lication for two weeks to give its omployes, a vacation Two men and three New Haven (Conn.) boys killed fifty-seven copp head snakes the other day. About half of the towns in Rhode

laland have asked to be included in the provisions of the good roads law, passed last January, permitting the use f \$30,000 for good roads. Staid old Lewiston, Me., has been

shocked and scandalized during the past week or so by a bloomer girl who mokes a cigar while riding her bicycle about the streets of the town.

On the average, and taking England and Wales, one person in 73 is a Smith, one in 76 a Jones, one in 115 a Williams, one in 148 a Taylor, one in 162 a Davies and one in 174 a Brown. Fish are disappearing from Canadian

as well as American waters in consequence of the fact that fish weighing less than a quarter of a pound are seined out in fine nets and marketed. English is now included in the list of subjects in the examination for admission to the great military schools in France, Hitherto German has been the only foreign language necessary. A Lowell business man told his children he would give them \$3 if they would put a lot of wood into the cellar.

They sublet the job to other children for \$1.50 and watched them work with great satisfaction. The peanut crop is likely to be

cent less than last year. In this Work-a-Day World Brains and nervous systems often give way under the pressure and anxieties of business. Paresis, wasting of the nervous issues, a sudden and unforwarned collapse of the mental and physical faculties are ally occurrences, as the columns of the ally press show. Fortify the system when

xhausted against such untoward events with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that most selpful medicine of the weak, worn out and indires. Use it in rheumatism, dyspepsis constipation and malaria. The record of attendance at the public chools of the United States during the las

year gives a total of 15,530,268 pupils. Frederick Tennyson, the elder brother of Alfred, will soon publish a new volume o

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale theap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb. Temperance is the moderating of one

In France an author's beirs enjoy their rights in his productions for fifty years after his death. The Spanish government will settle the

Mora claim with the United States on Sep-The champion light weight—a coal dealer.

That Hood's Sarsaparilla has an unequalle record of cures, the largest sales in th. world, and cures when all others fail. Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only

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ker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphia: quiets and soothes all pain; invigorates the mach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure riping in the bowels and wind colic. this good safe Syrup. Prepart by the EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., CHICAGO.

PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK of tools and With a Davis rater on the sure of more and better butter, while milk is a valuable feed. Farmers will tilustrated DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO. Cor. Randolph & Dearborn Sts., Chicago.







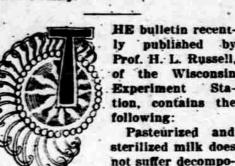
ion and Advice as to Patehtability of Bend for "Inventors' Guide, or flow to Got IATES TRANS... VALUEDITOR, D. C. STOVE REPAIR Works

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DAIRY AND POULTRY

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.



published by Prof. H. L. Russell, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, contains the Pasteurized sterilized milk does

sition changes

nearly as readily ordinary milk. The heating process eliminates by far the larger portion of the bacteria present in the milk, and with this diminution there is a corresponding increase in the keeping properties of the product; either milk ought to remain sweet for a considerable longer period than raw milk. Pasteurized and often the sterilized product, however, undergo sooner or later a fermentation induced by the bacteria spores remaining in the milk. These changes differ from those, remaining we observe in raw milk. The milk curdles, but the character of the curd is entirely different, and to the little short this year. Tennessee will taste is not usually very sour. These probably produce an average crop, but | conditions are brought about by the in both Virginia and North Carolina presence of bacteria that are able to the acreage in peanuts is 10 to 15 per excrete rennet, and the soft, jelly-like curd seen in boiled or heated milk is due to this ferment. Lactic acid or sour milk bacteria, as a rule, do not form spores, so they are easily destroyed by heat. The destruction of these widely-spread organisms leaves the milk seeded with a spore-bearing rennet and butyric acid bacteria, which

brings the peculiar change which is noted in pasteurized or sterilized milk. The physical characteristics of milk treated by heat compared with raw milk as a rule are much less certain. With the sterilized milk there is a marked change in the physical constitution of the milk that cannot be readily detected. The application of heat at a temperature exceeding 158 degrees F. for 15 to 20 minutes produces a coagulation of certain proteid elements, and at the same time the milk acquires a peculiar cooked taste. With pasteurized milk this change is not so apparrennet acts on pasteurized milk. The coagulation produced by this chemical ferment is entirely different in character, and appears much more slowly than when acting in fresh milk.

For butter-making purposes, or for milk or cream consumed directly, the pasteurized process seems to have no injurious effects on the physical constitution of the material. Butter can be made from pasteurized cream, and aside from the difference in flavor. which is produced, there is no observable difference in the texture of grain

of the product. Pasteurized cream can also be used indiscriminately for ordinary purposes, for ice-cream, whipped cream, and for general use. Milk treated by the pasteurized process yields as large a per cent of butter fat, when separated or raised by the gravity system, as the raw milk. By either process the milk is freed from any diseased bacteria that may have been derived from the cow. or may have fallen into the milk after the milk has been drawn from the ani-

Pigeons for Profit. It was it, the spring of 1880 that a large farmer was induced by the writer to breed common pigeons for profit. Accordingly six pairs of mated white and blue pigeons were sent from the city to the farm and a place boarded off for their accommodation above a part of the hay mgw. The space was about 20x16 feet, with a door for the en-trance, and a ladder extending from the upper beams of the barn. In the center of this room a square was partitioned off by railings. In this inclosure were spread sharp, coarse sand and gravel, the railing about the inclosure being necessary to prevent the pigeons from scattering the sand. A box in one corner of this inclosure was kept filled with egg-shells, broken mortar and clay in lumps. In another box at the opposite side a piece of rock salt was kept, all this being necessary to keep pigeons in health. The nest boxes in which to rear the young pigeons were made of low, shallow soap boxes.

A box 10x12 inches square and 3 inches farm you are deep serves the purpose. Some of these boxes were nailed a few feet above the | orate after the second or third litter. door, some higher up, and quite a number were put on the floor. Any place will suit a common pigeon. All being and four others laying and ready to World. sit. The following week all were at

work. Pigeons lay two eggs for each clutch. It takes eighteen days to hatch | tion.—The hope of cattle and sheep them, three to five weeks before they growers in Australia is in short suplay again. Usually a new setting of plies in the United States. They have eggs may be expected three weeks after so far been able to offer very little comthe first hatch. It takes the young ones petition to our live stock and the sheep meadow, but the still hunt beside a them until they are able to attend to to tallow, skins and fertilizer. They their own wants.

hatched and reared fully eleven pairs of figures, but they can not get price young, or sixty-two pairs in all. These enough now to pay for the enormous sold for \$26.40, or 40 cents per pair, de- cost of transportation and leave anylivered in the city. It cost just \$7.65 to thing to the good. -Drovers' Journal. feed and keep them. The profit is plainly visible. Who says pigeons are not worth their keeping? This old mer season a good way to provide a farmer was very bitter against pigeons | dust bath is to dig out a space in the of all kinds until convinced to the convinced to the contrary. The next season he kept one hundred pairs the dirt is dry sift it back into the of breeders, and his success was equal to the first season, but the first coop had to be enlarged. He tells me now that his pigeons keep himself and dirt to keep it fine, but it need not wife in shoes and clothes and leave again be sifted. The hens will resort something over.

One of the essential points in keeping pigeons is to have the sexes equal. If there is an extra male, he will make themselves free from lice. -Ex. an attempt to secure a mate from the other males, and thus break up the matings as well as keep the colony in perpetual turomil He must be taken out, or a mate for him must be procured from elsewhere. -Ex.

A writer in the West Virginia Farm | 770,871; lambs, 511,578; number killed Reporter gives a gestation table, to by dogs past year, 30,724; number siled which is added an estimate of the prop- past year, 62,160; pounds of wool cliper age for reproduction, the length of ped in 1894, 4,914,645.

time during which the reproductive | FARM ower continues, and the number of females which may be properly served by a single male. According to this table, MATTERS OF INTEREST the proper age for reproduction in the mare is not reached until four years, and the reproductive period continues from ten to twelve years. The stallion should not be put to service until ave years of age, and his reproductive power is said to continue from twelve to fifteen years. We suppose these periods are intended to be a statement of what is the rule, as there are many notable exceptions where the nower to reproduce in both mares and stallions has continued for a considerable length of time beyond that indicated. The proper age for reproduction by the cow and the bull is placed at three years, which is quite at variance with the practice, Bulls much younger are habitually used, and heifers, especially of the milking breeds, frequently drop calves at considerably under two years of age. The period during which the reproductive powers continue in the cow is placed at from twelve to fourteen years and the bull at from eight to ten. The age at which the ewe should begin reproduction is two years, and the power continues for six years. The ram begins at the same age and continues for seven years. The reproductive age in swine is placed at one year for both sexes, and is said to continue for six years. The number of females stallion should serve is put at from wenty to thirty; of a bull from thirty to forty; of a ram from forty to fifty and of a boar from six to ten. The practical breeder familiar with the various animals will note a good many departures in actual practice from this table, which professes to give what the practice ought to be.

A Cheap Sile

The Colorado State Agricultural College is reported to have an underground silo which is certainly a miracle of cheapness of construction. It has a capacity of sixty-four tons and was built at a cost of forty-three cents for each ton of capacity, which would make \$27.52 for the silo, or, including the cost of four partitions by which it is divided, the cost is placed at sixtyfive cents a ton of capacity, which would make the total cost, including the partitions, \$41.60. It is built on a spot which remains dry the whole year. Here a hole twenty feet square and eight feet deep was dug chiefly with a scraper and team. The studding, two by six rest on two by six inch sills and are held at the top by a ent, in fact, no cooked flavor should be plate of the same size. A single layer perceptible. The physical constitution of unmatched boards lined with tar paof the milk is undoubtedly somewhat per is held in place by perpendicular modified even with the lower degree of slats and these constitute the sheet-The sile has no roof and the silage is covered with straw and six inches of mostened dirt, which is said to preserve it well. A silo could hardly be provided for less money than this is said to have cost.

> Raising Geese for the Livers. It was an archbishop of Strasburg. a native of Toulouse, who introduced in the district during the last century the rearing of the Toulouse goose for its liver, says an English writer. In the region of the Garonne, the poorest of the humblest peasants rears every year a dozen geese, and fattens them on maize or millshorts. The goslins are brought up like the chickens and turkeys-members of the peasant's family. The geese are only reared for their liver; that, duly extracted, is sold, and the proceeds pay the rent. The flesh is kept by the family, and potted in melted lard, and this preserve enters into a variety of succulent dishes in the regions of Bordeaux. Pau. etc. The peasants flavor their cabbage soup with a little of it, and it is more liberally served at family fetes, and on holidays. The geese are kept confined and literally stuffed, until there follows a fatty degeneracy of the liver, and just as this shows itself with the animal and death s threatened, the bird goes to the block, and the liver, now developed into enormous proportions, goes to the epicure, who pays a fancy price for diseased liver.

How Long to Keep a Brood fow. The first litter as a rule is not s valuable as the following. The second. third and fourth are generally reckoned the most profitable, but I have known sows to have eight or ten litters

of good pigs. While a sow brings a good litter in numbers, suckles them well and they are fairly level in size, that sow is a money getter, and a man is foolish to sell her and replace her with one he knows nothing about. But immediately after a sow brings small, unlevel litters, and seems in any way deteriorating as a breeder, she should be sold or fattened. Some sows begin to deteri-Some never are any good; the quicker these are get rid of the better. Some think old sows are more likely ready, the six pairs of birds were set at | to have the milk fever; in my opinion liberty in the coop. The light was ad- it is more likely to happen to a sow mitted by a small window at the ex- with her seventh or eighth litter than treme end of the barn. In the course to one producing her second or third, of a week after the pigeons were liber- if care be used. No doubt a four or ated in their new quarters two pair had | five year old sow, if made into bacon. built nests, a little hay for that purpose is a bit hard, but as they make up in having been provided. The following the open market 63 much as one that week these had laid two eggs each, and has suckled one litter only, this is no the four other pairs were building their | obstacle to keeping them on while they nests. Thus two pairs were on eggs bring up unprofitable titters.-Rural

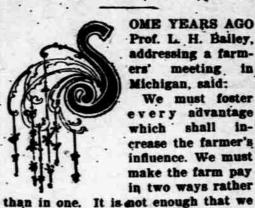
Australia and America in Competihave no end of stock they could put The first twelve months the six pair | upon the English market at very low

> A Good Dust Bath .- During the sumpoultry yard three feet square and about six or eight inches deep. When place from which it was taken, and at the same time sprinkle a little carbolic acid over it. After each rain stir the to it and rid themselves of lice. If the poultry-house is kept clean and a dust bath provided, the hens will keep

> Indiana Sheep and Wool. The breeds of sheep, pounds of wool and other facts to date regarding this industry are given by the Indiana bureau of statistics in a bulletin just issued, as follows: Cotswold, 33,408; Merino, 26,328; Southdowns, 51,911; all other breeds

AND GARDEN

AGRICULTURISTS.



OME YEARS AGO Prof. L. H. Bailey, addressing a farmers' meeting in Michigan, said: We must foster every advantage which shall increase the farmer's influence. We must make the farm pay in two ways rather

in the demand is the desire to demand. We do not want preferment until we want it. The desire must be individual, sincere. We often clamor because our neighbors clamor. We want a mouse-colored mare be-

demand influence. The first necessity

clutches his spade.

If I asked why, I was told that "Mr. Lee has a beautiful farm and a nice TO family." When I visited his farm I found that his success was no mystery. The goddess of position and influence sat in his front yard. I knew the man by his premises, He advertised. A farm near an eastern city is popular and prosperous because it is attractive. A half acre of embellished lawn is more profitable to its proprietor than a

dosen cows. Our sons leave the farm and we blame the college or the school. We should as often blame the home surroundings. The man never lived who was educated too much for the farm. America ought to become the rural queen of the world, and the coming farmer must recognize this fact or go to the wall. It is one of the signs of the times.

Careful experiments show that immense quantities of water are thrown off by plants. An oak tree with 700,-000 leaves has been estimated to throw off 700 tons of water while carrying the leaves. What must be the amount that a field of clover or corn throws off? It cause Smith has one. We want more is estimated, on an average, 300 pounds farmers in congress because it is the to each pound of dry matter profashion to want them. The farm is not | duced, although it varies with different so isolated from the heart of fashion species of vegetation. And where does that it receives none of its impulse. it come from during our drouths? Desire once alive, we must measure its Even in seasons of normal moisture consequences as if its fulfillment were and rainfall the ground always seems in our own hands. Many of us would dry in a meadow or at the roots of be miserable if all our prayers were plants and trees. An eminent botananswered. Our desire once trimmed ist advances the theory that plants and and tempered, we must make ourselves | trees have possibly the power to transworthy of it. As a rule, all men find form gaseous elements into liquids. their true level as do the waters of the We noticed last season in deeply subsea. The ebb and the flow of influence soiled ground that after the first three and position are not haphazard. Our inches had been passed the soil was so station is for the most part if not en- moist that it could be packed in the tirely, just where it deserves to be. hand by squeezing. This state con-"The world owes me a living," says one, | tinued downward, but after a few feet and he folds his hands. "But you must diminished, and at the depth of six dun her ter it," says the other as he feet continued the same down to the water bearing strata. If the theory The farmer is coming to the front. above referred to be correct, cultiva-It is because he deserves it. It is be- tion and subsoiling relieves the plants

CURSED CROWFOOT.



the leaves, stem, flower and fruit of minute seeds. The plant attains a Cursed Crowfoot (Ranunculus scelera- height of a foot or two. or fruit are, when mature, about half vegetable.-Farmers' Review.

unless he has made advancement. The

secret power of the mower and the

reaper is this: It gives us more leisure

heart. If they fail of this their mis-

sion is a curse; let us return to the

sibilities of what we have. We need

better school houses and pleasanter

dollars and cents, we must advertise.

Here is a secret which we have not

learned. We need to profit by the ex-

ample of the merchant who adorns his

must know that he has opened a new

and recognition we must let the world

it would or not. The farmer must ad-

vertise himself as well as his cabbages.

But we must generally resort to strata-

gem. We fail to catch the butterfly if

we chase its irregular flight over the

demand representation," but we must

invite her to sit in our vineyard and to

eat our stuffed turkey. In other words,

we must attract men, we must aim at

style in farming. Herein lies the

I rode over the Green mountains.

There were farm houses deserted and

great farms returning to nature. The

bleak homesteads stared at me. "Hap-

py were the young men and women who

escaped this desolation for the city."

I thought. "Surely the decimation of

these farms is not due to poor soil or

commercial conditions, but to unat-

tractive homes." A decrepit school

house vawned on a bare and dusty

roadside. The place itself told me why

the seats were whittled and why the

scholars never got beyond the "rule o'

ledges. If I found a home adorned

and courteous manners.

greatest need of our agriculture.

The illustration on this page shows an inch long, densely crowded with the

tus). It is a low herbaceous plant of It is a native of Europe, but has been the Buttercup family, with a smooth, widely distributed over the world. It thickish, spongy stem, much branched is found mainly in ditches and other above. The lower leaves are one-half wet places. The name was not given inch in diameter, deeply three-lobed, by reason of any extreme troublesomewith lobes coarsely and obtusely ness as a weed, but on account of the toothed; the upper leaves become nar- acid and biting character of the juice. rower and less divided, or almost linear This is so irritating that if applied to and undivided. The flowers are very the skin it will readily produce blisters. numerous and small, on pedicles half Notwithstanding this fact, if the plant an inch to an inch in length. The light be boiled and the water thrown off, it vellow petals are less than one-fourth is not unwholesome, and is sometimes inch in length. The heads of capels eaten by the peasants in Germany as a

cause his aspirations are higher. But and trees of the tax on their powers he can not lift himself by his boot- which this transforming of gaseous straps. To-morrow the world will not elements into water would require .recognize him more than it does to-day lowa Homestead.

The Sleep of Leaves

This can in no way be compared to the sleep of animals, but refers to the for the development of the mind and the fact that the leaves of clover take different positions at night from those assumed during the day time. This scythe and the sickle. We do not need improved machinery and better stock difference in position is caused by turgescence in the "pulvinus," which is so much as we need to know the posthe name applied to a mass of small cells of a pale color found in a certain homes. If you will put it on a plane of portion of the leaf stalk

Experiments show that leaves kept open or spread apart contain more dew in the morning and hence become cooler than those which approach each windows and who insists that people other. The leaves crowd together or at once and give him a formal intro-"sleep" for the same purpose that pigs | duction to it, telling him in the meancase of calico. If we demand influence crowd together on a cold night, viz. to keep warm. It has been found that a little thing disturb him. Nothing can know what we have and what we the leaves which sleep do not remain are. Make it recognize you whether quiet during the night, but continue. without exception, to move during the ened because he wants to. It is only whole twenty-four hours. All nonsleeping leaves are also in incessant thing that he is not familiar with. motion, circumnutating. The sleep of After he once gets thoroughly acplants is a mere modified form of this quainted with the object of his uneasiuniversal circumnutation. During a ness, it will never frighten him again. powder manufacturers." five weeks to begin feeding themselves. growers are in many cases compelled thistle brings us a captive. We must sleeping position which the land t but the male pigeon usually looks after again to resort to tanking their sheep not say to the Goddess of Liberty. "I sleeping position, which aids in checking evaporation. There are "sleeping" plants among the Leguminosae than are found in all other families put together.-Prof. W. J. Beal.

Save the Feed.-With a short crop of hay reported from all of the principal hay growing states, he will certainly be a wasteful farmer who does not stack the straw carefully and preserve it in good condition for winter feeding. Choice new timothy hay is now selling for \$12 to \$13 in Chicago, and choice upland wild hay is bringing almost as much. At these prices we can well afford to sell hay and buy cheap by-products, if necessary, to feed with the straw and corn fodder. We do not advocate raising hay to sell, but we believe in holding the platter right side the preceding year. The exports of three." I did not blame them for pre- up after one year of panic and another pork were—1895, \$4,130,746 and \$5,118,ferring to trap woodchucks in the of drouth.-Farm and Dairy.

within and without, I usually found young people anxious to settle near the short hay crop suggests ample preparahomestead; I found kindly sentiment I visited the fruit markets of a great found that dry forage along with silage city. Fruit at the same quality sold makes better feed for all kinds of stock. for far different prices, but that which Generally there is enough corn fodder sold the best bore a neat label with a wasted and lost to make up the present dollars for pin-money. picture of an attractive residence. shortage of hay, if it was saved prop-When afterward I visited the little vilerly. Now is a good time to consider lage near which this farm lay, I found these matters and prepare to meet both the farm and its proprietor to be present conditions.-Ex.

The Ohio- Experiment Station has termine the relative value of wheat and corn as food for hogs. It is not claimed that absolute and complete results are had as yet, but every carefully conducted experiment contributes something to the solution of the question which may continue to be of considerable practical importance. In this Ohio experiment there were used nine high grade Poland China hogs-six barrows and three sows-with an average weight of 135 lbs., who were fed during a preliminary week on corn and wheat, half

and half by weight. At the end of the week they were divided into three lots with two barrows and one sow in each lot. One lot was then fed corn, another fed wheat, and the third fed wheat and corn, half and half by weight. All that either lot was given in addition was water, coal ashes, sulphur and salt. Two days before the experiment begun, the day of the beginning, and two days after it begun, the hogs were weighed, and the average taken as the initial weight. In the same way the final weights were had at the end of the ten weeks of the experiment. At the end of the ten weeks the gains werelot fed wheat, 291 lbs.; lot fed wheat and corn, 292 lbs.; lot fed corn, 271 lbs. It will be seen that the best results were obtained, for the number of pounds eaten, where corn and wheat were fed half and half by weight; the next best result where wheat was fed alone, and when corn was fed alone the least increase was made for the number of bounds of food eaten. To make 100 lbs. of increase took 438 lbs. of wheat or 453 lbs. of corn. That is, a bushel of wheat nade 13.7 lbs. of perk, while a bushel of corn made 12.3 lbs. The hogs sold for 5.15 per hundredweight. Not counting labor a bushel of wheat converted into pork, sold for 70.5 cents, and the bushel of corn 63.3. While this is not conclusive in all respects, it indicates that under ordinary conditions. at least the less marketable grades of wheat can be used as hog feed very profitably. It looks very much as if wheat was to be a constant factor in pork making, particularly in this portion of the country, where wheat is grown cheaply and corn has not gained a very extensive foothold. If in Minnesota and the Dakotas low grade or frosted wheats can be sold to the hogs at near 70 cents, the porcine element

Thaver's Berry Bulletin For September, 1895. Every grower of small fruits should understand the best method of pripagating plants.

has great inducement to multiply, and

the wheat producer can grow still more

Soil, location and management have marked influence on same variety. From this fact often comes both praise and condemnation of same varieties. The best for you may not be best for

a neighbor. Some varieties do well in most localities and may be used without risk: others, especially new kinds, should be propagate such as do the best for you. A strawberry plant should reproduce hundreds in a single year, and raspberries, blackberries, currants, googeberries and grapes are nearly as

New plants from black raspberries are secured by covering the tips of new canes lightly with moist dirt and leaving until spring. They are then ready

Best plants from the blackberry are grown by digging large thrifty roots, cutting them in pieces four or five inches in length, and planting in a wellprepared seed bed. They make good

plants in one season. New canes or suckers are also used, and make good plants, if carefully dug with a portion of the cross root at-

tached. For currants and grapes, select thrifty new growth, cut in pieces six to twelve inches in length and set six or eight inches apart in rows, leaving

only one or two buds above ground. Press dirt firmly about all cuttings. Gooseberries are sometimes grown from cuttings, same as currants and grapes, but are not so easily propagated. The better way is to bend branches to the ground in fall or early spring and cover with moist dirt.

Fine roots will start along the branch and set out same as currents and Cuttings require deep rich soil and

clean cultivation. They may be made after first frosts and set at once, or tied in bundles, buried in cellar away from frost, and set early in spring. Label each bundle as made and mark each row as set. By growing your own plants, a love for them is created that would not otherwise exist.

Sparta, Wis.

A Frightened Horse.-When a horse becomes frightened, demoralized or otherwise rattled about something he encounters, but does not understand, a good way to quiet him down is simply to talk to him in a good tone of voice. If a horse gets frightened at ant book reviews, and the Contribsomething he sees in the road, stop him utors' Club. Houghton. Mifflin & Co., time how very foolish he is to let such be worse than to whip a horse when he is frightened. He doesn't get frightbecause he has seen or heard some-

other day a Lockerbie butcher killed a fat bullock, and while engaged removing the stomach from the carcass, much to his surprise his knife came upon some hard substance. On closer examination he found that the hard subbull was very fat, and did not seem at | containing particulars for 20 cents. all inconvenienced by the pin, which, it is conjectured, had been swallowed along with fodder.-London Meat Trades' Journal.

Lessened Exports of Pork.-The total exports of provisions, including live cattle and hogs, show a falling away of about 8 per cent in the twelve months. ending June 30, over the same period in 624 in 1894; bacon shows a less falling off, the totals being \$37,662,100 and \$38.-Save the Corn Stalks This Fall.—The 285.649. Hams show a slight increase for the same period, \$9,789,406 to \$10.tion for saving the corn fodder, both | 868,218. Live hogs show an increase by sile and dry storage. It has been | from 1.104 to 2,542, but that is not a popular way of serding the hog abroad.

> Wife-My dear, I want four hundred Husband-Humph! Pins must be high this year. Wife-Yes. Diamond pins are. N

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

A New Genring James W , Matthews of Monmouth latthews' invention consists of an in- court, Ipower distributed from the inside. This wheel is solidly brazed to the crank indulge in invidious comparisons." axie, and consequently cannot become easily disarranged. Three inches back. of the interior year wheel, and fastened to the rear forks by an adjustable cone, is a "pinion" wheel, with twentyfour exterior teeth. This is operated chain side is a small sprocket wheel ant liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. with eight teeth, over which the chain passes to the aprocket on the driving heel. These two sprockets are of

J C. SIMPSON. Marquess, W. Va , says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Wanted a New Trial. stitution). A negro had been charged tical as well as more Christian to conto open the case with a well prepared who know neither Christ nor Confucius. pration of his innocence, when the ne- - Chicago Tribune. gro quietly informed the colonel that he desired to plead guilty. Judge Beck Take Parker's Ginger Toule home with you accordingly read the law in the case abating colds, and many ills, aches and weakness and sentenced the negro for ten years. Dumbfounded at this long sentence. the negro rolled his eyes round and beckoned Colonel Watkins to come for- say, and I tell you that when you all ward, and when the lawyer reached his come into the fullest intelligence you side, the negrogently whispered: "Say, will find that the three really interest-

FITS -All Fits stopped free by Dr. K line'n Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use, Harvelous cures. Treatise and 22 trial bottle free to Fiscases. Senu to Dr. Khne 231 Arch St., Phila, Pa.

Petrified Oysters. A bed of petrified oysters has been found on the top of Big mountain, just back of Forkston. Wyoming county, Pa. A short time since A. Judson-Stark and William N. Reynolds, jr., of Lafayfirst tried in a limited way, then ette college, amateur geologists, spent a day on the mountain and brought back a fine collection of the petrified bivalves. Some of the specimens are of mammoth size, one in Mr. Reynold's possession measuring twenty-two gical operation was performed. A 20inches long by nine inches wide and

weighing forty pounds. The specimens range in all sizes Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the bedded since babyhood. The poor girl

Lemon Juice as Polish. Lemon juice applied to cast iron articles gives an excellent finish to the surface of the metal. It turns the portion. plied to a bronze black, and when touched over with shellac varnish will absorb a sufficient amount of the varnish to preserve it. To many lemon juice would seem to be a weak and ineffective acid for metal, but everyone knows how quickly a knife blade of steel will blacken . when used to cut a

lemon, and the darkening of polished iron by the acid is very beautiful. "Kanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

A New Telescopic Idea. After laborious toil at constructing enormous and complex mechanisms by with the spoons? There's yo' spoon in which telescopes can be directed to any yo' corn." quarter of the heavens astronomers have all at once bethought themselves of the plan of leaving the big tube immovable and horizontal, and throwing the Union Pacific System will sell ticket in one meason, then make into cuttings the image of the desired star into it by from Council Bluffs and Omaha to point means of a reflector. This surprising- south and west in Neuraska and Kansas ly simple plan is to be followed in a so to Colorado. Wyoming, Ctah and mounting the great telescope which is to be a feature of the Paris exposition

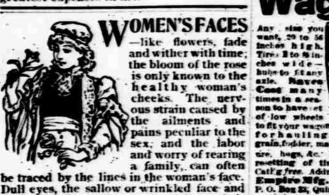
The Atlantic Monthly for September. contains the first installment of a three-part story, by Charles Egbert The Greatest Medical Discovery Craddock, entitled The Mystery of Witch-Face Mountain. The second of Dr. John Fiske's historical papers has for a subject John Smith in Virginia, in which he reopens vigorously the discussion in regard to this interesting character. Bradford Torry contributes another Tennessee sketch, Chick amanga, which will be of special nterest in view of this summer's memorable gathering at Lookout Mountain. Among other features are finides: A Protest, by Agnes Repplier, import-

Calling a Halt. Washington Star: "There's just one thing that I want to say," said the proprietor of the newspaper to his managing editor, 'and that is that we've been imposed on long enough."

"What's the matter?" "We're going to turn over a new leaf. If these pugilists are going to do their fighting in the newspapers they'll have to pay for it the same as the baking

There is no better magazine for Found in a Bull's Stomach.-The keeping. Springfield, Mass. It has made a big success in all of its depart. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedments, but its 50,000 readers are delighted with the series of anagrams which it has been publishing. In its September issue there will be one on Wetal stance was a long steel pin with an 200 popular advertisers and advertiseacorn head, such as are used by ments, with a series of valuable prizes ladies for putting into their hats. The The publishers will send a sample copy

> Waste of time and words are the two greatest expenses in life.



'feelings of weakness" have their rise in the derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. The functional de-rangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of women, can be cured with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the young girl just entering womanhood, for the mother and those about to become mothers, and later in "the change of life," the "Prescription" is just what they need: it aids nature in preparing the system to these events. It's a medicine prescribed for thirty years, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chie consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted No Invidious Comparis One of the new members of congress 1., has invented a new gearing for was, a few years ago, a county junge in cycles. He claims for the device that the state from which he hairs (says the creates higher speed with little addi- Washington Stark. On one occasion in ional friction. One revolution of the his court, a lawyer was pleading a case pedals drives the bicycle a distance of and was making a speech which stirred twenty-one and a half feet. Some of the jury to its profoundest depths. In the best riders in Chicago have tested the course of his peroration, he said he invention by using it up grades and "And, gentlemen of the jury, as I stand against stiff winds, and all declare that at this bar today, in behalf of a prishe wheel, which is geared to eighty- oner whose health is such that at any our inches, was driven as easily as one moment he may be called before ceared to sixty eight or seventy. Mr. greater judge than the judge of this The judge on the bench terior gear wheel with seventy-two rapped sharply on the desk, and the eeth, attached to the crank hanger. lawyer stopped suddenly and looked at This wheel resembles the large sprock- him questioningly. "The gentleman." et wheel of an ordinary bicycle in shape said the court with dignity, "will and differs from it only in having the please confine himself to the case before the jury, and not permit blinself to

The Modern Beauty Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system by contact with the gear wheel. At needs the cleansing action of a laxative ached to the same axle and on the remedy, she uses the gentle and pleas-

A great deal of missionary effort has

uniform size. The ratio of speed is as been expended upon the Chinese in seventy-two to twenty-four, or three to California, and especially in San Franone, or when atwenty-eight inch wheel cisco, but it requires a microscope to s used for driving purposes a gear of discover any real conversions after forty eighty-four inches is obtained. If a years of labor. In the way of deing larger or a smaller wheel is used the actual good for the wretched people of gear is increased or decreased in pro- our slums \$100 will accomplish more than \$10,000 spent in trying to change. the Chinese in their Flowery Kingdom into followers of Christ and heretics to the doctrines of Confucious. Taking everything into consideration, if is a fair question whether there is not a great waste of Christian effort as well A humerous scene was enacted in the as of money in these attempts to conuperior court room at Jackson, Ga., re- vert Chinese who won't be converted Jaccording to the Atlanta Con- and whether it would not be more pracwith burglarizing a store. Colonel centrate some of this effort and money Watkins defended him, and was about upon the heathen at our very doors

Where the Interest Lies. I am an old woman and must have my

ing things of life are that he are born, marry and die; that we grow up in families, have frends, lovers, husbands, children; that the real fillip of existence, the stimulating charm. the ever renewed cordial comes from these simple elementary facts; that they occasion the talk, the wit, the fun, the absurdities, the follies, the heartaches. which make life worth living.

Pain is not conductive to pleasure, especially when occasioned by corns. Hende reorns will please you, for it removes them perfectly.

Seedle in Her Brain. In the clinic of Prof. Von Bardeleben in Berlin, the other day a courious suryear-old seamstress named Withelmina Strange had a darning needle almost three inches long removed from her brain, where it must have been immost obstinate coughs. Rev. D. Buun-MUZILER, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 14, 94. aches sometimes aggravated by aches, sometimes aggravated by spasms. How the needle ever got there nobody knows. The patient has al-

of polished cast iron to which it is applied to a bronze black, and when

ready been discharged from the charite.

One Spoon Enough. A Boston man traveling through the south was obliged to stop over in a small town where there was but one hotel, at which the accommodations were hardly to be called elaborate. When the colored waiter brought his dinner the Boston man found that he was to have roast beef, stewed tomatoes, corn. peas. potatoes and coffee, the vegetables served in the usual stone china canoes. Presently he said to the waiter: "Dick, pass the spoons" The

waiter rolled his eyes in gennine amaze-

ment: "Spoons, sah! What you want

On Aug. 29th, Sept. 10th and 24th, 1895. daho, east of Weiser and south of Beaver Canon, at exceedingly low rates. For full information, as to rates and limits, apply

City Ticket Agent: 130; Farnam St of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBULLY, MASS.. Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrotula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them the same with the Liver . or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always, disappears in a week after taking it. Read tite label: If the stomach is foul or bilious it will couse squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it.



time. Sold by all Druggists.

