Fanny : Mozart was a petite beauty, of exceedingly pleasing address. Her manners were very fascinating and she had a confiding, sympathetic way that won all hearts.

Educate Your Daughters. At this season of the year parents have to decide upon and select the edugational institution which their daughters are to attend for the coming years. In this connection we desire to call attention to the educational announcement in our advertising columns of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, Mo. Their buildings and grounds are attractive, locality healthful, teaching in all branches thorough, and terms reasonable. Parents fortunate to select this school for the education and training of their daughters will, we are sure, be fully satisfied. Next session opens Sept. 2, 1895. For further information address Mother Superior, Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, Mo.

Never step over one duty to perform another. Take them as they come. The man who does not improve his talent will be sure to misjudge his mas-

The man who is living only for himself couldn't be engaged in any smaller

GOOD APPETITE

Indicates a healthy condition of the system and the lack of it shows that the stomach and digestive organs are weak and debilitated. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power to tone and strengthen these organs and to create an appetite. By doing this it restores the body to health and prevents attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and



as Emerson said,—that is, don't be content with any 1895 models-\$100.

POPE MFG. CO. ral Offices and Factories, HARTFORM.

You need the Columbia Catelogue, a work of art that shows every detail of peerle's Columbias and superb liartfords. The book is free if you call at a Columbia agency; by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR #

*THE BEST * FOOD

Beeman's Pepsin Gum. THE PERFECTION OF CHEWING GUM. A Delicious Remedy

For all Forms of NDIGESTION CAUTION—See that the name Beeman is on each Fach tablet contains one

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BEEMAN CHEP (CAL C).,
26 Bank (..., Cleve and, 6.
Criginators of Pepsin Chewing C.



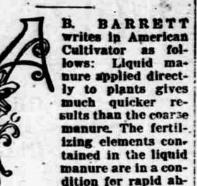
rhea and dysentery in the worst forms; curet therla; quiets and soothes all pain; invigorates the tomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, try this good safe Syrup. Prepared by the EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., CHICAGO.











and the plants consefeel the benefit at once. It does not follow, however, that liquid manures can or should take the place of all coarse manures, any more than that the highly-concentrated commercial fertilizers should run out the barnyard fertilizers. The soil needs both. One great advantage that coarse barnyard manures confer upon the soil is to separate the soil particles and make them more porous. The thicker and more compact a soil is the more does it need coarse barnyard ma-

But the value of the liquid manure is frequently overlooked by farmers, and more of this is wasted than saved. If a manure heap is located outdoors where the spring rains can fall upon it the water leaching through the pile will soon form a puddle at the bottom. If allowed to stand a short time it will get dark. Now apply some of this iquid manure direct to a dozen hilis of corn or any vegetable, and fertilize a dozen more equally good hills with the coarse manure from the pile. Make two or three applications of each during the summer and watch the results. The experiment has been tried many times, and the results are invariably in favor of the liquid manure. The plants grow faster and thriftier and produce larger crops. At the Iowa Experiment Station some time ago this experiment was tried, and the acre of corn fertilized with the liquid manure yielded 82.02 bushels of corn, and another acre fertilized with barnyard manure of ordinary richness produced only

This represents roughly what a farmer is losing when he exposes his ma-nure pile so that the liquid part is wasted. Every rain that fails on it washes away considerable of its most valuable ingredients. This waste is ceaseless. It continues right up to the time of applying the manure to the bicycle except the best one field. If allowed to stand out all winmade—the COLUMBIA. ter it stands to reason that more than half of the essence of the manure has Matchless as these famous | been wasted. Fortunately of late years | well as sad, in the reflection bicycles have been in past to the weather at all seasons of the this practice of exposing the manure years, you will rub your year has gradually fallen into disuse, eyes when you see the and only a few farmers of the old school hold to it. In the cowyard and stables quality and beauty of the the liquid part of the manure is allowed to soak into the earth, where it can never be reached. On a large dairy farm this waste is enormous. If one has wooden or cemented floors of course the waste is checked almost entirely, but not one in 10 have such

The hard earth floors, packed down by a heavy pounding, and covered with a foot of chaff, will collect most of this liquid manure in the cow stable. But the absorbent must be renewed often enough to keep all of the liquid from going to waste. If the yard has a slight incline the liquid will run off. and can be conducted into receivers placed at one side. During rain storms the surplus moisture is great, and a dozen barrels of liquid can be collected in this way. This will be liquid manure strongly diluted, but it can be poured over the manure heap later in dry weather so that most of it can be absorbed. One loses little from the cow stable exposed to the weather by adopting some such plan as this.

The extra cost of keeping a record efits derived from it. Printed milk sheets, if it is desired to use them,can be obtained from any dairy supply company at a small cost. The little time and trouble of weighing and testing will never be missed and at the end of the year the dairy value of the herd is known. For the following reasons, then, a record should be kept: 1. It enables the weeding out of unprofitable animals and replacing them by those of superior merit, thus increasing the profits from the dairy. 2. It indicates which cow's calves will probably be the best to rear and which to dispose of.

3. It enables the selection of animals that make the best use of the food given them. 4. It enhances the value of the herd

5. It enables a study of the individual peculiarities of each animal. 6. It enables a rational system of eeding; insures against wasteful or extravagant feeding and arouses and holds the attention of the dairymen, as well as solving many hitherto unthought-of problems,-Mo. Exp. Sta.

Potatoes in Michigan

The Department of Agriculture of potatoes at an inopportune time. The reports contain the following: "Potato questions: raising in Michigan is largely on the increase. The importance of good soil it? plant food and thorough cultivation is ing it? recognized by all successful growers. One thing needful to mature a good crop which cannot be supplied by the farmer is rainfall. Much can be done by therough preparation of the soil, and by judicious and timely cultivation, to conserve all moisture that comes, and the time of planting can be better selected to use to best advantage the rainfall than is the usual practice with many growers. In the nern part of the state it is the general practice to plant potatoes soon after getting in the corn, or about the 20th of May. Potatoes planted at this time will form tubers in August, at the time of least rainfall and greatest heat, and under the most unfavorable conditions. Would not the conditions be more favorable if the potatoes were planted earlier or later? If planted early in April, as is possible in many soils, the tubers would mature before the time of greatest heat and least rainfall. An early or medium-early variety should be used in this case. If planted two or three weeks later than the 20th of May, the warm soil, together with the copious June rains, would give the crop a good start, and the tuberforming period would come late in lugust and in September, when the rainfall is greater and the temperature cooler. For northern Michigan the chart shows that the drought comes in July, when it isn ot so injurious to the crop, and that the rainfall is greater during the fall months than in the southern part of the state, which may,

I have tried summer planting twice.

in part, explain why the parthern sec-

FARM AND GARDEN. ing through the ground. I use the Planet, Jr., cultivator, and think it's the greatest labor saving cultivator ever made. In very rocky ground, and when the plants are small, I usually take off all but three shovels, when rows are close together, as this will prevent the plants are an the plants. throwing dirt or stone on the plants. Where ground is free of rock, I would recommend the Planet, Jr., with ten or twelve small, reversible, and the pul-veriser attachment. The hoe is an in-strument that can not well be dis-pensed with, and should be used frequently and thoroughly, but be care-

ful and not hoe too deep. One of the most important items of strawberry growing is the distance the nure applied direct- plants are apart at fruiting time. I believe that six or eight inches by one foot in the matted row system will give sults than the coarse as good if not better results than to have them closer. It is easier to tell how the plants should stand than to make them stand just that way. I think that as a rule berry growers are too afraid of spending money enough on their plantations to obtain best re-

The present season I counted 260 berries and blossoms on a single plant that had plenty of room to show what it would do if it was given a good chance. Even if this plant would only mature 150 good, large sized berries, and that they would only fill one wine quart box, who is there before me to-day that would begrudge that plant even a square foot of ground? The best and cheapest way that I know of to get your plants are or eight inches by one is to set your plants three by five feet and cultivate both ways, and keep all blossoms and runners off the plants until they are well established. until they are well established. strong plants, and then let on four runners form on each plant. Train the first two runners lengthwise of the row, so that you will have a single row of plants one foot apart, then let each plant make two more runners, and then train at right angles of the row, and let each one of these runners make two

plants, and keep all the balance of the runners pulled off. This will insure you some very large fine plants that will bear berries in piles, instead of a few little stunted berries, as we often see in matted rows where the plants stand not over an inch apart. The greatest mistake that I have made has been in allowing plants to mat too closely, but I intend to thin heroically in the future, and I expect that every cent that I spend on my patch will be doubly repaid me in fine large berries that will sell at the very highest market price.

Fruit Problem in England.

In discussing the future of fruit growing for market in the current issue of the Journal of the Royal Agriculture! Society, Mr. Lee-Campbell, of Glewston Court, expresses the opinion that every thoughtful man must view with feerings akin to consternation the increasing lependence of our population on foreign supplies of food, and proceeds: "There seems something radically wrong, as acres should be lying idle, and our population unemployed, while we are pouring out our millions of money annually in enriching other nations and giving employment to their populations." There is undoubtedly "something radically. wrong," but without pausing to discuss what that "something" is, we turn to what Mr. Lee-Campbell has to say with regard to the question of bringing about a more satisfactory state of things. He tells us that much of our fruit may be supplied from home sources. He also holds the opinion, and properly so, that our soil and climate are admirably suited for the growth of apples, plums, and certain other hardy fruits; but he is careful to warn those who have not the necessary qualification against engaging in what to them would be a disappointing enterprise. Mr. Campbell is evidently in full agreement with the views we have urged from time to time, for he states, in no halting manner, that to achieve success in the production of fruit for market a thorough acquaintance with the details of cultivation and of marketing the fruit is essential. The necessity of soil and climate suitable for the fruit it is intended to cultivate is insisted upon, and, as might be expected. the planting of inferior varieties and indifferent trees is strongly condemned. We are not surprised that Mr. Campbell should have expressed himself strongly in favor of bush trees, for when we had the pleasure of walking through his remarkable orchards in the autumn of 1894 he pointed out to us, that while his bush trees had borne full crops for some five or six years, the standards planted at the same time were only producing their first crop. In answer to the question, "Who are to be the fruitgrowers of the future?" Mr. Campbell replies that it will not be the farmer, as he has not the technical knowledge, and that the landlord can hardly be expected to risk his capital in a venture which largely depends upon the aptitude of the tenant. The only hope he holds out is that a race of practical fruit-growers may spring up, either ssessing capital themselves or associated with others who are more fortunate in this respect. It is quite certain that fruit-growers, to be saccessful, must be well qualified by previous training; and we have no doubt,

Gardener's Magazine.

that with security of tenure and equi-

of readers of the Farmers' Review on Michigan have issued a chart showing | the true value of this currant. It is the average rainfall for the various probably more prominent than any seasons throughout the different coun- other variety and has been for many ties of the state of Michigan, and show- years. A thorough discussion of the ing how the farmers are planting their | subject may prove of value. Therefore we solicit answers to the following

1. How long have you been growing well supplied with readily available 2. On what kind of soil are you grow-

> 4. Are you having good success with 5. Is the bush hardy?

3. Is the bush a heavy bearer?

7. How does it stand drought? 8. Do you cultivate it yearly? 9. Do you prune the bushes? 10. Do you fertilize them, and if so, with what? 11. How is the fruit for table use

compared with other varieties? 12. What is its value for jelly mak-13. How does it sell on the market? 14. How does Red Dutch compare with other varieties, everything con-

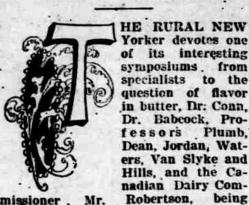
Science in Agriculture.-There are extremes in agriculture. Beyond a certain point it does not pay to attempt to push the capacity of lands to produce through the instrumentality nure is very valuable. Well, that deof labor, fertilizers, etc. So also is there a limit at which profits stop when duced. Birds that live on animal food, the farmer undertakes to let the land such as meat, fish, etc., produce manure and crop have its own way with as little interference from himself as he can find it in his heart to give. It manure from hens, ducks, geese, and is the farmer's business to discover pigeons: just what are the things to be done to best advantage. If he keeps his work are 560 pounds of water, 255 pounds of always well in hand and knows how organic substance, and 185 pounds of to adjust his affairs to changed con- ash. The manure from the ducks very

should be.-Nebraska Farmer. Art of Breathing-The rate of breathing is becoming more and more a subject of attention. Physicians have cured aggravated cases of insomnia by but have had poor success with it, and long-drawn, regular breaths, fever pawould not recommend if unless you are prepared to irrigate says a writer in forms of indigestion made to disappear, and a tendency to consumption may be pounds of fresh goose manure contain Never let the weeds get a start, but entirely overcome. Secsickness, too, as much as 771 pounds of water, and A man is generally at his heaviest subtinate before they can be seen need.

| A man is generally at his heaviest number of the can be seen need. | 134 pounds of organic substance, while in his fortieth year.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

NTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.



Yorker devotes one of its interesting symposiums, from specialists to the question of flavor in butter, Dr. Conn. Dr. Babcock, Professors Plumb, Dean, Jordan, Waters, Van Slyke and Hills, and the Canadian Dairy Com-

the contributors. The general .result of the opinions of these gentlemen is that the desirable aroma and taste of butter are due to the handling of the milk and cream rather than to the flavor of the original food. Fresh butter appears to have no particular flavor, it being the buttermilk rather than the pure fat which gives the taste of butter are due to the handling some weeds, such as onions, garlic, ragweed, etc., is recognized as unfavorably influencing butter flavor, the inence of feed is generally minimized by all contributors and flavor is, as a rule, ascribed to bacterial action. Dr. Conn's views, which may be taken as affording a fair index of the others,

"The 'flavor' is not the result of any direct influence of good. Undoubt-edly the food has great influence upon the flavor, but the delicate butter aroma is only directly related to the food. This conclusion I base upon the fact that I have succeeded in producing the desired flavor from the milk of cows fed upon the widest variety of foods. Butter fat, when first drawn with the milk, does not have the flavor found in the choicest butter. In my own opinion it has no flavor at all resembling it. Very likely indigestion or change of food may influence the uents of food, yet it has impressed flavor of the butter. As butter is ordi- upon the public a belief from which it parity made this will almost certainly seems determined not to swerve, that

its ash is but ninety-five pounds, or but little over one-half that of the hen

"The hen manure contains about sixteen pounds of nitrogen in 1,000 pounds, the duck manure about ten pounds, and the goose manure about five pounds. The hen manure is, therefore, three times as valuable as the goose manure in nitrogen, and the duck nanure twice as valuable. Goose mature, however, contains more potash than that from the hen or duck, the proportion being about nine pounds for the goose, eight pounds for the hen,

and six pounds for the duck. "Manure from pigeons, however, more valuable than that from fowls, as pigeon manure contains 529 pounds of water in 1,000 pounds, but its organic substance reaches 308 pounds, and its ash 173 pounds. It also contains over seventeen pounds of nitrogen and ten pounds of potash. In value, therefore, the manure from pigeons comes first, that from hers second, that from ducks third, and that from geese last, yet it has always been an accepted theory that manure from geese was richer than that from any other fowls, but the chemist has shed light upon the matter, and facts show otherwise. Water is a factor in all manures, hence that from birds is no exception to the

Read the above carefully and then save it. The droppings should be well mixed as follows: One bushel droppings, one peck kainit, and two bushels themselves. One may have a voracious t in barrels moist (not wet), and never any kind of siop water over it. When have but little appetite, generally occayou wish to use it, the ammonia will compel you to hold your nose. If kept dry it loses its value, becoming hard cold water, and have a bottle of flaxand insoluble.-The Poultry Keeper.

Butter Fat as Food. A correspondent in the N. E. Farmer in answer to an inquiry in relation to the relative value of fat and the other constituents of milk makes the mistake of assigning to casein of butter a higher nutritive value than its fat. The opinion is based evidently upon the common view now prevailing, that protein has a special nutritive value, Science has not given a valid reason for assigning to protein a nutritive effect superior to that of other constit-

RUMPLESS FOWLS



brae of the spine itself. This gives crested with partially developed

Rumpless fowls are not only wanting column upon which the tail feathers in tail feathers, but their anatomy of the fowl are planted, renders them shows that the caudal projection is devoid of this ornamental appendage, wanting, and also even the final verte- the back part of the body being covered by a few back or saddle feathers. They were formerly bred mostly black them a very peculiar and grotesque ap- in color, or a mixture of black and in small quantities after the other feed. pearance. It is supposed that these white, but are mostly found now pure originated from the Polish breeds, and white. They have been somewhat imthat some of them were formerly proved by breeding, but are now rarely seen. They are good layers, but the beards, with leg feathers and vulture eggs are not apt to be so fertile as backs, but these have been bred out, those of other breeds. As sitters and Their anatomy being deficient in the mothers they do very well, while as a usual prolongation of the vertebrae table fowl they are of average quality.

fluence in filling the butter with peculiar odors, such as that of garlic, with all higher forms of life. It is in known, but it is probably due to vosource of the flavor indirectly, the flav- valuable than protein, as it contains r being directly the result of certain | nearly twice and one-half the units of decomposition products of the cream. These flavors are produced by bacteria seems to be little ground for doubt table compensation, the desired race of which multiply in the cream when it that fat is in the economic sense more fruit-growers will be forthcoming. is ripening. Whether proper flavors valuable than protein. -Ex. are produced in the cream will depend upon whether the proper species of bacteria are present in sufficient quantity. layers, the Houdan certainly deserves Some species of bacteria produce very a front seat. They lay large eggs and a good flavors, some very poor flavors, and some will completely ruin the flav- are fertile, producing strong chicks. or and the resulting butter. The but- The meat qualities, however, are equal termaker has no method of determin- to the egg production. The main obget the proper flavor if he chance to crest, which, during rainy weather, is have the proper species. The various a detriment, causing colds when water 'starters' and 'cults' are supposed to soaked. To satisfy those who wished contain the proper species of bacteria to the style of plumage and egg qualities produce a good flavor. Bacillus 41 has of the Houdan, but objected to the been demonstrated to be a bacteria crest, the Anconas, imported some which will produce this flavor. The years ago by the late Francis A. Mortigrow, but we can not tell what. If lays an egg fully as large, and has is tempting. planted with clover we may depend equally as large an egg record. But it upon clover. So the cream, when inoc- cannot in any way cope with the plated with such starters as No. 41, may | French fowl for table use. Few breeds be depended upon to develop the right can boast of the combination (eggs and duced, is it not likely that the common kind of bacteria, and, therefore, the meat) in so strong a degree, as can fowl will soon become extinct?" We proper flavor. This flavor comes, of course, indirectly from the food, but directly from the products of bacterial stacle can be overcome by having large breds to either let them breed in and in have an article appropriate to the vawhich I have given above are not mere guesses, but are the results of a long series of most careful and rigid experiments upon this matter. I find it possible to produce the butter flavor from all sorts of cream, and under almost any condition, provided I put the right species of bacteria into the cream."

Value of Poultry Droppings. 'It is often claimed that poultry mapends on the food from which it is pro-Below is a comparison of the value of

trouble in figuring out hew to go about same quantity of duck manure containkeeping the cost of production where it | ing 566 pounds of water, 262 pounds of organic substance, and 172 pounds of duck in fertilizing elements, as 1.009 been denuded of their timber growth.

follow. Here, too, the influence is an protein is possessed of some mysterious indirect one, but no less certain. Some- potency that is not found in other food times the food does have a direct in- nutrients. Protein it is true is the basis of muscle, and is found associated energy that is found in protein. There

houses and roomy scratching pens, allowing the fowls out only during fine weather. It will pay to go to this expense and trouble for a breed that contains so much profit.-Poultry Advo-

A Tourist Wagon.-The "van mania" pervades England as a successor to the house-boat craze. It is not long since two ladies, young, good looking, and highly connected, made a complete tour of Great Britain in a regular showman's van fitted up with beds or bunks, reading table, and a couple of chairs. A window on either side was draped with fresh muslin curtains-in short. richer than that from grain and grass. It was a regular Mrs. Jarley affair, with everything necessary for itinerant housekeeping-oil stoves, pans, dishes, and all complete. Their only attendant. "In 1,000 pounds of hen manure there was a small "buttons," who drove and looked after their horse.

Work of Fire.-Expert authorities in ditions we believe he will have little closely approaches that from hens, the Canada claim that more pine timber has been destroyed there by fire than has been cut down and taken out by the lumbermen. Ten trees, says one moisture. Although most farmers have bermen. If these statements are any supposed that manure from the goose way near the mark, then not less than was more concentrated than that from | 258,000 square miles of the total in the hens, yet such is not the case. It is four Canadian provinces east of the

At the swine herders' meeting held in Des Moines last week, Wm. Roberts spoke on feeding and managing pigs up to six months old. A part of his re-

If the topic would allow of it I would like to take a run and go before I jump. Say about two weeks before the pigs see daylight. I do not know but that to get at the subject just right, one would need to go back a good ways and come up to the topic. I will only take up your time for a brief period. For two weeks before farrowing I feed as near the kind of food as possible I intend to feed afterward. I have well arranged, roomy breeding pens with good fenders in which I put the sow a few days before farrowing time. When the time is up for her to travail I am on hand, but to tell you just what to do I will not attempt, for my doings are various, to suit the case. One may need no attention; another may need all the skill of a breeder. I put water in a clean trough a few hours after the sow has farrowed that is all the first day. The next day all the food I give her is a handful of shorts in water and increase from day to day until she has had shorts five days. I then take mother and pigs to a one-eighth acre lot of grass in which there is a nice house, 8x7 feet, dirt loor. Now is a critical time, and no iron-clad rule will do: of a dozen sows, no two are exactly alike, hence the necessity of having them in lots to sifted dry earth or coal ashes. Keep appetite and will need holding in, or you will soon have a patient on your et it get dry. Pour soapsuds, urine, or hands with dyspepsia. Another may sioned by fever in bag. She will need close attention. I bathe the belly with seed oil with a little carbolic acid in it, and with a turkey feather put this over her teats. The washing with water cleans off all dirt and allays fever; the oil and acid preserves the pigs from sore mouths. I try to coax up an appetite sometimes with little scraps of meat, milk, mush, etc. I now, if they have good appetites, increase the feed, clear, fresh water, shorts and a little oil meal mixed, as feed, and give all they will eat up clean. At this time I commence on one-half ear of dry corn, increase from day to day until on a full feed. I keep on in this way. At about three weeks old the pigs will begin to come up to the trough. It is fixed low so that

they can eat all they will. Then soak oats and corn and put it in a shut-off corner. Stand and look at them eat, and grow, and feel happy. At five weeks of age I open the doors of each pen or lot, and have the sows from six to eight come up to a common feeding place. Of course the pigs come too. Toll the pigs into a clean-floored house and feed slop as heretofore, and soaked oats and corn, all they will clean up-always sweet. At eight or nine weeks of age I turn the sows in back pasture and leave the pigs in their pasture and keep right on giving same feed and care. When fair time comes we select what we want to exhibit. After the round-up of the fairs, we separate the sexes, castrate what put them with such of the sow pigs as we do not want to retain either in our own herd or to ship for breeders, push them as fast as possible and try to bave . them in Chicago before the first of February, at from 200 to 250 pounds. After selecting what I want to retain, I try to have the rest in other hands by the time

they are six months old. This year I have had the personal care and oversight of over 130 pigs. There has not been a single case of scours, but one case of thumps and only three or four with sore mouths. There is not an unhealthy looking pig in the bunch. They are in five groups and kept separate. If I could so arrange it I would give you all a personal invitation to come and see my pig town.

A most interesting discussion followed, led by Mr. W. Z. Swallow of Booneville, who was made the target for a long array of questions bearing on the subject. His plan was to keep each sow and litter separate from the others in a grass lot of not less than one-half acre until six or eight weeks of age, so they could not acquire the habit of robbing. Later a dozen in a lot will bring better results. Feed regularly, three times a day, milk and shorts. The milk should be sweet, as sour milk fed to sow or pigs is apt to scour. Red shorts are better than the sun all you can, and your drugrnite. Feed no soaked corn, prefer- gist's and doctor's notes will go to proring, if corn is fed, to feed it dry, and Seldom feed oil meal. Feed well and give plenty of exercise, but do not overfeed. Keep salt and ashes always where the pigs can get them. Bed with clean sand on ground floor. Yearlings can be made to shed by washing daily with warm water. Best breeding sows said Mrs. Watts to her neighbor. "that are those bred twice a year regularly. the fishing fever strikes my husband. He also advocated the feeding of wheat If he can get out on the banks of some because of its strengthening influences

on bone and muscle. Mr. F. A. Shafer, of Campbell, feeds perfectly happy." ground corn, oats, wheat, rye, and everything a pig will eat, but no shorts. everything a pig will eat, but no shorts. "Fond of fishing? Why, that man is Lung Remedy of the age. In purifying the Thinks a bad influence follows advocat- a perfect anglomaniac."—Texas Sift- blood and in all manner of pimples. The explanation is not positively the blood corpuscles, is plentiful in all ing the feeding of shorts and slops. He centers of life and its maintenance, yet feeds corn because it is cheap and the latile products of the food passing di- if energy of foods is substantially the best pork producer known. Considers rectly into the milk. The food is the measure of their effect, fat is far more bone a result of breeding rather than

Fowls for the Table.-There is no disputing the fact that if one wants a object-why is it that a man should fast growing broiler or spring chicken, bave such doubts of his ability to win a a cross, like, for instance, Houdan on woman's affection when he considers Cochin or Brahma; Indian Game on the success in that line of a pop-eyed, Brahma or Langshan; or Leghorn on padding-shaped, pretzel-tailed pug The Houdan Fowl.—Among the heavy | Brahma or Langshan; or Leghorn on Plymouth Rock, will give the best results. But we have now two breeds good many of them. As a rule the eggs that will fill the bill almost as well. They are the White Wyandotte and the Barred Plymouth Rock. The former are to be preferred in that particular. ing what species are present, and will jection to the breed, has been its large as the skin is more yellow, the breasts more plump, and the flesh more firm and closer grained. For roasting purposes no fowls equal the Light Brahma and the Black Langshan; but on account of the color of the skin and legs, the Langshans are not so popular as the Brahma; and yet those who have use of these 'starters' may be com- mer, came in, and it is a remarkable given them a trial are not slow in saypared to planting a field with seed. If breed in these two particulars, having ing that they take the lead. There the field is left to itself something will an exact Houdan plumage, no crest, and is a wild turkey taste to the flesh that

Source of Mongrels.-A writer asks. "Since so many breeds are being intrountil there is nothing left, or to get a cockerel of another breed as soon as the pure-bred one dies, and to event- tucky," written by John Fox, Jr. Mr. ually mate up the offspring among Fox is a member of a well known Blue themselves. All this has a tendency to mongrelism. Then, again, many who made crosses are infatuated with the idea of getting up a new breed themselves, and in their endeavor to create something new they are placing still more mongrels on the market .-

German Farmers in Chili.-There has been a considerable German emigration to South America, namely, to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Chili. One of the earliest colonization schemes was to Chili in 1845, now fifty years ago. Herr Anwandter was the leader, and he selected a beautiful region, very fertile, at Valdivia. They were followed by other Germans, and now one-fourth of the country is dominated by people of German descent, but the Germans in Chili are among the strongest in their allegiance to the country of their adoption. Owing to this large infusion of German blood, ash. The estimates are based on fresh authority, have been destroyed by fire the Chilians of the future will have a manure that has not lost any of its to every one cut down by the lum- large proportion of men with yellow beards and blue eyes.-Ex.

Horses multiply in Australia almost far behind that from the hen and the eastern boundary of Manitoba have like rabbits, living entirely upon grass, and never under cover from birth to breaking. More than three-fourths of them are for the saddle or light harHighest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

BSOLUTELY PURE

It Was All He Could Do Washington Star: "Mr. Lively," said By the end of next year, without com dering further mill enterprises, South the managing editor, "we'd like to have you draw something comic." Carolina will have a grand total of 1,200,000 spindles and 30,000 looms, or "Without making reference to the almost fourfold her equipment in 1890. This estimate includes only the enternew woman. "Y-yes, sir. prises that are already assured, and it "Or the bicycle." is made upon the basis of a careful re-The artist turned away in silent deview of the manufacturing industries ection. In a few minutes he returned. of the state. Thirty-four South Caroand laid a sheet of paper on the desk. lina cotton mills. projected or in pro-cess of building, were named in a list which was published recently by the "Have you done it so soon?"
"It didn't take me long to do all I could under the circumstances." Manufacturers' Record, and to this enumeration the state adds two new "What is it?" "I've drawn up my resignation." mills at Columbia that boast 40,000 spindles and \$250,000 capital. The

further statement is made that there

added, to the cotton spinning equip-

Skinny Sufferers Saved.

don't like your freedom and improved physical condition you can learn the use of tobacco over again, just like the first time. No-To-Bac sold under guarantee to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

A Progressive Princess.

with the princess Nazle of Cairo, Egypt,

with a view to securing an exhibit of

the work of the women of Egypt in the

woman's exhibit at the Cotton States

and International exposition. The

freedom than most Mohammedan

women. She is regarded as the most

enlightened and progressive woman in

Egypt and has many friends and cor-

When Traveling.

Whether on pleasure bent, or business,

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

ruggists. Manufactured by the Call

Improving on Nature.

claimed the beautiful society woman.

picture as an artistic presentation of a

wildered. Then a light broke in upon

painted out all the long, graceful tails

on the horses and substituted for each

a docked tuft that stuck out straight

ing her hands with pleasure, "now

WINTER WHEAT, 80 BUSHELS PER

Did you ever hear of that? Well there

are thousands of farmers who think

they will reach this yield with Salzer's

new hardy Red Cross Wheat. Rye. 60

bushels per acre! Crimson Clover at

\$3.60 per bushel. Lots and lots of grass

and clover for fall seeding. Cut this out

and send to John A. Salzer Seed co.,

sample of above wheat free. (W.N.U.)

Seek the sunlight is the advice of all

present day hygenists. Patients on the

sunny side of the hospital ward recov-

er soonest. The person who always

walks on the sunny side of the street

outlives his shade seeking brother by

ten years. Sleep in rooms where the

sun has shed its rays all day. Bask in

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich.

"This is about the time of the year."

"So he is fond of fishing, then?"

Coe's Cough Bak

"Fond of fishing? Why, that man is

"Why," asked the philosopher, "why

is it that a man, the noblest created

But the assembled listeners answer-

Cincinnati Tribune: A pathetic cat

story comes from one of the down

river suberbs. Little Pearlie Kelch,

large pet cat which has slept for many

months in a basket by her. A week

ago the child was taken by her mother

little night gown was left in a white heap on the floor. When the cat first

gown and laid itself down there and

has refused to leave it, save at short

intervals, ever since. The other mem-

bers of the family have not had the

heart to take the garment away from

Grass family, and has written several

romances of the Kentucky mountains

He not only describes the sport as

practiced in his native state, but does

so with many touches of character

which will be recognized in that region

for their local truthfulness.

the disconsolate pet.

the daughter of Mr. Enos Kelch, has a

ed him not. - Foledo Blade.

says: 'The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful.' Write him about it. Sold by

Druggists, 75c.

La Crosse, Wis., for fall catalogue and

like a pump-handle.
"Ah," said the society woman, clap-

that is a picture worth having."

him, and with a few rapid strokes he

The great artist paused a moment be-

Chicago Record: "Horrors!" ex-

ake on every trip a bottle of Syrup

respondents in America.

fornia Fig Syrup Co., only.

roup of horses?"

lanta Constitution, is in correspon

Mrs. Weldon, the wife of Mr. Frank

being added, or are about to be

On receipt of 30 cents in U. S. stamps, I will send to any address one package Steletee's Dry Bitters. One package makes
one gallon bust tonic known. Cures stomach, kidney diseases, and is a great appetizer and blood purifier. Just the medicine ment of South Carolina no less than 242,000 spindles, and that, exclusive of the investments by old mill companies needed for spring and summer. 25c. at your drug store. Address GEO. O. Brs-miran, Grand Rapids. Mich. of their surplus in new mills, the capital soon to be invested in the cotton mill industry will be about \$3,500,000. Tobacco use: s as a rule are away below not mal weight because tobacco destroys digestion and causes nerve irritation that saps brain pow

The duchess of Marlborough had very narked features that indicated, in no small degree, that strength of character which made her a power in English poli-

PITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Eline's Greet larve Rustover. Ro Fits after the first ony's bed larvelous cures. Treatise and Strini bottle free to Beasts. Bend to Dr. Eline, St. Archet., Phila., Fa.

Golden Days advises, if at the side of sloping road on a muddy day, pedal only with the foot on the gutter side. It prevents side slip. Veldon of the editorial staff of the At-

Educational Attention of the reader is called to the announcement of Notre Dame University in another column of this paper. This noted institution of learning enters upon its fifty-second year with the Princess Nazle, though a Moslem, has next session, commencing Sept. 3, 1895. abandoned the veil and enjoys more Parents and guardians contemplating sending their boys and young men away from home to school would dowell to write for particulars to the Unfversity of Notre Dame, Indiana, before making arrangements for their education elsewhere. Nowhere in this broad land are there to be found better facilities for cultivating the mind and heart than are offered at Notre Dame Uni-

> Catherine II. was a handsome woman in early life, but dissipation and vice soon destroyed every trace of her good looks; she became very fleshy and coarse in appearance:

"Enmon's Magie Corn Salve."

The more the church mixes with the world the less it can do to save singers

If the Raby is Cutting Teeth. ure and use that old and well-tried remeily, Ma WINGLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething-

When love has the power it will al-The more one uses Parker's Ginger Tonte the more its good qualities rerevealed in dis, elling colds, indigestion, pains and every kind of weakness.

Greece has 490,000 women over 20

Walking would often be a pienouee rere it not for the co us. These pests are cashy re-noved with Hindercorns. The at druggists. The Leeward islands are now exporting

large quantities of preserved truit juice.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Courhs. JENNIE PRICKARD, Springfeld, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894. The Bermudas export enormous quant ties of onions and lify bulbs.

There is no burde too high for the woman with fashionable aspirations A new bonnet has been known to weaken riendship between women.



Old Rip Van Winkle went up

said Mrs. Watts to her neighbor, "that the fishing fever strikes my husband. If he can get out on the banks of some creek and catch two or three little mud cats in the course of an afternoop he is perfectly happy."

he found that the crue war was over, the monthly magazines had "fought it over" the second time and "blown up" all the officers that had participated in it. This much is history, and it is also an historical fact that, it took the same length of time, for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Disit is the most effective, Liver, Blood and blotches, eruptions, and other skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swell-ings, and kindred ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" manifests the most positive curative properties.

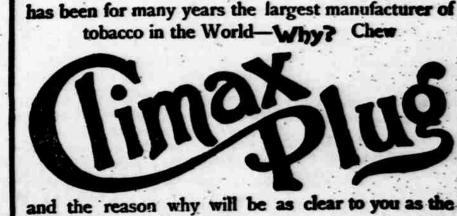
AGADEMY OF THE SAGRED HEART The course of instruction in this Academy, conducte by the Religious of the Sacred Heart, embraces th

THE FIFTY-SECOND YEAR WILL OPEN TUESDAY SEPT. 3d, 1895. Full courses in Classica. Lotters, Science, Law Civil a: d Mechanical Engineering, Thoroug to Nebraska. They left in the morn-ing before the cat was up, and Pearl's its equip nent. Catalogues sent free on application to REV. ASSERW MORRISSKY, C. S. C., Notro Dame. Ind.



W. A. U., Cmaha-30, 1993. When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.

The P. Lorillard Company



IT'S MUCH THE BEST

noonday sun.