Open the Safety Valve

When there is too big a head of steam on, or you will be in danger. Similarly, when that important safety valve of the system, the bowels, becomes obstructed, open it promptly with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and guard against the consequences of its closure. Billiousness, dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatic and kidney complaint, nervousness and neuralgia are all subjugated by this pleasant but potent conqueror of disease.

Chaining a Beauty.

Jinks—Everybody predicted that Hardhead would have trouble after he married that vain beauty, but she never leaves her home unless he is with her. How does he manage?

Winks—He filled the house with mirrors.—New York Weekly.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

Every reform that comes to stay, has to begin in the heart.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

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

There are people who want to do good, but they are slow to commence.

Summer Weakness

Is caused by thin, weak, impure blood. To have pure blood which will properly sustain your health and give nerve strength, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

You see them everywhere.

Columbia Bicycles

—$100—

COLUMBIAS are the product of the oldest and best equipped bicycle factory in America, and are the result of eighteen years of successful striving to make the best bicycles in the world. **1895 Columbias** are lighter, stronger, handsomer, more graceful than ever—ideal machines for the use of those who desire the best that's made.

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Columbia Catalogue, telling of both Columbias and Hartfords, free at any Columbia agency, or by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

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THE FIFTY-SECOND YEAR WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 3d, 1895.

Full courses in Classics, Letters, Science, Law, Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses. St. Edward's Hall for boys under 13 is unique in the completeness of its equipment. Catalogues sent free on application to REV. ANDREW MORRISSEY, C. S. C., Notre Dame, Ind.

The best nerve regulator known. It cures nervous prostration, restores nervo-vital and sexual powers. **Pill Vita—Bline** (Mercer's.) Sold by Richardson Drug Co. and E. E. Bruce & Co., Omaha, Neb., and all druggists.

The best known combination to build up weak people. **Pill Anaemic—Pink** (Mercer's.) Sold by Richardson Drug Co. and E. E. Bruce & Co., Omaha, Neb., and all druggists.

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DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate The Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

How to Handle Patrons.

HOW TO HANDLE patrons just right is sometimes a serious question, writes A. Schoenman in the American Cheesemaker. It is well known that a cheesemaker, to be successful, must have ability to handle patrons with "gloves on," as it were. The Cheesemaker who simply examines the milk and accepts or rejects without ceremony has much to learn. When I was teaching school and attending teachers' institutes, conducted by our best state institute conductor, his advise, first, last and all the time, was: "Study your pupils. Each pupil is a law unto himself and must be studied, if you would get the best results."

Just so, I claim, is it with cheese factory patrons. The cheesemaker must study each patron and handle him accordingly. The cheesemaker who can make first-class cheese in every respect, but who frequently gets into a jangle with his patrons, cannot command the highest wages. Handling the patrons just right is a most important part of the cheesemaker's business.

I will tell you how I handled a cranky patron, this spring, where many a quick-tempered cheesemaker would have failed.

Early in April I received a vat of milk with a strong taint of rotten potatoes—in fact, I hardly knew whether the product would be potatoes or cheese. The next day I took pains to discover the rotten potato man, which was easily done, but I was at sea just what to do, as he was a valuable but cranky patron; and I knew I stood in danger of losing his custom if I should say: "This milk you must take back; it is way off." I said to my helper, "Run this milk into a can by itself and, if we can't make cheese of it, we will make potato dumplings. We must visit our patron this evening, and we'll have to handle him with 'gloves on.'" Promptly at 6 p. m., we visited his home. We found him at the barn and casually and pleasantly asked him to show us his cows. We talked cows and milk and tests for some time. He seemed pleased to have us take an interest in him and was, accordingly, in good humor. I said to him, "Did you ever hear of potatoes tainting milk?" "No," said he. I said, "Rotten potatoes give milk a worse taint than anything on God's green earth!" "Is that so? Say! I have my morning's milk in the cellar now, and there are potatoes down there and some of them are rotten." "Well," said I, "if that is so, won't you please put your cellar milk in a separate can from the rest?" "Yes," said he, "I will." The milk was brought as promised and was "way off"—bad enough to sicken anyone. I gave him a sip and he made a wry face. "Of course," said I, "that milk I can't take." And he willingly took it home, a humbler and a wiser man.

Milking.

Under the head of milking may be comprised the cleanliness of the animals and the manner and time of milking. The introduction of separators practically revealed the necessity for cleanliness in a cow stable. At the termination of the process of separating, a peculiar slime is to be found adhering to the sides of the separator. Its color varies from gray to green, brown and even black. When examined under the microscope, germs, portions of plants, hair, soot, linen, have been discovered, and when exposed to the air for a short time it putrifies rapidly. It consists in reality of dirt, and as such must injure the quality of milk and butter. In order to keep the milk as free from the dirt as possible, the cows ought to be rubbed down with a straw whisk on their right hindquarters and udders before they are milked in the morning. During the day it is necessary to currycomb and brush each animal. The best kind of brush to be used is the one rather more open than an ordinary horse brush, but of the best hog bristle. The animals are first scraped over with the currycomb and then brushed. In addition the udders of all cows ought to be washed and dried before milking, and the milkers ought to dip their hands in cold water before milking each animal. Care must be taken to completely empty the udder when the cow is milked. In large establishments where several milkers are employed it is advisable to select one or two of the more careful persons to strip the cows after they have been milked. By this means the carelessness of some of the milkers may be corrected. Each milker should have his own stool and pail marked and numbered, and should be held responsible for the cleanliness of the same. The milk ought to be poured from the pail into the milk can through a double hair strainer, and the milk cans ought, if possible, to be placed outside the cowhouse.—R. H. Beamish in Connecticut Farmer.

Pekin Ducks.

There is probably no branch of the poultry business more profitable than duck raising, yet but comparatively few farmers will admit these big white beauties to their premises. The wives would like to keep them, for their feathers are light and elastic, and every way as desirable as goose feathers, and while the goose lays but few eggs the duck lays a great many. The great objection raised against ducks is that they foul the horse troughs, and the majority of the eggs are lost, for it is of no use to give a Pekin duck nest or nest eggs. She lays wherever it happens.

To keep ducks successfully and without annoyance about watering troughs a small pen is necessary. Their house need not be a fine affair nor the yard expensive. A fence two feet high will hold them, and twelve feet square is ample for a dozen or fifteen ducks. Inside the yard may be placed a trough. An inexpensive trough may be made by taking two pieces of 2x10 scantling four feet long. Round them up at each end like sled runners. Take a piece of galvanized iron two feet wide and nail it to the rounding sides of the scantling. To make it stronger nail pieces of 2x4s across each end. This makes a very convenient trough to clean, for it can be rocked back and forth to clean it. A pipe from the windmill supplies ours with water. Our trough has been in constant use for six years and looks good for several years more. Ducks soon become accustomed to their home, and after their gate is opened in the morning—it ought not be opened before 10 o'clock during the haying season—they will go forth in search of bugs, etc., but frequent return visits will be made to that trough. The eggs should be gathered before they are given their liberty, and they should always be given breakfast in their pen.

The best food for laying ducks is scalded bran and the table scraps. Ensilage will be eaten greedily by the ducks. Raw carrots are good food. Very little grain will be consumed if green food and table scraps are furnished. Ducklings are very easy to manage, but a mistake sometimes costs the loss of a large flock. They are best raised in brooders even if hatched under hens. For years we have no artificial heat for ducks, but we would do so if we raised them in large numbers. They can stand more cold than a chicken, but we cover ours when the weather is bad, only letting them out of their box to eat. We feed them every two hours until they are several weeks old. Open water dishes are disastrous to ducklings. They get wet, roll over on their backs and die. We have never been very particular what we fed the ducklings—bread crumbs, cold potatoes, scalded corn chop and table scraps; only feed often and keep them clean. Lice is sure death to ducklings. If hatched under hens oil their heads as soon as hatched. Inbreeding is a great cause of failure in duck raising. You may inbreed chickens and have fair success, but ducks never. They take fits and die. It is poor economy to try to get on with the stock on hand to save expense.—Betsy Trotwood in Western Stock Journal.

Cost to Start.

In sharp contrast to the columns of rot which are published in the agricultural press regarding the large profits to be realized from a few dollars invested in the poultry business, is the following from Farm Poultry, in answer to a question from a correspondent, in which the editor clearly points out what margin of profit may reasonably be looked for:

"Can the poultry business be started with $350?"

"Yes, it can be started, but we imagine we can read between the lines that in that start and for that amount of investment our friend expects to be supported, and of course, wants all the other expenses met. It cannot be done. Three hundred and fifty dollars is no money at all to invest in any business unless the operator expects to 'find himself.' Three hundred and fifty dollars at 6 per cent interest would earn $21 a year.

"Is it not a good business that would give 12 per cent interest? Yet that would only be $42 a year. How many businesses are paying 12 per cent? Poultry will, but $42 not being enough for a living, the capital must be increased.

"How much of a henhouse can be built for $100? At $2 a running foot, it is easy to figure out a 50-foot hennry. Divide this into five pens, and put ten fowls in each pen, and there will be quarters for just forty-five hens and five cockerels.

"One hundred hens at $2 profit each would give but $200 a year clear money on the entire collection. Could one live on that amount?

"But there are more who only make $1 a head profit than that double the amount. It requires experience to bring out big results, just like any other business.

"Now, if our inquirer has some other occupation for a living and will start as we suggest he can gradually build up a paying business.

"Moral—Begin small; go slow; don't expect too much with little. Rather reverse it."

Cattle Roundup.

The leading events of the year among cattlemen on the range are the spring roundup for branding, and the beef roundup in the fall. The spring roundup started from Fort Pierre yesterday to scour the range between the Cheyenne river on the north and the White river on the south; the Missouri river on the east and the Black Hills on the west.

Each cattle owner is required to contribute to the expense and to furnish a pro rata number of men and horses based on the number of cattle he owns. A number of "chuck" wagons are sent out, each in charge of a cook and horse wragler, who change their location for almost every meal to be at a convenient point for the hungry cowboys when the important meal hour arrives.

Each cowboy is supplied with a number of horses and gives them all plenty of work in relays. Starting out from the camp they scatter over the prairie searching every "draw" or "coulee," driving the cattle to a common center arranged for, where the calves are given the brand borne by the cow they are following. The cattle are then turned loose and new territory gone over the next day, until the whole range, about 100 miles square, has been gone over. At times as many as 5,000 head of cattle are branded at one place.—Dakota Ex.

Dairy Form.—One point must always be kept prominently in mind. We may not know exactly how milk is produced, but we do know that it comes, somehow, from the food. The great dairy cow must be able and willing to eat, digest and assimilate large quantities of food. A large abdomen is important, as it is an indication of health, vigor, vitality. This suggests the danger of going to extremes in insistence on "dairy form." The cow must be a good animal first, that is she must have ability to well perform all the functions necessary to preservation of life and health. Fineness of bone or general delicacy of structure may be carried too far. Another common complication in judging pure bred cows is the difficulty in properly apportioning the relative importance of breed characteristics and general dairy characteristics. There is no reason to believe that color, or the size, shape or absence of horns materially affect the ability to give milk, but such things are taken into account by the breeder. There must be a considerable modification of definition of terms in judging different breeds. That which would be called small or fine in one might be called large or coarse in another breed.—Ex.

Cross-Bred Fowls.—In England quite a demand is annually created for crossbreds by the poultrymen there advertising such, showing that they are of a more hardy nature, and that as meat and egg producers they excel the bird in its purity. Until a few years ago, on account of fanciers sacrificing the utility points of the breeds to gain high scoring fowls, it looked as if a similar step had to be taken in this country. But the fanciers are more careful now, and we believe that better and hardier stock is being grown. We prefer purebred poultry, but want them profitable. We do not care for high scores when we are aiming at supplying a market for table poultry and eggs, and for that reason the cross-bred question was raised. But let the fanciers continue to aim at utility and hardiness, and the bottom will drop out of the idea of crossing for profit.—Iowa Homestead.

Sioux City Stock Yards to Be Sold—Orders have been made in the federal court for the sale of the Union Stock yards at Sioux City, Iowa, to satisfy mortgages to the amount of over $1,000,000 in favor of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust company and the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust company, trustees, and A. L. Stetson individually. The priority of the claims is established in the order given and the Stock Yards company is allowed only ten days to settle them all before the sale is made. The yards will be bid in by the Sioux City Stock Yards company, an organization formed by the unsecured creditors to protect their equities.

The government reservation Mackinaw Island, which was presented to Michigan by the last congress, has been formally accepted by the state and Gov. Rich has appointed commissioners to have charge of it.

More hogs have been packed this year than last for corresponding periods. Thus for a week during the latter part of May. 315,000 were packed, against 260,000 for the same week of last year.

"Have you no authority in your family?" "No; she left last week without giving notice."

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

Canada's Experiment Farms.

FOR SEVERAL years the provinces and the federal government have been taking active interest in the improvement of agricultural methods throughout the provinces, and at present the equipments of their so-called "experimental farms" are very complete and efficient. The central experimental farm, situated near Ottawa, comprises some 500 acres of land and a complete outfit of buildings and the necessary machinery. The buildings are especially fitted up for cattle, horses, pigs and poultry, and all of these are well stocked. There is a dairy equipped with the modern appliances for carrying on experimental work. The farm includes a seed testing and propagating house and a conservatory. Besides this central station, there are eleven experimental farms in other parts of Canada, and these carry on experiments in agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture with much profit. The several farms are situated so as to render them as helpful as possible to the most thickly populated districts and in their equipments and general methods they resemble closely the central station. The staff of workers at the central experimental farm includes a director, an agriculturist, a botanist, an entomologist and a chemist. There are also a poultry manager, a "foreman of forestry" and several assistants to assist the members of the staff. The work is varied in nature and has to do with practically everything which relates to farming in Canada. The adaptability and merits of various varieties of wheat are, for example, the subject of careful inquiry.

Experiments are carried on to determine the vitality and purity of various agricultural seeds, and to investigate the nature of the diseases of plants and trees, and the cure for the ravages of insects. Various varieties of fertilizers are tested to determine their comparative value with different soils and crops. The study of the care of animals is a very important interest, and the value of different breeds of stock and their adaptability to various climates and other conditions are carefully investigated. These stations examine the scientific and economic sides of butter and cheese making. Experiments are carried on to determine the best methods of planting and pruning trees for fruit raising or for shelter or timber. The information gained in all this work is carefully recorded and published for general distribution.—Scientific American.

Currant Worm.—The European currant worm is on hand and, if he is let alone, will destroy the currant crop and eventually kill the bushes. This worm is of a greenish gray and about an inch long, and is usually found on the under side of the leaf close to the edge, often several on one leaf, and he eats the whole of that leaf and then goes to the next, until nothing is left. Look carefully at the lower part of the bushes, for the worms generally start there and work upward; turn the bush so that you can see the under side of the foliage. Use White Hellebore, which is most easily applied with the ordinary insect powder bellows. There need be no fear of poison, as the rains will soon wash the powder off, and besides it loses all its quality soon by exposure to the air. Some say that salt—about two tablespoonfuls to a pail of water—will kill them.—Ex.

Deep Plowing.— The Sioux City Journal says: "A good many farmers in Woodbury county who have been experimenting in the line of deep plowing and subsoiling during the last two or three seasons are no less gratified than astonished at the results. Farms that were all run down and considered worn out have been made in spite of droughts to yield from 25 to 50 bushels per acre of wheat, oats and corn, which is double that raised previously, with favorable seasons and the old methods of shallow plowing. Lands plowed eight and ten inches deep last season and subsoiled have suffered but very little this spring from the dry, hot winds and weather, the quantity of moisture retained being amply sufficient to keep all crops in a vigorous, growing condition.

The Cranberry.

The Cranberry is supposed to have been so named from the appearance of its bud. Just before expanding into the perfect flower, the stem, calyx and petals resemble the head, neck and bill of a crane—hence the name, "craneberry," or "cranberry." The cranberry belongs to the Order Ericaceæle, or heath family, and to the genus vaccinium. Bilberries and whortleberries also belong to the same genus. There are two species of cranberries growing within our territory—the small cranberry, vaccinium oxycoccus, and the large, or American, cranberry, vaccinium macrocarpon.

The runners of the V. oxycoccus are very slender, being from four to nine inches long. The small cranberry is found in the peat bogs of New England and Pennsylvania, and westward to Wisconsin and northward. It is also found in South America and on the steppes of Russia, and in the waste places in Siberia. This variety flowers in June, the berries are small and often speckled with white when young.

The V. macrocarpon sends out runners varying in length from one foot to six feet. They trail upon the ground and send down numerous little roots to draw up moisture and nourishment for the flowering branches, which ascend from the runners at frequent intervals, to the height of from three to twelve inches. This variety also flowers in June, bearing berries from one-fourth to one inch in diameter; these berries are of a light green color when growing, but when fully ripe, are of a bright crimson, or carmine color. It is a native of North America and is found growing naturally in the peat bogs of Virginia and westward to Minnesota. It grows also in the British possessions to the north of that state. Its favorite resorts are swamps and morasses containing rich bottoms of decomposed vegetable matter, muck or peat. Such swamps only as become fairly dry in summer will grow these vines, as the development of the vines and berries requires a certain amount of dryness. On this point an authority says: "This is not apparent at first sight, as the vines appear to be growing in the water; but upon closely examining plants growing in a wet swamp, the roots will be found not penetrating the muck, as was at first supposed, but entwining themselves among the sphagnum moss above it. The water settling away at certain seasons of the year, leaves the moss comparatively dry, although it possesses the property of retaining sufficient moisture to support the plants, even in the dryest times." In fact, the cranberry seems to grow largely upon air and water, and for this reason will grow upon land where nothing else will.

Some writers divide the American cranberry into three groups: The bell cranberry (fig. 1), resembling a bell; the bugle cranberry (fig. 2), resembling a bugle, and the cherry cranberry (fig. 3), resembling a cherry. These varieties can be distinguished only by the fruit, the vines showing no differences. There are numerous varieties of cranberries partaking of some of the appearances of these three and evidently merging from one variety into another. The largest cranberries are said to be of the bell variety and attain sometimes a diameter of one inch.

Varieties that are crimson when ripe are preferable, as they bring the best prices on the market, the light colored berries being suspected of being unripe. There are, however, berries that are of light cream color when fully ripe. Some of the red varieties ripen very unevenly and the half ripe berries hurt the sale of all. It is, therefore, necessary in selecting vines, to get those that ripen their fruit all the same time.

In selecting vines to be transplanted, those bearing large berries are preferred, as such are at a premium on the market. This is an important point and has much to do with selling the berries on city markets, where the best looking vegetables and berries are always selected. The buyers judge by looks and are often deceived, for most varieties of fruit that are fine in flavor are of medium size.

There are said to be two kinds of cranberry vines, one kind productive and the other not. The productive vines present the appearance of greenish brown on the leaf, the spears and runners are fine and thin, and remarkable for their wiry nature and aspect. They seem of stunted growth, but form beautiful and tufted groups of spears in their process of matting. The non-

Fig. 1.—BELL CRANBERRY.

Fig. 2.—BUGLE CRANBERRY.

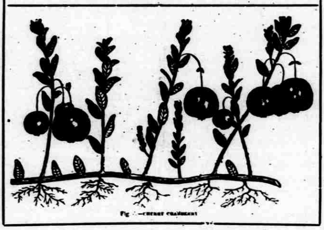

Fig. [illegible].—CHERRY CRANBERRY.

productive vines appear brighter and stronger, and for these reasons are apt to deceive the buyer. Such vines are either diseased or are grown on soil too rich for them and are running to tops.

* * *

Demand for the Cranberry.—The cultivation of the cranberry is limited to this century. Even 70 years ago the men that started out to cultivate it were regarded as dreamers. The demand for the berries in that day was small, the price sometimes going as low as 60 cents per bushel. But in spite of this a few of the first cultivators succeeded and the "breeding up" of better varieties began. Though the supply was constantly increased the demand has more than kept pace with it, till to-day the price is almost uniformly good, frequently being several dollars per bushel. Within recent years $10 per bushel has been paid.

* * *

Soil for Cranberries.—In this question every owner of a swamp is interested. A suitable soil is absolutely necessary. The plant is said to be peculiar in its taste, on some apparently good soils refusing to thrive, and on others being easily made a success. But skill and care are always advisable. A man that intends to go into the business should visit a locality where cranberry growing is a success, where he will be able to form a correct idea of the soil required. What is known as the alluvial formation is the only one in which the cranberry succeeds well.

Sand or quartz rock, pulverized or granulated, is alluvium, separated from the drift by the waves of the ocean and elevated by the action of the moving waters. The rich lowlands near the outlets of rivers are of this formation, as is also the mud found in the narrow bogs and creeks along the seashore, and the muck or peat underlying swamps. All alluvial formations are by the deposits from the waters. There are several kinds of muck, but all have a fertilizing effect on the cranberry vine. Cranberries cannot be successfully cultivated in the "drift" formation; that is, on land formed by the action of the great ice glaciers. Clay and loam are to be avoided, as they will not give a good foundation for a cranberry bed.

In subsequent articles we will have more to say on the subject.

Meat Supply of France.

A report upon food preparation and distribution in France has been sent to the State Department by Consul Chancellor of Havre. In this report he says that the recent alleged scarcity of meat in the United States, together with a very general suspicion of American food supplies, have co-operated to bring before the minds of the people of France the necessity of looking to home production for supplies, and much has already been done to consolidate and increase this disposition by interdicting the importations of American cattle, and by attempting to supply another deficiency by substituting horseflesh, or by such means as political economists have endeavored to demonstrate as practical under the following propositions: 1. That an abundant supply of home-grown meat and foods can be obtained at low prices. 2. That they are capable of being prepared for consumption so as to yield much better results than have been hitherto obtained. 3. That they can be effectively cooked in a much more economical manner than heretofore. 4. That they may be distributed so as to be promptly delivered in any and every direction to satisfy the wide and varied requirements of every class of consumers. It is said that the statistics show that all the food required by the people of France can be produced in that country, and thus put into the pockets of the French peasants many millions of francs hitherto sent abroad, while the price of meat at the same time can be so reduced as to bring it within the reach of the poorer classes in increased quantities. The consul says that this doubtless involves the use of horseflesh and certain refuse matter of the slaughter houses, such as bones and offal, which have before been thrown away.

"Ups and Downs."

A Dakota paper says: "When is the best time to go out of sheep and poultry?" Never. If you live where the grass is going to waste around you, where the sun shines and the hills are dry, and the weeds are growing and corn and millet grow, and you have any liking for the business, never.

"But," you say, "there are so many ups and downs in the business, I have not any liking for it."

Well, then, if that is the way you feel about it, let the wife and children take charge of the sheep—they doubtless do so now mostly—and of the lambs, and of the chickens, and carry the great basket of eggs to market, and sack and ship the wool when the time comes, and sell the wethers in the fall, and get new paper for the sitting room, and fix up the furniture, and paint the barn over, and take three or four first-class papers and magazines, and enjoy the comforts of life and plenty, while you go off and hunt for some business that hasn't any ups and downs in it, and when you get back—but then, if you hunt till you find that kind of a business, you will never get back.

Close Planting of Varieties.—The idea of mixed and close planting of varieties may be carried too far and in the wrong direction, unless a study is made of the secondary effects. My attention was first attracted to the possibility of influencing the size and quality of plums by the use of the right pollen by the following fact, which alone is accountable for in no other way than except by the direct influence of foreign pollen: A chance seedling was planted on my grounds, almost under the leaning top of a tall Weaver plum tree; for several years the fruit was a large flattish, oblong freestone of good quality and very productive. The plum being so much better in quality than the Weaver, the Weaver tree was cut down the next season and ever since the fruit has been smaller, nearly round and a perfect clingstone. Last spring I applied pollen from the Weaver to a few blossoms, and the fruits clearly showed the effects of the Weaver pollen.—C. W. Heidman.

Leaps of a Mountain Sheep.—The mountain sheep does not leap from great heigths, and land either upon his horns or his feet. He knows the strength of his materials too well to try it. His horns and skull might successfully withstand the shock, but the weight of his body would break his spinal column in two or three places, to say the least of it. It is true that when hard pressed a herd will sometimes plunge down a terribly steep incline, sliding and bounding from point to point, until they plow into the "slide-rock" below; but as to leaping over a sheer precipice, I never saw any one who even claimed to have ever witnessed such a thing. The old rams often fight by butting each other terrifically, and often splinter or sometimes break off ends of their horns in that way.—W. T. Hornaday, in St. Nicholas.

Barber—How do you want your hair cut? Customer—Oh, in the old-fashioned way. With a pair of shears.

der away without blazing, even down to every part of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes.—Ex.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

She Had Bitten Herself.

About a quarter of a century ago Beranger's "Grisette" was performed at one of the theaters. The part of Lisette was allotted to Virginia Dejazet. This popular actress, then anvanced in years, had lost all her teeth, and, to do justice to her new role, she had ordered a fresh set. As the teeth felt uncomfortable, she took them out when the play was over and put them in her pocket. When in the greenroom, she incautiously sat down, and immediately jumped up, with a scream.

"What is the matter?" inquired our jolly old friend, Adolphe Dennery.

"Nothing," said Mlle. Dejazet. "I have only bitten myself."—Revue Theatrale.

ALBERT BURCH, West Toledo, O., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Lenox and Stockbridge are thought of now chiefly for their social prestige and fashionable gaities. But the prominent part these villages have taken in the literary history of the country is shown by Henry Dwight Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, who contributes to the Midsummer Holiday (August) Century a chapter of "Reminiscences of Literary Berkshire." Mr. Sedgwick is a nephew of Catherine Maria Sedgwick, and has enjoyed the acquaintance of nearly every one of the many notable literary men and women who have visited Berkshire within the past half-century or more.

The University of Omaha.

Nebraska has many creditable institutions of learning—colleges that have wrought a grand work and given the state name and fame extending far beyond its own confines—and conspicuous among them will be found that embodied in the heading of this article. It comprises three departments, namely: Bellevue College, Omaha Medical College and Omaha Dental College, the latter just organized. Each department is conducted on the plan of doing the best possible work. Bellevue College, as is well known, was the pioneer in Nebraska for high grade work, being in some particulars in advance of even the state university. All of the high schools of Nebraska which prepare fully for the state university, have the additional studies necessary for entrance to Bellevue College. The institution maintains an academy or preparatory department, and for those who desire to teach or become proficient in music it offers superior advantages, the talent employed being the best to be obtained. The college is ten miles from Omaha, the metropolis of the state, and is a delightful and attractive location. It is far enough away to be out of sight and sound of the bustling city, and yet near enough to be in touch with advantages that the metropolis brings. Many desirable features in connection with the college might be dwelt upon, but from what has been said the reader can draw his or her conclusions, corresponding with the faculty for details not here set forth.

The August Atlantic Monthly contains several articles which are calculated to create widespread interest. One of the most striking contributions is by Jacob D. Cox on How Judge Hoar Ceased to be Attorney General. Mr. Cox was a member of Grant's cabinet with Judge Hoar, and this paper is an important chapter in our recent political history. Percival Lowell, in his fourth paper on Mars, tries to answer the question, is Mars inhabited, and, if so, by what kind of people? The second of Mr. Peabody's papers is on French and English churches.

Captain Charles King has written for Harper's Round Table a serial story of the National Guard and the riots, entitled "Corporal Fred." Its publication will begin in the number of the Round Table dated July 23d. The same number will contain a story of Indian warfare, entitled "John Kilbourne's Fort," by James Otis; an illustrated article, "How Royalty Travels," and a "Talk with Boys," by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. Harper & Brothers, publishers, New York, July 16, 1895.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

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If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

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Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. Akin,
511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

The man who never praises his wife sometimes talks very nice in church.

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—every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

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Hard Luck.

First Man at the Beach (to second arrival)—Say, it's kind of mean of you to come down here. I was here first, and consequently I have a prior claim on the young ladies at this beach.

Second Arrival—A thousand pardons for intruding, but I really had no idea there would be a man here ahead of me. I'll get out right away and try another beach, and it isn't likely I'll run against such hard luck again. G'day.—Roxbury Gazette.

Make Your Own Bitters:
On receipt of 30 cents in U. S. stamps, I will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes one gallon best tonic known. Cures stomach, kidney diseases, and is a great appetizer and blood purifier. Just the medicine needed for spring and summer. 25c at your drug store. Address Geo. G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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He gazed at her with a tender, appealing glance.

"is"—

They were preparing to start out for the evening, and he was anxious, for her sake, to look his best.

—"my hat on straight."

Being assured that it was, the husband of the coming woman, after giving explicit directions to the nurse regarding the baby, trustingly took the arm of her who had sworn to cherish and protect him—and so they went their way.—New York World.

Tobacco Tattered and Torn.
Every day we meet the man with shabby clothes, sallow skin, and shambling footsteps holding out a tobacco-palsied hand for the charity quarter. Tobacco destroys manhood and the happiness of perfect vitality. No-To-Bac is guaranteed to cure just such cases, and it's charity to make them try. Sold under guarantee to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

His Choice.

Bobby was trying to make it pleasant for his father's guest till that individual arrived. He pointed to two boxes of cigars on the piano.

"The one at ther right is them wot paw gives t' his frien's. De udders he smokes himself."

"All right, my boy," said the visitor, helping himself to the private box, "I'll take one of these; for at present I'm not one of your father's friends."—Syracuse Post.

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

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

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Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels; assists dentition; cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst forms; cures canker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria; quiets and soothes all pain; invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Do not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and save your own strength.

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