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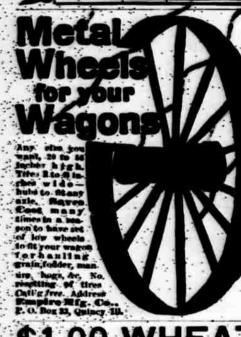


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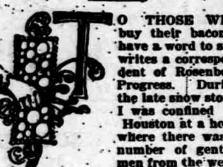
ond (ca Side

A.J. Smith (IPTA) (hi(AGO-PLEASANT WORK easily secured through sarly application for Local agency to sell the



## DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.



the late snow storm I was confined in Houston at a hotel where there was a number of gentlemen from the western states who had

come down to Texas to take a look at the supny south, many of them with a view to making it their future home if they were pleased with the soil, climate and people.

While there I fell into conversation with a man that I took for a preacher from the state of Iowa. He told me he was a farmer-fed hogs, cattle, passed undigested and had fermented. was controlled by chemical analysis. etc. I asked him what was the best One should watch the droppings to see breed of hogs to raise. He said they if the grain is all being digested. Very which she gives throughout life? Does rule of his country to raise the hog that would always keep fat. I asked him in the milk pail; another one, turns her expect gain or loss in years to come? to save ourselves as soon as the hog of grain, another will not, while an- than .20 per cent. gain in per cent. of cholera strikes them, or we would in other will eat and pay for more. Indi- fat during the second milking period. all probability lose all the hogs we have viduality of the animal must be stud- Apparently the same general character or are feeding." I asked him if he led by the feeder in order to rationally of the milk is maintained throughout could find sale for a herd of hogs that feed a herd of dairy cows. All these life, although the quantity may be inhad cholera. "Oh, yes," he said, "the conditions must be considered when board of health of Chicago decided that answering the question just as the price tions in quality may be expected but the meat of hogs that died of cholera of milk is considered. The manurial large ones seldom occur. don't be content with any was all right." He said that the buy- value of a food must also be considbicycle except the best one was alive when they reached the marmade the COLUMBIA. ket and pay the ruling prices for them. Now, while the conclusions drawn are

strey a few, and keep lice in check, however, by means of the co than to get rid of them after they begin to swarm in every crack and crevice, and on the walls, roosts and floors. Every reader knows what the kerosene emulsion is. Twice a week give the poultry house a thorough saturation

Grain in the Cow's Rations. In the report of a New York farmers' than eight pounds of cotton seed meal a parently authentic. day. The cow will not respond to more | The greatest change in quality of than that. If the digestive organs of milk from day to day that has come as meat. Also that the banana is fortythan that. If the digestive organs of the cow are strained, she is injured permanently. I have visited several stables in Orange county, recently, and in every one I detected a smell that show-

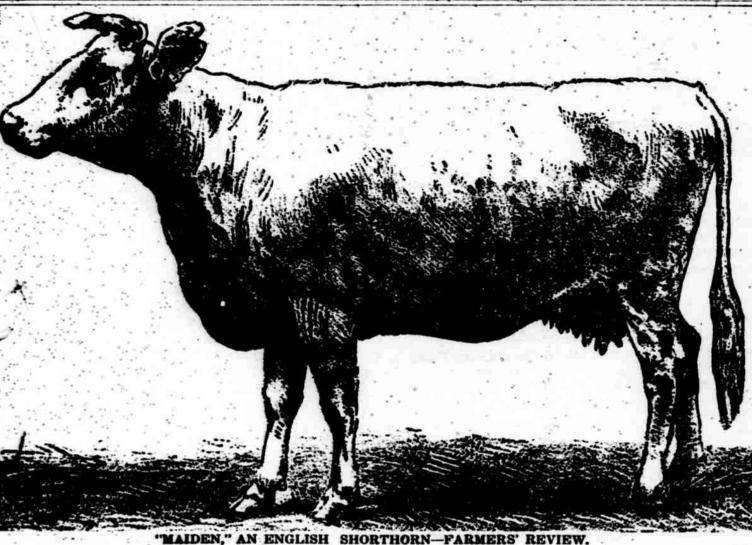
poultry house a thorough saturation with it until warm weather comes, and the lice will then be about finished, and as a safeguard spray the house once a week thereafter. An excellent preventive is lime. Scatter it freely on the milkings. It has been found that the cow is four walls. Use the air-slacked lime, and apply it liberally. Rub a little melted months along in lactation is very near-DIY it liberally. Rub a little melted lard well into the feathers of the heads buy their bacon I have a word to say, writes a correspondent of Rosenberg Progress. During the large gray lice on the heads. By keeping down the pests that prey on the hens the number of eggs will be more than doubled.—Ex.

In the large gray lice on the heads. By keeping down the pests that prey on the hens the number of eggs will be more it in samples, the result will probably than doubled.—Ex. the actual average.

The extremes of fluctuations in the quality of the milk of a cow are fremeeting notice the following: "Prof.
Robinson of Ontario is reported as saying that no cow should be fed more almost beyond belief, yet many are ap-

ed plainly to me that the cows were days. This is probably the most viobeing fed too much grain. It had lent change on record where the test Has the cow a fixed quality of milk had tried all breeds, and that it was the many dollars are lost by over-feeding. a helfer in her first lactation, indicate his reason for that. He said: "We do foods into fat. One cow will eat, di- Our records indicate in eight comparithat because we have to ship and sell | gest and assimilate a certain amount | sons of helfers of our own raising, less creased or diminished. Minor varia-

> Mixed Stock in Pasture C. A. Howland: The cropping



and the ones that had died in transit they were to be used as soap grease. present, who were disposed to take is- gradually increased. sue with him on the fact. In other words, his veracity was assailed, which seemed to mortify him greatly, and he

publicly asserted that all that he had

said to me was true, and be thought he

could substantiate it in the city. I said to the party of gentlemen present, if this fact was known to our farmers they would raise their own meat rather than eat meat that had died or was sick with cholera when butchered. I know from observation, that when a hog dies of the cholera he turns perfectly red, and I further know that I have taken large sides of bacon out (the

boxes of bacon we buy) that was perfectly red, which makes me believe every word the old Iowa man said was true, and such meat as I described died I have diverged a little from my story: The old Iowa man was stirred up considerably. In a short time he came back to me with a gentleman of ranged to keep in the old hen and perhis acquaintance, who said he had mit her chicks to run at will. The bar-

bought thousands of hogs in Chicago rel is separated into two parts by and that every word he said was true, and intimated that the dead hogs bought for soap grease went through the same channel that the live ones did, and eventually landed in the bacon Now, I appeal to the farmers of Fort

box with the others. Bend county to know if you are still going to buy such bacon as I have described when you have a country far superior to the West to raise your own meat in. We must wake up to our own interest, and sell instead of buy bacon.

Pointers to Shippers. Keep pregnant stock at home Don't ship in any diseased, badly

bruised or emaciated stock. Don't load your cars too heavily, especially of hogs or sheep, though in fact of any class of live stock. Watch out and don't ship in any

indication of unsoundness or unwholegoblins that will get you if you don't ing of these will give two ends like the

Beware of the calves you ship in. Anything on the "Bob" or "Deacon" order-that is, less than one week old or weighing under 75 pounds-is pretty sure to be thrown out and find its way

Don't ship any scabby sheep to market, as they are very liable to be conned. Lamby ewes should also be held back, as where the, are pretty far advanced they cannot be sold, under the new inspection rules, and will either have to ge back into the country

fty condemned here. Don't load too many hogs in one car. Disregard of this rule is being seen every day in the number of dead hogs strewn along the unloading chutes. As the weather gets warm hogs must be as twenty dead hogs have been taken from a single car this week, because of carelessness in loading. Give the hogs room. Give them also some good clean

straw to lie in. The government force began its rigid spection May 1. They will throw out all animals considered not fit for human food. This will include calfy cows, pretty far advanced; scabby sheep, shelly canners, cholera pigs, lumpyfaws, badly bruised stock of all kinds; thin wasted sheep. "busted pigs," etc.

Berything on this order will be held out, passed upon by veterinarians, and if not passed or condemned may be sent of ner lactation; that during the mist six months of her lactation the quality does not materially change, but in the ast half of the year (if she calves are year.) the milk flow shrinks and back to the country. Condemned stock will be at once tanked .- Live Stock Re-

port, Chicago. Early Work on Lice. . It is the first work of the season that in the latter part of their lactation eggs, while the whole mining interest saves labor later on. Lice do not come more decidedly than those that calve of gold, silver, iron, etc., only aggregates that multiply, and unless there is either in spring or fall, hold to the more than \$280,000,000. Our poultry ina source from which they can come even quality of their milk more than there will be no lice. They do not in-crease very rapidly while the weather is cold, but just as soon as the warm the milk from the same cow or herd are farmers. season opens they become millions in frequently extreme, and are often due short time. It is much easier to de- to causes which are not understood. If,

quite correct, yet farmers must use care grass by one kind of stock does not they paid half price for (pretending in feeding all grains, especially cotton make the grass less palatable for other seed meal. As shown by an article in etc.). This statement of the old man the Farmers' Review two weeks ago, when promiscuously grazing together as called the attention of western men the feed should be small at first and

Barrels for Chicken Coops.

Every poultry raiser has used old barrels as coops. But most of them have employed them merely for nests at night, laying the barrel down on its side, putting in a handful of straw, and a brick on each side to keep it from rolling. This plan is good enough when there are no rats or cats around, or when the fowls are allowed the range of the farm. In fact in the east it is common practice to fix up such a barrel, drive down a stake twenty or more feet from it, and tie a string to the hen, protecting the leg with piece of cloth. The fowls soon get used to being tied, and thus the hen and her brood are kept off the gardens.

But this is not an ideal way, nor do tration here given shows a barrel arnailing down the hoops onto the staves where the separation is to be kind, and between them they consume made. Then sawing the hoops gives it all.



two coops. Care should be taken to make this separation at a point on the barrel where the bottom will split that this throwing back generally prolengthwise of the grain. The pieces of lath in front may be nailed onto the barrel or driven into the ground. The second illustration shows how

to make even a better pair of coops from a single barrel. The staves are stock that has sores, abscesses or other marked on the barrel about three marks on each alternate stave will run The government inspectors are "the round the barrel in a line. The sawwatch out" and keep back unsound, dis- one seen in the illustration. In sawing eased, or far advanced pregnant ani- these barrels it would be well not to have the alternate openings all around



the barrel, as they would let in too much cold at nights, besides wind and dust. When there are but few openings loaded to prevent crowding. As high they can be turned to the side to get the sun or away from the sun as desired; also, to avoid wind. Besides it is easier to shut up a few openings at nights and keep out rats.

> Varying Quality of Milk Prof. Joseph Hills, director of the Vermont experiment station, says: The experiment on a large number cow gives the most milk, but of the six months of her lactation the quality very year,) the milk flow shrinks and .s quality increases, the latter being try statistics for 1894 give eggs to the can the average an increase of about value of \$102,000,000, and poultry \$50. on the average an increase of about one-quarter of the total fat. It has been found that cows calving in the control of the co spring change the quality of their milk \$200,000,000; tobacco about the same as

kinds, and stock thrives quite as well when the different kinds are kept in separate pastures, provided the females that are near the time of dropping their young are placed by themselves until their young have acquired sufficient strength to get out of the way of the different kinds of stock associated with them. Sheep, unlike most other kin! of stock, will make friends with any animal that will be kind to them. If sheep are left in the pasture at night, cattle should be left with them, as a protection against dogs, as sheep are rarely injured by dogs when in the company of cattle. But few stock raisers of the present make a specialty of any one kind of stock, for experience grub." has taught that a variety of live stock, as well as a variety of crops, is a surer source of wealth, and, as it would be expensive to provide separate facilities for the different kinds of stock, therefore we would separate and dispose of all that are vicious among the different herds, and turn all well-disposed stock together. Different varieties of stock appropriate to themselves the part and kind of grass most relished by their

When two distinct breeds are crossed it is a matter of certainty that there will be no regularity of type in the herd. The prepotency of every individual animal in the herd will have been greatly weakened, and the produce of such animals is sure to revert to the type of the original parents. This might not of itself be deemed so objectionable. but it is a singular physiological fact duces the worst rather than the best characteristics of the original parents. In a word, a cross-bred herd deteriorates much more rapidly than a distinct

This is easily explainable. The whole sceret of improving a herd depends on the prepotency of the sires and dams used, and it has for more than a century been known to breeders that prepotency can only be secured by breeding strictly in the same breed for a long series of years, hence the establishment of herd, stud and flock books. In the wild denizens of the forests we see prepotency in its greatest perfection. Lions, tigers, kangaroos and other wild animals breed strictly to type because they have never been crossed. By the crossing of two breeds prenotency, or the power to produce their like, is in large measure lost, and the further the crossing is pursued the more prepotency disappears.-Farmers' Guide.

The Cow and Prosperity.-"You show me a community of farmers who are largely interested in the dairy industry and I will show you a community of prosperous and happy people, no mortgages on their farms, plenty of money, children properly educated and all enjoying the luxuries of life. Hard times do not materially affect them. On the other hand, in a community where the cow is left out or isof secondary consideration, where they keep but a few and those not half cared for, picking their own living in the winter from corn fields or straw stacks, where they make little butter and trade it at the stores for groceries, kick at the creamery, claim it does not pay to keep plegy sows, and lamby ewes that are of cows has shown that, as a rule, a cows, and I feel sure it does not for them, and I will show you a community that poorest quality, in the first two months is continually growling about the times, of her lactation; that during the first this or that administration," etc.-Prof. T. L. Haecker.

Poultry Products Last Year .- Poulterest is just in its infancy, and will rapidly increase and become an import-

A driving trade-coaching

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.



FLORIDA PAPER voted to fruit krowing says: It is possible that in a few years the American people will be feeding on banana flour, as they now do on the flour of the wheat, tye and maise.

s claimed that the long as wheat flour, and is as nutritious four times as productive as the potate and that an area which would grow enough wheat to support one man, would produce bananas enough to sup-

port 133 men. It was the opinion of Alexander von Humboldt, after estimating the capabilities of the banana, that a single section of Central America could produce enough to feed the world. The meal or yellow varieties, flour is made from the unripe banana, and the cheapness and plentifulness of the commodity, when ence the industry manufacture of a banana sausage is said. ripe banana is used and charged with condensed milk, and then put up in tins. Already some of the largest can-ning factories have begun to make this a feature of their business. The sausage is even more nutritious than the meal,

It has also been learned, without a used most successfully and economically in manufacture of beer.

So much for the fruit of the banana.

iseful tree to man." crop may be vigorous and uniform
If the "everlasting imported banana" over the entire piece of ground.—Ex. can be converted into bread, sausages and beer, it will come into competition with the products of the great and powerful states of the north and west, which are able to stand the rivalry, while at the same time it will be withdrawn from competition with the other green crop should enter the rotation as fruits of Florida by reason of the very small area to which it can be

adapted. however, and the man who feels like investing and engaging in banana culfinds a ready market, for it can all be used, meat, skin, juice and fiber, and the far-seeing man can sight profit

Setting Out Strawberries. Bulletin No. 20 of the Maine Experiment Station says: A warm, rather moist sandy loam is usually preferred in growing this fruit, but in general

any soil that will raise a good crop of corn will raise good strawberries. I would not be understood as encouragwill study how he may best preserve ing neglect in any way, but the minute directions sometimes given for preparing the soil and for planting are misleading and are enough to discourage any novice from attempting to

grow fruit. Thorough drainage, either natural or artificial, is absolutely essential, and thoroughness in the preparation of the soil is of prime importance, but the excessive applications of manure and the hand labor frequently advised are unnecessary. It is well to grow some land for one or two years before setting the plants, as in this way there is less danger from attacks of the "white, order named.

The month of May is, perhaps, the best time for setting strawberry plants in this latitude, though good results often follow fall setting. Two very implants are that the crowns be even with the surface of the earth and that the soil is pressed firmly about the roots. These points cannot be too strongly emphasized, for to their disregard may be traced more than half the failures in starting new plantings.

For general field culture the "matted row" system is probably best. The apart in rows which are about four than seven thousand plants will be required for an acre. During the first season thorough culture should practiced. It is also well to keep the runners cut back till the parent plants are strong and well developed.

Winter protection of the plants is always advisable. The value of such treatment is two fold: Not only are the plants protected from injury, but the fruit is kept clean and bright. The best material for the purpose is coarse meadow hay cut before the seeds have ripened.

Cotton Seed for Hoga-In our last issue we cautioned feeders against feeding cotton seed hogs until more was learned about it. The following from a gentleman who allowed his hogs to follow cattle fed on cotton seed is worthy of attention: My opinion about feeding cotton

seed to hogs is just this much: I would not haul it from the depot, as I am satisfied that it would kill more hogs than it would fatten. It will not do to have hogs follow them (referring to cattle fed on cotton seed meal), for I had to take my hogs away from my cattle. Since then they have stopped dying. I had hogs in three different yards and only lost those that were running after when they commenced. The hogs would seem all right, and just drop down dead; look thrifty, while occasionally you would notice a few that would look hollow and gaunt for about a day, and the next day they would be dead. was induced to try it (cotton seed meal) with the above results, and if I had not stopped feeding it I soon would have run out of hogs.—Farm and Dairy.

White and Yellow Corn. Whether the yield of corn is affected per acre. These total averages coincide ports, and which were as follows: In 1890 the yield of 17 white varieties was 44.6 bushels per acre, while 15 yellow white varieties yielded 37.5 bushels, low varieties gave only 40.5 bush- which suffers.—Ex.

els per acre. In 1993 and 1894 the tests were continued with 22 white varieties yielding 42.7 bushels, and 19 yellow variction yielding 28.1 bushels per acre.
During each year of this work the two
varieties giving the heaviest yields
were both white, though not always the

These results have been so uniform These results have been so uniform, and have indicated so strongly that the better yield can usually be secured from the white varieties, that the published records of similar work done at other stations have been examined very carefully, and have been found to correspond to the stations of the stations have been found to correspond to the stations have been found to the pond very closely with the results se-cured at this station.

These figures show that in a total of 1,267 tests with 450 varieties, the average yield of 217 white varieties has been 2.5 bushels per acre in excess of the yield of 273 yellow varieties; and that at only one of the seven stations making these tests have the yellow variction given the better average yield. At six of the beven stations some one white variety has given the best yield, and of the thirty-five varieties named as giv-ing the best yields at the different sta-tions, twenty-four are white and only seven are yellow.

Such an agreement in results over such a wide area, and secured by such a large number of careful tests, cannot be accidental, but shows very plainly that it is usually possible to secure greater yields from white than from

Sow More Clover

Few farmers sow clover, and many is established, will most certainly be of those who do, greatly err in their of interest to the poor, for this will in mode of management. In the first turn lower the price of the loaf. The place they fail to sow as much seed as is necessary to insure the best improveto be perfectly feasible. In this case the ment; for if the ground is not occupied with clover, weeds will fill the space, to the injury of what clover there is. Another error is in pasturing the clover too early and too constantly; for if the tops of the plants are not allowed to develop the roots, from which much of and is so easily transportable that on the improvement in the soil is derived. a campaign it will be almost invalu- are correspondingly checked. No stock hould be turned upon clover until it is in bloom; when the first crop is eaten doubt, that the banana meal can be down the animals should be changed to other pastures; or, if the first crop is cut for hay, the second crop should be saved for need and the improvement It has lately been discovered that the of the soil. The second crop of the seaskin of the fruit is also valuable. First son furnishes much more and better of all, it gives a beautiful fiber, from seed than the first. When it is intendwhich a durable and fine cloth can be ed to save the seed, the first crop may manufactured. The juice of the skin be either mowed or pastured down. If also gives an indelible ink, and can be pastured, the more speedily it is eaten fermented into good vinegar. In fact, it down and the stock turned off the betrivals the cocoanut as being "the most ter, so that the growth of the second

Rotation of Crops. Rotation of crops is indispensable to good farming. To maintain the fertility of the soil clover or some other often as once in four years. In a correct system of rotation of crops barley, oats, wheat, rye, should not immediatepotatoes, beans, clover or grass should intervene. Crops should succeed one ture, "has money in the bank," for a another that draw as much as possible great company has already been estab-, their sustenance from sources as widely lished, and is now in working order, to different as possible, and the cultivadevelop the banana industry in Florida. tion should be different, also, to pro-Every banana raised in Florida now duce the greatest benefit. A great fault with our farming is that the same kind of crop is raised too long on the same ground. One year, or at most two, is as long as a piece of ground should be sown to the same kind of crop. Change to a crop as different in its nature as possible; then give periods of rest by sowing the grasses, clover, etc., and our farms will never degenerate. The intelligent farmer will take heed and be sure to keep his soil in good spirits. He will not rob it of its most valuable ingredients, but

In looking over the statistics of potato growing countries the other day. I was rather surprised to find that the United States stood at the end of the list, writes a correspondent in Western Plowman. That is to say, of the thirteen countries where potatoes are grown extensively, there is not one that has so low average produce per hoed crop as corn or potatoes on the acre as the United States. The best potato record is made by Great Britain, Belgium, Holland and Norway, in the

The aggregate area under potatoes in the United States is about two and onehaif million acres, and the aggregate yield about 175,000,000 bushels. Against this we have Great Britain with an portant considerations in setting the aggregate area under potatoes of about one and one-third million acres. And yet, the United Kingdom with one million acres less produces more potatoes than the United States.

There is, of course, a reason for this great difference in the yield of potatoes, and it may be briefly stated as follows: The farmers of the United Kingdom raise the largest crop of potatoes berows should be as long as convenient, cause they take care of the soil on that most of the labor of cultivating which their crops grow. On the other may be performed with a horse. The hand, the American farmers raise the plants should be set eighteen inches smallest potato crops per acre because they raise potatoes on soils which fall feet apart. Thus placed, a little more to furnish the necessary plant food for the growing vines and tubers.

If American farmers want to increase their yields of potatoes-and of course they do-they must look after the mechanical condition of the soil. They must supply the materials which the potato crop needs and the soil lacks. Too many farmers plant potatoes on the poorest portions of their farms, and then seem disappointed when they get small crops. There is another point. Potatoes

raised on poor and inferior soils are always of second-rate quality. Did you ever notice how waxy such potatoes become after cooking? That is because they lack the requisite amount of starch. In potato culture experience shows that nitrogenous manures are necessary to an increased production of starch. Potatoes grown by such manures have a certain flouriness or mealiness, which is so much desired by

To Seed Down to Grass.-A gentleman recently asked us to recommend a fertilizer for seeding down a small piece to grass. He was in possession of ashes but of no other fertilizer. His condition is that of many villagers in session of a small lot, 1 acre or less. His ashes afford one of the best sources. of the minerals of grass, including lin which grass takes up quite freely. For a ton to a ton and a half of hay per acre, the amount to be increased in accordance with one's ambition, we would add to his 25 acres of ashes 100 bounds of bone meal and 300 pounds of cotton seed meal. The effects will be seen for two or three years. Such a dressing would be advantageously supplemented by an annual topdressing of readily available chemicals. — Mirror and Farmer.

Depth of Cultivation.—The Maryland by color, and whether the white or the experiment station has been testing vellow varieties produce the greater shallow against deep cultivation for yield, has always been a matter of dispute. In order to secure definite information in regard to this the Mississippi inches deep, was followed by a yield of experiment station has made 138 tests

Shushels and 30 pounds, and the deep with 45 varieties of dent corn. As a re- tillage, or tillage six to seven inches, sult of this work the 75 tests with 25 by a yield of 90.4 bushels. The deep white varieties have given an average tillage was very deep and the results yield of 43 bushels per acre, while the not in accord with the general results of shallow tillage for the corn crop. given an average of only 38,2 bushels For potatoes, deep and shallow tillage per acre. These total averages coincide has been experimentally tried but very very closely with the partial results little, so that we cannot point with any published in several of the annual retillage for this crop.

Good Plums.—The best varieties of varieties gave 37.1 bushels. In 1891, 25 plums are very profitable, and fruit growers are of the unanimous opinion while 18 yellow varieties yielded 34.9 that the curculio is a thing now not bushels per acre. In 1892 the yield of much to be dreaded; where plums are 11 white varieties was 45.2 bushels, planted in large quantities its ravages while the same number of yel- are hardly felt. It is the isolated tree. Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gory Repor

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

Stater was Much the Redder.

A young man who considers hidself a man of resources was once in the act of pressing a young lady to his manly bosom, says the Chicago Post, when the young lady's sister entered the room. Of course he desisted at once, but he was not embarrassed. The young lady's sister said. "Excuse the." and started to leave the from, when he said, say it right away. "Don't go," he said, "walkive just here measuring to see which is the teller." She paped in the door way and looked of them both intently. "You're both bout the same height." she said, quietly, "but sister is much the redder." Then she went out.

Blainarck was for a time an official reporter for one of the courts of justice. Once, when questioning a witness, the latter made an imputent retort, where upon the embryo chancellor exclaimed angrily, "If you are for more respectful, I shall kick you out of the room." Young man, "and the judge, interrupting him, "I would have you under stand that this is a dignified court of justice, and if there is any kicking to be done, the court will do it! "Ah, you are not more respectful to me, "if you are not more respectful to me, "if you are not more respectful to me. "She paped in the court will aick you out of the room." So be careful, very careful, sir".

Blainarck was for a time an official reporter.

Blainarck was for a time and on imputent retort, where upon the embryo chancellor exclaimed angrily, "If you are for more respect ful, I shall kick you out of the room." Young land, "are for more respect ful, I shall kick you out of the room." Young land, "are for more respect ful, I shall kick you out of the room." Young land, "are for more respect ful, I shall kick you out of the room." Young land, "are for more respect ful, I shall kick you out of the room." Y Sister was Work the Reddie.

or Chicago. ouildog fighting became a fashionable party bound for a small lake swarming musement, and the carfiaps were almost totally removed to prevent them from being torn and mangled by contenting dogs—for the same reason, in mings, "but you will find that some of fact, as was the combs of fighting the six will really want to go fishing cox ks and the hair cropped close from and break up the game."—Vanity. the heads of pugilists. But this disthere is no occasion for ear cropping. ven in the case of buildogs, and cer tainly no valid excuse can be offered or this exhibition of depraved taste with regard to other breeds of dogs, and especially terriers-animals which, as their name implies, have need for the pendulous ear to guard the entrance to the auditory canal while bur-

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