The Pursuit of Hanels When the Declaration of Independ rted man's right to this it enunciated an immortal truth. The billious sufferer is on the road to happiness when he begins to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most efficacious regulator of the liver in exist-ence. Equally reliable is it in chills and ence. Equally reliable is it in chills and fever constitution, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney trouble and nervousnes. Use it regularly, and not at odd intervals.

Mrs. Narcissa White Kinney, president of Oregon W. C. T. U., has been invited by the Astoria Ministerial association to occupy each of the city pulpits in rotation in the interests of temperance and other reforms.

Nova Scotia and British Columbia furalsh most of the Canadian coal. Four-fifths of the sugar plantations Hawaii are owned by Americans.

Always Tired

it means that the vitality is becoming exhausted by reason of impoverished blood. Give new life to the vital fluid and the nerves and muscles will grow stronger. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength, because it makes pure, rich blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier prominently In the public eye today. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and manananana and

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LA AVE you feasted your eyes upon the beauty and grace of the 1895 Columbias? Have you tested and compared them with all others? Only by such testing can you know how fully the Columbia justifies its Hartford, Co. proud title of the Standard for the World. And the price is but

CHICAGO An Art Catalogge of these famous wheels and of Hartfords, \$80 and of Hartfords, \$80 \$60, free at any Columbia Agency, or name for two seems stemps. er two a-cent stamps.

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NYE the Children DeWINCHELL'S Teething Syrup.

thea and dysentery in the worst forms; cures canker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diph theria; quiets and soothes all pain; invigorates th stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, try this good safe Syrup. Prepared by the EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., CHICAGO.



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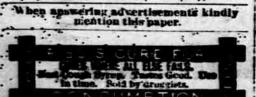






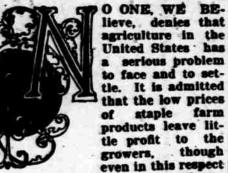
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W. N. U., Omaha-28, 1895.



FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.



a serious problem to face and to settle. It is admitted that the low prices of staple farm products leave little profit to the growers, though even in this respect we do not know prices will affect

farmer practically. He has home and his food and benefited in turn by the low quotations for the things he buys, but eeds a money-making crop for his interest payments and for his small cash purchases. So long as by a reduction in this cash margin he buys less manufactured goods, the volume of farming trade will not reach the high level of the prosperous years preceding 1893

It is well to note what other people are saying about this question. A paper read before the Royal Statistical Society of London in February by Mr. R. F. Crawford, and entitled "An inquiry into wheat prices and supply," has been printed in the proceed-ings of that society. Mr. Crawford pointed out that the annual supply of wheat grown in England has fallen from 123,000,000 bushels to 68,000,000, while the imports of foreign wheat have increased form 53,000,000 to 172,-000,000 bushels. In this increase of foreign wheat the United States has been the dominant factor. But what of the future? Mr. Crawford spent much time in attempting to compare costs of wheat production, and his conclusions must interest us. He arranged the principal producing nations by per centages as below:

Cost of Wheat Production in Percentages.

India..... 66 Russia 54

less it would figure among the low cost countries. India, Mr. Crawford does not consider a serious competitor of the United States, but with Russia the case is different. The paragraph on Russia is as follows: "One of the greatest drawbacks to

ing industry in Russia has been the rain after being picked or packed. paratively recent times the whole of the grain was conveyed in the interior on the canals and rivers. The cultiva-tion of wheat for export was accordingly confined mainly to the neighborhood of navigable rivers, with which the country is richly endowed. England has one mile of railway to every six square miles of territory, and Russia one mile to every 105 square miles railways and decrease in the cost of reight. The development of the fertile region is not yet complete, and as facilities increase for carrying their grain to market, it is safe to predict that Russia will produce grain at a lower price than will transfer it out of the United States, except, of course, in the condensed form of cattle, hogs, and the products thereof."

In the discussion which followed the paper one of the members remarked that "in spite of some advantages which india has and which the Argentines are developing, Russia stands the best chance in the future of securing the largest share of the 181,000,000 bushels of wheat which the United States imported into Great Britain last year." We may read this opinion without agreeing with the conclusion, though it would be foolhardy for the United States to rest secure because of our former easy supremacy. There is reason for believing that the belt of wheat lands which exists in the northwestern states and in Manitoba extends also across Siberia. If so, the question will become one of cheapness of production

and transportation.

Dr. S. C. Orr, of Kansas, speaking in a stock breeders' meeting, said: Grain of any kind, if finely ground and then made very wet with cold water and fed alone, unmixed with any coarse food, is liable to so chill the stomach and dilute its liquids as to allow fermentation of the food to take place; or if an animal is given water to drink too soon after feeding, the grain will be washed out of the stomach into the intestines and the fermentation will take place there. Overripe hay or straw or coarse, woody corn fodder, if fed in abundance, with little or no grain, is almost sure to become lodged in the large intestines. and cause trouble in the form of impaction. As long as there is no violent pain from the formation of gas the symptoms may come on so slowly as to scarcely attract attention. But the careful observer will notice that his horse has a capricious appetite: sometimes it will be poor and at other times ravenous. There will be a foul odor from the mouth; the hair will be lustreless, rough and staring, and the animal will have a hide-bound appearance: the bowels will be irregular, generally constipated, but there may

be diarrhea. If these symptoms are noticed time, a correction of the errors in the diet alone may restore the patient to a normal condition; but it is generally advisable to cleanse the bowels with a moderate dose of physic. If there is constipation, a dose of Barbadoes aloes from six to eight drachms, according to the size of the horse-may be given. But if there is diarrhea, from one to two pints of raw linseed oil and one drachm of calomel should be given chest and makes his blood bound merpurgative, a mixture of equal parts of powdered charcoal, bicarbonate of but to one that will sound through the Successful. Meritorious Framphlet Mailed Free times a day will soon restore the weakened organs to a healthy action.

Bole Manufacturer.

But too often the soda and powdered gentian root given | house. It will not only do your child 240-254 W. Links St | gestion are either unnoticed or neglected until the animal has a sudden and violent attack of colic.

> Cultivating Strawberries. L. S. Johnson of Clear Lake, Iowa. discussed this subject as follows in his recent paper before the Northeastern Iowa Horticultural society at Mason City, Iowa:

The cultivation should begin as soon as plants are set and kept up at least once a week until September. Use the cultivator drag the first time through, stirring the soil about two inches deep and close to plants, each succeeding time be careful and not go near enough to disturb the roots. Use hoe between plants. Keep soil free from weeds and mellow on the surface. Plants should not be allowed to bear fruit the first season; with a pair of sheep shears the blossoms may be rapidly cut. Soon in this, from the Hampton Recorder: after the blossoms are cut the runners "Yes, indeed, these are hard times. We will start; these should be cut also will start; these should be cut also throw away our ashes and grease and until plant has made good growth, buy soap. We raise dogs and buy hogs. which will be about the middle of We let our manure go to waste. We July; then let it grow. Distribute the runners in the row by placing a little dirt on the end to hold in place until it takes root. This can be easily done while beeing. Allow runners to get

and make matted rows eighteen inches

across, being careful not to let them

bear the best fruit must have room and plenty of material to develop the fruit.

In the fall plants should be covered; on new beds use slough hay, putting on a little earth to keep from blowing off. On beds that have borne one crop use coarse manure, and this answers for covering and also enriches the ground for second crop. In the spring take a wooden rake and lightly rake the covering into the path, leav-ing the fine chaff and hay remain around the plants to protect them and

keep the berries clean. How long should we continue the bed? There is a great difference of opinion in regard to this. I have adopted the plan of raising two crops, then plowing under, and have often received the best crop from beds two years old. My plan of caring for a bed after the first crop is to mow beds, both plants and weeds, burn or remove from the ground; then plow a light furrow on to rows of plants and let lie a day or two. then drag crossways thoroughly, which will level the ground and also thin the plants somewhat, which is all the better for them: then cultivate and keep weeds out, and you will have a fine bed by fall; then mulch with coarse ma-

Picking and Packing Apples.

Geo. A. Cochrane of Massachusetts says: In packing a barrel select a fair sample of the contents for the bottom layer. Place the apples, stems down, in the form of a ring, beginning at the outside, and having secured this layer firmly, place the second layer in so as to fit closely in the interstices, then fill the barrel quickly and gently, and when one-third full rock it slightly to settle the apples. Repeat this rocking when the barrel is about three-fourths full, and when it is filled place a padded board on the top and rock it while the board is held down firmly. Then place in enough more apples to form a cone at least two inches above the chime. Now force the head down with the barrel screw presser, nail the chime hoops, both top and bottom, securely and have the head lining sufficiently large to lap the presser that forms the Never pick red apples until they are

ler to wait until the last moment and then strip the tree of all its fruit. It is also a mistake to pick the apples faster than they can be packed. It is a good plan to go ever the trees a week or a fortnight before the general pick-Dakota 56 ing and remove the well-developed and well-colored fruit and market it at once. Aside from the advantage of Argentina, it will be noticed, was early marketing, such pickings help left out by the compiler, though doubt- the fruit which remains, increase its size, and improve its color. Apples should be headed up at once, and if they are to be held they should be hurried into cold storage as near a temperature of thirty-two degrees as possible. They should never be allowed to lie on the ground, and under no circumstances the development of the wheat-grow- should they be exposed to the sun or

of a good color. It is an expensive blun-

Crimson Clover in Kanana

Kansas experiment station bulletin says: We have grown small areas of crimson clover for several years, and the effort has invariably resulted in failure. Being an annual plant, and a reputed nitrogen-gatherer, it was thought expedient to introduce it in one of the rotations under experiment, but of area. But Russia is improving in it was found to do so poorly, and yield this respect, both as to extension of so little that it was practically worthless. It can neither stand our dry summers, nor the cold of our winters. When sown in late summer, as is the practice in the east, where the plant is in favor, we found that only a small per cent would survive until spring. In no case has it compared favorably in yield or hardiness with the common red clover. In the eastern counties of the state it may do better, but even there I should not expect it to be worth culivating, when red clover is so much surer. This has been the tenor of the answers given to numerous correspondents, who, having read the glorious reports of this plant from the east, were anxious to learn what it would do here

Pruning Grape Vines. In an address R. N. Day said: Prur. ing should commence the first year and vines cut back to about one foot long and covered up well with clean soil. The next year the vine may be allowed to grow two branches and trimmed back in fall to two or two and one-half feet with all side branches cut off. The third year the vine may be allowed to attain its full length, four to five feet, and each alternate year a new sprout should be allowed to grow from the roots of the vine and one of the old vines cut out when the renewal vine is two years old, thereby having a two and a four or a three and a five years vine for fruiting each year. In trimming the side branches to the main vines they should be cut back to from two to four buds, according to the strength of the vine. By the above system of renewing the vines they do not become so stiff and unyielding and can be easily brought to the ground for protection of covering, which should be done before

the ground freezes. Worthless Clover Seed .- A country seed dealer visited a central market some time ago, and while there purchased a lot of timothy seed. The jobber first tried to sell him some firstclass seed at \$6 a cental, but it was useless, as the buyer thought it was an attempted exaction. Some \$5 seed was shown him. but that was too high, as was also a \$4 mixture, so in despair the jobber showed the prospective buyer some seed that he could sell him at \$2. The price of this suited him and he bought 25 centals. A few weeks after its delivery a letter was received by the jobber in which is was complained that the seed would not germinate. As the jobber had not warranted the seed to grow he was not bound to take it back, and the buyer is now an earnest champion of seed inspection. He would have bought the cheapest even had it been graded rejected.-Ex.

Hearty Laughter.-Chavasse, an eminent surgeon, says: "Encourage your child to be merry and to laugh aloud. instead of the aloes. Following the rily along. Commend me to a good good, but will be a benefit to all who hear and be an important means of driving the blues away from the dwelling. Merriment is very catching and spreads in a remarkable manner, few being able to resist the contagion. A hearty laugh is delightful harmony. Indeed it is the best of all music.

> A Hard Times Story.—An exchange says: "A man over in Clay township. Harrison county, went into his cow stable the other night and by mistake mixed her a nice mash in a box full of saw dust instead of bran. The cow merely supposed that hard times had come, and they were going to economize, meekly ate her supper, and the man never discovered his mistake until the next morning, when he milked the cow and she let down a gallon of turpentine, a quart of shoe pegs and a bundle of lath."

selves.

Some Farmers.-There is much of truth and much of salutary suggestion grow weeds and buy vegetables and brooms. We catch 5-cent fish with a \$4 rod. We build school houses and send our children off to be educated. And lastly we send our boys out with a \$40, gun and a \$10 dog to hunt for 10 cent

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.



AGRICUL tural college professor lays it down as a dictum that no cow is worth keeping that gives less than "6,000 pounds of milk or 250

does not

enough to cause intelligent dairymen sight.—Ex. to accept the professor's dictum with any degree of cordiality. If instead of urging a condition where cows that did not respond to the limitations he sets be cast aside, he had advised their being brought up to and, if possible, exceed the requirements he imposes a healthier effect would follow. It is questionable if the cow that the professor had in his mind's eve is always a source of profit. This question is one of cost of production, and that varies in different sections and with different men in the same section. We have heard of 250 pounds butter cows that did not pay, and others that yielded only 200 pounds being a source of profit. In both cases the result was due to the men who owned the different cows. There is always more in management and the adaptability of the manager to existing conditions than the average instructor concedes. The the mud, not becasue he likes mud of an unclean stable will be absorbed professor's scheme of 6,000 pounds of per se, but, because of the water in it. by the milk and will add to the milk

them hatch their eggs, as they are the high for the little chicks to reach into. most careless mothers, and a guinea The bench is not as wide as the can, so hen that will raise two chicks out of there is an inch on either side for the 20 hatched will be doing pretty well.
Hatch them under hens and let the hens raise them, and they develop a great affection for their foster mother, refusing to be weaned during the whole season, but following her faithfully whenever she is out of the poultry old hens, we like a jug inverted in a house. When first hatched, guineas V-shaped trough best; it keeps the are exceedingly wild, and unless con- water cool. Too much cannot be said fined in a place where they cannot get against the use of open vessels. If away, they will wander off and perish, symptoms of diarrhoea appear, use a leaving the nest very frequently with-

and at such little cost that any one when ours only have what they wish pounds of butter a can afford to keep a flock of these fowls to drink. It is disastrous to young year." This asser- for the eggs for home use. Besides be- ducks to get their backs wet. far as it goes, but as a watchdog, to tell when there are it strangers around. They detect a stranger as soon as he cumes near, and set up their shrill cries. They also York Times, will satisfy dairymen that situation. Cows that milk 6,000 serve to frighten hawks, as they are it is not safe to permit the milk to stay pounds in a year are not plentiful sure to raise a clamor if one comes in uncovered in a stable even for the few

Summer Protection for Hogs. in summer as in winter, says Farm so apparent as to prove that the vapor and Dairy. They are not well cal- of it which carries the odor in it has culated to stand extremes of either been largely absorbed by the water. heat or cold, but they will stand extreme cold better than extreme heat. Cattle and horses can endure extreme heat reasonably well, the nog cannot. The farmer is liable to forget the dif- we may well suppose that it is made up ference and apply to the hog summer of minute particles of matter that methods that do well enough with escape from the substance itself. It is other kinds of stock, and as a result | well known that the diuretic effects of loses heavily in thrift and perhaps the turpentine are to be found in the does not know it.

quality of food in summer the hog re- the odors and vapor carrying them off quires, if he is to be profitable to the the paints they use. Thus it is very owner, shade and water. He takes to reasonable to believe that the smells milk to make 250 pounds of butter | Water he must have, not merely for some sensible portion of the foulness permits us to know his standard of a drinking but for bathing, and the from which the smells have been given

in two or three hours after they are ing water and look out for lice. Lack of success in poultry raising is often Guinea eggs do not take well in mar- due to carelessness in supplying planty ket because of their small size, but for of fresh water. Another mistake in house use they are as good as any, and duck raising is I think in giving water they are produced in such abundance for bathing. We have the best success

Milk Absorbing Odors

minutes the cows are being milked. Take a dish of water and set it in a newly painted room in the evening and in the morning taste it. The strong The fact is generally overlooked that flavor of the paint, especially if it is hogs need about as much protection made in part with turpentine, will be But milk is much more absorbent o odors than water is. We do not know precisely of what an odor consists Doubtless however, by simple reason water smelling strongly of it and that In addition to the right kind and painters suffer special diseases from

A simple experiment, says the New

FRIZZLED FOWLS.



birds has a tendency to curl up, as if the bird had been stroked the wrong

as determine the quality of milk that

twenty-four pounds of milk are neces-

sary to make a pound of butter with

cows that would receive his endorse-

ment. While the professor was about

it he might as well have indicated a

better cow than the one selected. We

have known of many cows whose an-

nual milk yield did not reach 5,000

pounds that considerably exceeded 250

pounds in butter product.-Am. Dairy-

In the report of the United States

department of agriculture for the

month of April is a table showing the

losses of milch cows the past winter

ence in these losses. Much to the sur-

prise, no doubt, of many, the most

northern states show the least loss.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

and Connecticut, none; New York, .3;

nesota. 3: Iowa. 6: Missouri. 9: Kan-

sas, 1.3; Nebraska, 1.8; South Dakota,

2.3; North Dakota, .2; Montana, 2.1;

ico, 2.0; Arizona, 1.2; Utah, 4.6; Neva-

Profits in Guiness

bugs, which they like better than any-

thing that can be given them. They

The following is the percentage rat-

Losses of Cows from Exposure

On this page this week we show ed and loose. They are of divers col- frizzled plumage. In form they are a pair of "frizzled fowls." This term ors, though the white and black varie- long-bodied, square and plump, with a is used because the plumage of these ties are the most common. The chicks prominent, wide breast and broad back. way. It also curls up at the ends. This ly rose, though sometimes single. They ern Asia, Java, Sumatra, the Philipis not true of the tail feathers, though breed true to feather, seeming to pos- pines and Ceylon. It is also found in the webs of even these are disconnect- sess peculiar power to reproduce the the West Indies.

feather slowly, and show a tendency The legs are of medium length; the for the curling plumage as soon as it carriage quite sprightly and animated. is perceptible. The combs are general- This fowl is common throughout South-

good cow as he knows her, as well cleaner it is the better for him and his off. So that a person's nose is not the owner. Shade too, he must have in only organ affected by milk so fouled, meets his approval. An easy sum in the coming hot days. There is no shade and, as milk is quickly absorbed into simple division enables us to state that so desirable as that of a grove. If the the system, it must carry with it the Creator ever invented a nicer thing for impurities it has gathered during its shade than a tree we never heard of it. stay in a stable that is the reverse of Lie down under one on a hot day and sweet and clean. The moral of this is study the plan of it. Its leaves are that before the milking is done the but, because they are greedy for sunlight themselves. As the tree grows

ing to the blast and then returning. in the various states and territories. all tone and freshen the mind under It is quite interesting to note the differ- fatigue. It would almost seem that a grove of trees is too sacred for their hogsnips; never mind that, turn them in. Who knows what thoughts may occupy the ing: Maine, none; New Hampshire, .2; porcine mind when it is laying on a

the lower limbs perish and thus give

free play to the air beneath. The tree

appeals to and rests the mind as well

as the body. The color of the leaves.

their graceful motion in the light

breeze, the habit of the limbs of yield-

New Jersey, .3; Pennsylvania, .6; Delaware, not reported; Maryland, 1.2; Vir-When it is possible, and every farmer ginia, 2.2; North Carolina, 2.8; South should make it so, the pig should have Carolina. 2.2; Georgia, 9.5; Florida, 13.6; an opportunity to eat grass as soon as Alabama, 6.3; Mississippi, 6.0; Louisiana, 9.2; Texas, 3.6; Arkansas, 3.7; milk, writes J. M. Jamison in Farmers' Tennessee, 3.0; West Virginia, 2.1; Ken-.Home. It is a wrong idea to think of tucky, 1.6; Ohio, .7; Michigan, .1; Indikeeping young pigs in a small pen deana, .7; Illinois, .5; Wisconsin, .3; Minvoid of all green growth, till they are four to six weeks old; it requires very careful feeding to be in a degree successful by such management. No dif-Wyoming, 2.8; Colorado, 3.4; New Mexference how well fed, the pigs need annum more exercise than they will take when da, 1.4; Idaho, 1.4; Washington, 1.5; they have not entire liberty. Oregon, 1.2; California, 2.1; Oklahoma, With too many farmers, there is a

time to go out to pasture for all stock: It will be seen, says Kansas Farmer. they are kept in close confinement till that Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana the grass has made a certain amount of lead all other states in winter loss. One would naturally expect from the at farrowing time, to have their house mildness of the climate in these southin the pasture field, or on a grass plat. era states that the result would be The pig farmer should have as a motto, vasily different. We are of the opinposted some place where he can see it ion, however, that the real cause of this every time he feeds his pigs, "pasture great percentage of loss lies in the fact | is the cheapest and most healthful food that in the southern states the cow is for pigs." Another thing to be rememleft very largely to shift for herself in bered, it is nearer a perfect ration than the winter months. We know from any other, aside from that of the dam's actual observation that cows in the milk. There is no mixing or fussing southern states are neither cared for, required to prepare this for the pigs; find to need more care in feeding for sheltered, nor fed with anywhere near | it is ready for them without labor on the attention and thoroughness that is the part of the farmer, and when alseen in Maine or Wisconsin. The ways before them, there is no danger southern farmer, as a rule, looks upon of overfeeding. But while we say so a cow as an outside consideration. much for grass, and expect so much When he begins to consider her as a from it, we would not be understood truly good farmer should we will see as advocating its use alone during the this fearful waste of cow life greatly pasture season. Its greatest benefit reduced. The trouble is not in the cli- comes in connection with a grain ration mate, but in the understanding and of some kind; it stimulates the appetite

practice of the southern farmers them- and, no doubt, aids digestion. A custom with many, not to be commended, is that of allowing the pigs but little, if any, other food while on grass, the dams also have a limited A flock of guineas are about the most ration which results in their becoming profitable poultry that can be kept if veritable walking skeletons by the time they are where they can have unlimited the pigs are weaned. Under such conrange. The common or pearl guineas are just as good as the albino or white ditions the pigs cannot make a growth that will give the owner a pront One variety, but when cooked their flesh serious objection to this practice, it is not so white. In the morning when takes longer feeding when preparing they are let out of the poultry house for market to get them ready, extending they often do not stop longer than to the feeding period into the opick up a little of the grain given to which is always expensive. the feeding period into the cold months, the flock, and then they wander off to the field in search of weed seeds and

Drinking Vessels. Now we find ourselves in need of nests with the hens during the whole center of each little bench he bores a fore part of the season, but when they hole large enough to admit the head of get ready to sit, they will steal off and a large bottle. He sets the little bench leges in America, yet it has been only hide their nests and hatch their eggs tightly down over the fruit can he has twenty-five years since the first college if they are not watched. Do not let previously cut off, so it won't be too in the land was opened to wemen.

constantly thriving to cover the va- stable should be thoroughly cleaned. cant places and keep out the sun, not the dust should have settled, and the because they are trying to protect you, fresh outer air should have blown through and through it. Weight and Yield of Eggs. W. C. Byard writes Farmers' Review as follows: Regarding weight and yield of eggs of different breeds enumerated in Review, I have cut from the paper list as published and changed to suit my ideas. Of course, I believe with extra care these figures can be

> ty of good feed and water, but not fed scientifically, nor for eggs alone. Geese, 4 to the pound; 30 per annum.

> increased, but will figure on a flock,

given good ordinary care, which means

good warm house in winter and plen-

Polish, 9 to the pound; 150 per an-Bantams, 16 to the pound; 100 per an-Houdans, 8 to the pound: 180 per an-La Fleche, 7 to the pound: 130 per Hamburgs, 9 to the pound: 200 per Turkeys, 5 to the pound; 30 to 60 pe Game fowl, 9 to the pound; 150 per Leghorns, 9 to the pound; 200 pe annum. Black Spanish, 7 to the pound; 175

Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound: 15 er annum. Langshans, 8 to the pound; 150 per Bramahs, 7 to the pound; 130 per an-Guinea fowl, 11 to the pound; 160 per Ducks, 5 to the pound; 30 to 60 per

per annum

Feeding Young Ducks and Chicks .-Chickens raised in the brooder we the first week of their lives than when with the hen. In spite of advice to the contrary, we have had but little loss from feeding coarse corn meal to chickens when reared out of doors, but the brooder chicks must have bread slightly moistened for the first few days. We always toast the waste bits from the table, roll and slightly moisten for the very young chicks and ducklings. It matters very little what the young ducklings are fed after the first few days. They must be carefully looked after until they get the use of their legs, or they may roll on their backs and die. After they are three days old they may be fed corn, chops, cold potatoes, table scraps of any sort; but green food should be supplied. Refuse from the garden of any sort is acceptable to the ducklings.-Nebraska Farmer.

A familiar oill in past sessions at Albany makes it a felony for one man to entice away his neighbor's bees. It was introduced in all seriousness, but was killed by a Tammany leader who amended it twice. First, that each bee never grow tame, like hens, but the many drinking vessels for the young should wear a collar, and, second, that white ones are much more domestic in ducks and chickens. Our little partner it should have the name and address their habits than the colored ones are. makes these by putting peg legs in bits of its owner stamped on its business. The white guines hens lay in the of board to form small benches. In the end for identification:

Over 40,000 women are attending col-



1,900 yards. With the weapons then in use the federals did not open with artillery on the charging southern troops until they were within 1,100 yards of their lines, and their infantry did not fire until they were within a tractive natural features.

much closer range. In the recent war between China and Japan, it was

Meders Arms and Gettysburg.

If so it is only a question of time when bright eyes grow dim. manly steps lose firmness, and the vigor and vitality so enjoyable now be destroyed forever. Get a book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," and learn how No-To-Bac, without physical or financial risk, cures the tobacco habit, brings back the vigorous vitality that will make you both happy. No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed to cure by bruggists everywhere. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co..New York City or Chicago.

The Practical Question

"I think it is only fair to warn you Hiram," said the aged politician to his cover of a book, even of the least imson, a promising young man who had been elected to the legislature and was about to start for the capital of the state to enter upon his duties, "that measures doonly a feet of the book is worth keeping, so is its cover, which should be bound in always. The measures deeply affecting the public wrapper may contain advertisements welfare will come up for consideration or other information, or it may have a welfare will come up for consideration before the body to which you have been elected, and corrupt, designing contained within the book itself; and men will seek to influence your vote. They will try to bribe you, Hiram. They will offer you money. Be on your guard against them, my boy, and remember that the reputation of the family whose name you hear and the Trautz-Bauzonnet or of a Cobden Sanfamily whose name you bear and the honor of the district you represent are at stake

"I will father," replied the young J A. JOHNSON, Medina, N. Y. say man, deeply moved. "How—how Catarra Cure cured me." Sold by Drug much will they probably offer me?"hicago Tribune.

When Traveling

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

ishes have been caught in whose capacious maws were found long missing rings, necklaces, base ball masks and of the Sunday evening service and consuch like trifles. Once in a great while ducts a weekly prayer meeting in an a thieving fish is stricken by its conscience into a desire to make restitution. Such a fish was the giant cat which lay watching the shores of the turbid Kaw all through the month of April. Many fishermen tried to land him, but he contemptuously refused the most tempting lures, until a tall man of most striking personal appearance came one day. The big cat eaped from the water and fell at his feet without waiting for hook and line. The tall man was astonished. On cut- early season, be polite, and say the ting open the fish afterward he discovered a gold eagle which he had lost a year before lying in the fish's stomach. Most wonderful of all, there were, besides, sixty copper cents, one year's legal interest, which the noble fish had yielded up its life in trying to restore.

New York Recorder. Do you know Winter Rye is one of the best paying crops to plant? Well, it is. Big yields are sure when you plant Sal-

sal verdict! Winter Wheat, from 40 to evils-revolting to the finer sensibili-60 bushels. Lots of Grasses and Clovers | ties-and should be stamped out." for fall seeding. Catalogue and samples of Rye, Winter Wheat and Crimson clover free if you cut this out and send it to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. (W.N.U.)

The English evangelist, Henry Varey, has recently been holding union services in Oakland, Cal. The entire city has been aroused spiritually. Street preaching was a feature of the work, sometimes as many as forty ministers

Every dellar spent in Parker's Ginger Tonic £1,200,000.

swell invested. It subdues pain, and brings better digestion, better strength and better health.

Dr. Norman Kerr, of London, has reated 1,500 cases of alcoholic inebriety, and of these he was able to trace a family history of intoxication in 746

takes out the c rns. and then you have peare and outfort; surely a g. of exc. ange. 15c, at druggists Lewis Long of Logan county, Ky., is 85 rears old, has had five wives and is the ather of twenty-eight children. Berlin is said to be the healthiest city in

Maize has been found in the most ancient eruvian tombs.

If the Baby is Cutting Tooth. sure and use that old and well-tried remedy. Has INSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething The past year has been a prosperous

the number of ordained ministers is It reaches the origin of the trouble and nearly 2,000.

At Gettysburg, in July, 1863, had the federal troops been armed with the rifle now being used by the United States infantry, and with the present improved field-guns. Pickett's heroic band in the charge on the third day would have been under fire from start to finish, and the fire of massed infantry, combined with breech-loading cantry, combined with breech-loading cantrop, would probably have destroyed. non, would probably have destroyed every man in the assaulting lines. Pickett's right, when formed for the charge was 1,800 yards from the union lines; and the magazine-rifle sight is graduated, it will be remembered, to 1,900 yards. With the weapons then with gentle distillations of city 1,900 yards. With the weapons then wealth. Above all, he is teaching the state of the state

stated that a ball fired from a Japanese rifle called the Murata, similar to
the United States magazine rifle,
struck a Chinese three-quarters of a
mile away in the knee, and crushed it
to atoms.

Does He Chew or Smoke?

If so it is only a question of time when briefs.

I have been able to give only a hasty glance over a field where there is much to be gleaned by the patient laborer: but I trust I have succeeded in showing that the paper cover is not a thing to be despised, that it may be a thing of beauty, and that it may be a thing of value. One word of warning, and 1 have done; never destroy the paper portrait or some other illustration not book will never be perfect. To the expert it will seem always to be short of derson. -July Century.

J. A. JOHNSON, Medina, N. Y., says: "Hall's

RELIGION AND REFORM. Seventy thousand employes are to be found in the sweat shops of New York

City. There are 38 Endeavor Societies in China, with a membership of 1,069-out of 50,000 Christians in the empire.

I could not get along without Fiso's Cure for consumption. It always cures. Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass, Oct. 22, 34. There have been many cases where From Sitka, Alaska, comes the report of a Christian Endeavor Society in a pastoriess church, which takes charge

PITS - All Pits stopped free by Dr. R line's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Harvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, Sil Arch St., Phila., Pa.

outlying Indian village.

woman that he is very fond of her be-

If you are asked which is your favorite part of the spring chicken at this

We hope that when the girls go to heaven, their robes will not gap in the back, and be a source of continual

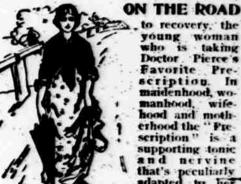
Coo'e Cough Halsons
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quies,
or than anything else. It is always reliable. Try if

said in his last inaugural address. "The sale of liquors to children who are sent to the saloons by heartless or unnatzer's Monster Rye. That is the univer- ural parents is one of the most crying

> "Hanson's Magie Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggest for it. Price 18 cents.

The Pilitsh Army Temperance Asse ciation has within the past twelve months extended its operations to troops serving at home, with results as excellent as in the army in India.

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale heap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN. 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb The Bussian imperial crown is valued a



Favorite Pre scription. In maidenhood, woscription" is a and nervine that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulatng, and strength

many women owe their beauty Pierce's Favorite Prescription? beauty of form and face radiate from the one in the Baptist churches in this country. There has been a gain of 140,432 members, while the increase in

Let me give You a Pointer Chew Lorillard's CLIMAX PLUG. It's Much the Best.

Cabled Field and Hog Fence.

Cabled Poultry

Garden & Rabbit Fence. Steel Web Picket Fence. Steel Wire Fence Board A full line of W re Fencing. Steel Steel Posts and Rails, Steel Web Picket Tree, Plower and Tomato Guards.

Prices Low. Catalogue Pres.