and prevent waste. There should be no quarrel between fruit and bee men. Each is a genuine and substantial aid to the other. The apiarist needs the nectar secreting bloom of the orchard, and the pomologist must have the pollinating bees to secure the largest fruitage.

Concerning New Feeds.

New feeds are continually being put upon the market, and the farmer and dairyman should be a little cautious about taking up with them. Generally wonderful things are claimed for them, and the buyer is led to believe that he can obtain results that will justify him in paying a pretty price for the feed. He is made to believe that this price is far below the market value of the product. Such representations are nearly always falsehoods, pure and simple. There are doubtless no better feeds than those the farmers already know and have used. On this page we print a communication from the Pennsylvania experiment station on the value of a new feed called "cotton seed feed." We do not know how much the projectors claim for it, but unless the claims were above its true value there would appear little chance of it selling at the price named. As will be seen by reading the article in question, the station sets its value below that of some of our common feeds, though it costs much more.

Manipulating Duchess of Oldenburg.

The Rural Northwest says it is astonishing how many people there are who can be imposed upon in the matter of purchasing fruit trees, mentioning a farmer who bought Duchess of Oldenburg from an eastern nursery, paying 75 cents each for the trees. The salesman who sold them led the man to believe that the Duchess was a new and rare variety which could not be obtained from Oregon nurserymen.

SPRINKLE a little stone lime in your stock tank and not a particle of green scum will form in the water. When the lime loses its strength and the scum begins to form, which may be twice during the season, wash out the tank and repeat the dose. It is cheap, not only harmless, but wholesome, keeps the water sweet and saves work.—Ex.

TRY a combination of breed, feed and good care generally in the dairy.

GAS MOTOR ON SHIPBOARD.

A 350-Ton Craft Which Moves Along Without Noise or Smoke.

A novel method of using coal gas in navigation has been successfully tried at Havre, France, by Mr. Capelle for a syndicate of capitalists. An iron boat of 350 tons was built, a vertical gas motor of forty horse power furnishing the power. Coal gas, compressed to a pressure of 1,400 pounds per square inch, is stored in steel tubes placed between decks, and a regulator situated between the gas reservoir and the motor reduces the pressure of the gas entering the motor to the flow ordinarily required. Trials have been made with the boat in the presence of the Mayor of Havre, and the harbor officials, and the result was absolutely conclusive.

This new boat, christened L'Idee (The Idea), has been over the course from Harfleur to Rouen, and behaved perfectly. It was a source of wonder to all to see her wending her way among the large vessels in port at full speed without noise and without smoke. The captain has full control over the vessel from the bridge. He can change her course, slacken or increase her speed, and stop or even go backward almost instantaneously, thanks to the reversible screw.

Before long a flotilla of sixty similar boats will perform a regular service between Paris and Havre and Paris and Creil. Gas works are building along these routes and will supply the gas according to the needs of the service. The cost of power will be more economical than any other; but the chief saving will be effected in the comparatively small room taken up by the motor, allowing considerably more freight to be taken in. A remarkable fact worthy of notice is that pure coal gas compressed to a pressure of as high as 2,000 pounds per square inch does not show an appreciable condensation.—La Nature.

Elephant and Rat.

That a rat should put an elephant to wild and ignominious flight seems more absurd even than that a mouse should terrify a woman; but there may be cases, as a recent occurrence at San Francisco seems to prove, in which a rat has an elephant at a decided advantage.

An elephant named Jess, belonging to a menagerie which was recently at San Francisco, is well known as one of the most docile elephants in America. She is very large, but has always been as gentle and manageable as was the great Jumbo himself, the king of elephants, who was never so happy as when carrying children on his back.

This being her disposition, Jess' keepers were greatly astonished one morning to see her break her chains, rush madly about, upset cages and everything that came in her way, escape into the streets, and apparently engage in a mad pursuit of people there.

Though Jess appeared to have become suddenly crazy, her keepers pursued her as best they could, and presently found that she really wanted to see them. Then they perceived that she was not the victim of rage, but of terror.

Her chief attendant, approaching very near, saw some small thing projecting from the extremity of her trunk. He seized it and pulled it out, and then very quickly threw it away. It was a live rat!

This animal had somehow crept into Jess' trunk, and the elephant had been unable to get it out. As soon as she was relieved of the rat, she made every sign of gratitude to her keeper, and permitted herself to be led back to her place in the menagerie.

Using Locomotives to Lay Pipes.

A great engineering scheme made a start toward success here to-day. The plan is to lay an 8-inch iron pipe under the Detroit river to bring natural gas from Canada to this city. On the American side at a trench running down to the river.

This was lined with a wooden trough lubricated with soft soap. In the trough lay the main. At the river end of the main was a conical plug designed to keep the water out and serve as a sort of plowshare for turning aside the soft mud of the river bottom for the main as it is hauled across.

Attached to the end of the cone was the great steel cable which had been strung across the bottom of the river. On the opposite side of the river was a huge snatch block, through which ran the other end of the cable, and was then attached to three locomotives.

By means of tug whistles the signal for the locomotives to start was made. It took but a moment to hide 400 feet of it in the river. This afternoon a second section of 500 feet was attached and the engines again started, but they had not gone far before they stuck.

Another one was then brought into play, and the four moved along nicely. The weight of the pipe will be 150 tons or about twice the weight of the average locomotive.—Detroit Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Spoiling a Fine Old Legend.

Can you leave it alone? applies with special point to mounds in which it is supposed that ancient Britons and such-like bygone people have been buried. In Parliament Hills Fields there is a mound, and tradition had it that Queen Boadicea was buried there. Everybody is in association of ideas, probably a good many people visiting these fields had conjured up before their eyes the queen in her chariot gallantly resisting the Romans. Alas! in an ill-advised moment some antiquaries were allowed to grub for her British majesty. They did not find her nor did they discover anything beyond that she could never have been buried there. Thus an interesting and suggestive legend has been destroyed. I trust that in future that we shall take tombs of departed worthies for granted, instead of investigating them. —London Truth.

Unfortunately Placed.

Bishop Wilberforce was much beloved in Yorkshire, and in Hull the house where his boyhood was spent has always been regarded with reverence. With the Wilberforce monument, however, which stands near St. John's church, an absurd incident is connected, one which vastly amused the good bishop.

By some unlucky chance the statue of William Wilberforce the great man on the top of the column, was so placed as to face some noted wine and spirit vaults, while its back was turned toward St. John's. Some sailors saw the joke first and managed to scribble on the pedestal:

So, Billy Wilberforce, thou'st left us in the lurch;
Turn'd thy face to the ginshop, and thy back to the church!

It is strange, but a fact, nevertheless, that those candidates ran best who had a walkover.

It is a mistake to suppose that people hate to be laughed at. Look at the low comedian, for instance.

He—Why is justice represented as a woman? She—Because her work is never done.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

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

Humans for Fish.

It is rather late in the season for a diversion that has been introduced by some sportsmen at Plymouth, England, but for the satisfaction of clever fishermen who like to add aquatic sport to catching fish over here, this is what was done, under the alluring head of "Capturing Human Fish." The angler, who in this case was a clever salmon fisherman, sat in a boat with a salmon rod in hand, and dropped his bait in the water.

The hook was taken by an expert swimmer, who attached himself to the line by means of a belt. Then followed an exciting contest. The fisherman played his fish and had a difficult task to accomplish. The line was stout and the swimmer could not break it, although he got foul of several obstacles: at length he was brought close to the boat and was landed.

This contest was said to have been perfectly genuine, as both fish and fisherman did their best to win. Next summer try how such sport goes. It has the merit of novelty at all events.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that can not be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

California's Bonanza Kings.

The death of ex-Senator Fair leaves Mackay the only survivor of the four famous owners of the Bonanza mines.

The rise of these men to splendid fortune was phenomenal in its day, although the east has furnished examples of sudden riches far exceeding theirs in the last few years. Fair was the best equipped of the quartet in the beginning. He was a civil engineer of uncommon ability. Mackay ran a boarding house. Flood and O'Brien were saloon keepers. But once in business, all four developed extraordinary business acumen. It is estimated that their mines yielded not less than $200,000,000. How it was spent the gossip papers of San Francisco, the records of divorce courts and the scandal mongers of Paris can attest.—Chicago Post.

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.

An Unclean Trade.

One of the dirtiest of trades is that of the weaver of rush chair bottoms. A well made rush bottom will last a long time, and the demand is not great, though their use is reviving. The rushes come to the weaver still soiled with some of their native ooze, dry and dirty. The preparation for the work requires the wetting and twisting of the rushes, and in this process muddy streams are wrung out, and make dirty puddles on the floor. It is just possible that malaria germs lurk in the rushes.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

Best Way to Cook Cranberries.

One quart of cranberries, one pound of sugar, one pint of water. Wash the cranberries, then put them on the fire with the water, but in a covered saucepan. Let them simmer until each cranberry bursts open; then remove the cover of the saucepan, add the sugar, and let them all boil for twenty minutes without the cover. The cranberries must never be stirred from the time they are placed on the fire. This is an unfailing recipe for a most delicious preparation of cranberries.

Worms in Horses.

The only sure cure for pin worms in horses known is Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure. Never fails to destroy worms in horses, hogs, sheep, dogs or cats; an excellent remedy for sick fowls. Send sixty cents in United States postage stamps and I will send by mail. Cut this out, take it to druggist and pay him fifty cents. Three packages for $1.50 express paid. G. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mention name of paper.

Stub Ends of Thought.

Detroit Free Press: It isn't how much a man loves a woman that wins her; it is how much she loves him.

God does; Satan undoes.

Women and clocks can't always be taken at their face value.

Sunshine is worth more than its weight in gold.

Charity makes the whole world kin.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep and the world laughs at you.

A baby's smile makes the whole world grin.

Apples

Finest in the world in the sunny Ozarks of Missouri and Arkansas. Fertile lands for sale cheap on new road from Kansas City to Gulf of Mexico. Write to James Donohue, 5th and Delaware Sts. Kansas City, Mo., for FREE copy of the Missouri and Arkansas Fruitman and Farmer containing lists of lands and all information. Secure valuable lands quick while they are cheap in rich country not infested with blizzards nor drouths.

The normal weight of the liver is between three and four pounds.

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

Hair is very strong. A single hair will bear a weight of 1,560 grains.

Winter Tourist Tickets Via the Wabash Railroad

Are now on sale to all the winter resorts of the South, good returning until June 1st, '95. ALSO HARVEST EXCURSION TICKETS to all points south on excursion dates. In addition to above, Railroad and Steamship tickets to all points in the UNITED STATES and EUROPE, at lowest rates. For rates, tickets, excursion dates and full information or a copy of the Home Seekers Guide, call at Wabash Office, 1502 Farnam street, or write

G. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. Agt, Omaha, Neb.

Every man who drinks a little drinks a great deal too much.

A sure way to find a better place is to more than fill the present one.

The man who is ruled by his feelings cannot travel in a straight line.

Makes His Dog Run the Press.

Thomas Meredith, a Chicago lad, owns a printing press and a Newfoundland dog. At first glance there doesn't seem to be much connection between them, but Thomas has made one. He has rigged up a power treadmill, in which he fastens the dog. In this way he gains sufficient power to run his printing press, which is of course not a very large one.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

Varieties of Apples.

For a fall apple try Gravenstein and for winter Baldwin. To make three early ones add Sweet Bough and William's Favorite to Red Astrachan. Three fall ones would be Gravenstein Fameuse and Maiden Blush. Add York Imperial and Rhode Island Greening to the Baldwin for the winter list.

These varieties are found in most collections, but in all localities there are certain kinds which do better than others. Standard trees are wanted for permanency, but as it is ten years before much fruit can be got from them try a few dwarfs.

In a recent article on coffee and cocoa, the eminent German chemist, Professor Stutzer, speaking of the Dutch process of preparing cocoa by the addition of potash, and of the process common in Germany in which ammonia is added, says: "The only result of these processes is to make the liquid appear turbid to the eye of the consumer, without effecting a real solution of the cocoa substances. This artificial manipulation for the purpose of so-called solubility is, therefore, more or less inspired by deception, and always takes place at the cost of pur