Broke the Tobacco Trust.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special)—Col. Wm. A. Kirchhoff, general western manager of the American Tobacco Co., has startled his numerous friends by stopping the use of tobacco. For years he had smoked twenty strong cigars daily, and a less quantity would leave him nervous and ill. The habit was undermining his health, and he tried to quit, but could not, until he took No-To-Bac, the medical miracle that has cured so many thousands of tobacco-users. Col. Kirchhoff's craving for tobacco has entirely gone, and he feels better than ever before. He is a great No-To-Bac enthusiast now. Over 300,000 had tobacco-users have been cured by No-To-Bac, and the loss to tobacco manufacturers is easily over $10,000,000 a year.

The Literature of Crime.

Buffalo Express: Those persons who like to fancy that published accounts of crime tend to incite people to commit similar crimes can amuse themselves by discussing the possible responsibility of Mary E. Wilkins for a recent murder in Albany, Ore. Miss Wilkins' detective story, published in the Express, told of a woman who dressed in man's clothes to commit a murder. Very soon after its publication this Oregon woman actually donned male garb and committed a murder. To be sure, she may never have heard of Mary E. Wilkins or her story. Then, again, it is usually the true stories of crime as published in the newspapers which meet objection from these critics. They may be as ready to argue that literature ought to be suppressed as that news should be. But perhaps they can induce an argument to show that no person should be allowed to learn to read.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of great service in subduing Hoarseness and Coughs. Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

The man who minds his own business will always have something to do.

A word to the wise is enough, when it happens to be the right word.

It costs a great deal more to be proud than it does to be generous.

We will forfeit $1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. The Piso Co., Warren, Pa.

Revenge Beforehand.

"Just as I expected!" said the struggling young genius, opening a letter from the editor. "He says my poem is 'very good,' and he accepts it, but 'under the circumstances' he does not 'feel justified in allowing more than $1 for it,' which sum he 'begs to inclose.' When he finds out it's an acrostic conveying the statement that the editor is a stingy old cus, he won't think he got that poem so blamed cheap after all, gol ding him!"—Chicago Tribune.

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The nerves upon pure blood, and they will be your faithful servants and not tyrannical masters; you will not be nervous, but strong, cheerful and happy. To have pure blood, and to keep it pure, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. 25 cents.

Hundreds of ladies write us that they "can't find good bindings in our town."

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BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING.

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If your dealer will not supply you we will.

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That the finest vegetables in the world are grown from Salzer's seeds? Why? Because they are Northern-grown, bred to earliness, and sprout quickly, grow rapidly and produce enormously!

35 Packages Earliest Vegetable Seeds, $1.

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LOOK AT THESE YIELDS IN IOWA.

Silver Mine Oats,	197 bu. per acre.
Silver King Barley,	95 bu. per acre.
Prolific Spring Rye,	60 bu. per acre.
Marvel Spring Wheat,	40 bu. per acre.
Giant Spurry,	8 tons per acre.
Giant Incarnat Clover,	4 tons hay per acre.
Potatoes,	500 to 1,100 bu. per acre.

Now, above yields Iowa farmers have had. A full list of farmers from your and adjoining states, doing equally well, is published in our catalogue.

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Enormous stocks of clover, timothy and grass seeds, grown especially for seed. Ah, it's fine! Highest quality, lowest prices!

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With 12c. in stamps, you will get our big catalogue and a sample of Pumpkin Yellow Watermelon sensation. Catalogue alone, 5c., tells how to get that potato.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS. W N

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OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

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Money Saved by sending for our wholesale and retail price list of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Home Furnishings, Furniture, Clothing, Pianos, Music, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Jewelry, Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments, Etc. **HAYDEN BROS., Omaha, Neb.**

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.

DISCUSSING recently the relative profit of grain and grass in England, the Live Stock Journal states as a fact that the land in question—a part of Lord Leicester's estate—is valued at an annual rental of "no more than 7 shillings an acre tithe free, at the present time." This would be only $1.75 an acre, with local taxes paid by the landlord. If this is anything near a fair sample of English rents for averaging farming, it would seem to leave a fair margin for the renter. It would be considered a very low rent for good land in this part of Ontario; and our best land, well cultivated, on shares, will pay the owner several times that much.

One trouble with English farming is that the methods are antiquated and th expenses too great. The results are good, so far as yield is concerned—much better than the average in Ontario—but the labor bill is proportionally higher. While labor is chheaper there, the labor cost of a bushel of wheat, or a ton of hay, or a pound of butter is more in England than in this country. We don't produce so much per acre; but we produce more—probably two or three times as much per hand. Here is where the English farmer is handicapped much more than in the rent he pays. It is a matter of regret that it is so. English farming should be a very attractive business, with a reasonable margin of profit. It gives employment and support to a much larger population proportionately than ours; and a better support to or at least a more dignified and more leisurely life for the farmer himself than in any other country. It will be a matter of profound regret if he is forced by competition to adopt the high pressure system of work, and the low scale of living which is too common here. But apparently he must do that or abandon the business, at the present price of agricultural produce, to pay the present labor bill, support the manager, or farmer, in his present style of living, and leave any thing at all for rent.—Farm and Home.

Setting Appletrees.

(From the Farmers' Review.)

In reading your issue of December 11 I struck a very interesting article on "Planting Orchards" signed "William Gray." While his article contains many excellent points which I most freely endorse, it contains one that I would most seriously condemn, viz., "The tree top should incline to the west several inches." He further states that the prevailing winds are from the west and that nearly all the orchard trees are found leaning east. This may be the case with him, but in all this great northwest the prevailing winds are from the northwest and our trees lean, not to the east, but to the northeast. I have examined thousands of orchards in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa and have almost invariably found the older trees leaning and growing to the northeast. He says they lean east by west winds. I claim to have any amount of evidence in our township that they lean northeast and not from the force of wind from the southwest, but from the direct rays of the sun. This I reported in our book report of 1878. When everybody claimed this leaning was caused by the southwest winds I took a bold stand then and was considered much beside myself by my best friends, who tried then to keep me from arguing the question there, as it would be sure to expose my ignorance. It is impossible with the limited space I am given to branch off and reason all these points in one short article, but if objected to by any I will try to make my position as clear as sunshine. We have eight orchards in our grove here on the east side, open on the east, closely shut in on the south and west by tall timber. All these trees lean seriously to the northeast except the row that stands near the grove on the south side of the field. The trees in the west side row, too, are found nearly upright, caused by the shade they receive from the sun by the grove. If anyone doubts my position let him go about and examine and he will be most thoroughly convinced by his own convictions. I do not say the southwest winds never set the trees over to the northeast. The wind does this sometimes, but not any oftener than they are set over to the southeast by the northwest wind. These are exceptions to the general rule.

I have found trees leaning in every conceivable direction. But as a rule they lean and grow to the northeast. The time was when this talk was called Gaylord's theory and weighed little. At this time (in 1879) I wrote to a noter professor in Michigan to learn what caused our trees to lean or grow over to the northeast. His reply was then it was caused by the heavy southwest winds. This was about seventeen years ago, but I venture to say now that not a professor in the northwest could be found to utter such a conclusion. If there are any we hope they will come to the rescue, as this old-fogy notion is now most thoroughly exploded.

The best I can do in this short article is to state a few facts very briefly and defer the rest till some future reply. A tree standing erect and in the open sun without anything to prevent the direct rays from striking its trunk will be injured and barked at just half past one. No time-piece could show more truly. But if a tree leans from the sun, from any time from sunrise till sunset, the dead line will appear on top or facing the sun. There are unnumbered amounts of evidence, even in our own township, to prove this beyond all possible doubt. These being facts, then how shall we set our trees so as to best make them self-protecting? We all set our trees here (now) leaning to the sun at about 1 o'clock—not later. Up till quite recently we have been setting and advising setting at half-past 1. This is a little too much, we think, as we now find here and there trees that have been set over as far as 2 and 3, and in almost every case trees thus grown will show injury, even as far east as sunrise or from 8 in the morning. There were a few trees in a small plat I found years ago leaning, one northwest barked on southeast, one leaning north barked on south, one leaning southeast barked on southwest; one stood close to the north side of the fence, stood upright and sound. This gave me evidence in a nutshell; and since I have examined thousands of trees and universally find the same conditions, producing the same effect. Set leaning to 1—no later—and don't you forget it. Edson Gaylord.

Killing Cholera Germs.

Mr. J. C. Hanna, the well-known breeder of Poland-China hogs, takes the position very positively that burying the hogs that have died of cholera is "merely storing up the germs of the disease for future use," and insists that they should in all cases be burned. The very destructive prevalence of cholera this fall makes it important that methods of future protection shall be efficient, and if it be not sufficient to bury the carcasses, the swine-growing public want to know it. The Bureau of Animal Industry in Farmers' Bulletin No. 24, issued for the express purpose of giving the farmers of the country practical information as to just what they should do to prevent outbreaks of the disease and its continued propagation when it has once broken out, says that if any hogs die their carcasses should be immediately burned or deeply buried and the places where they have lain or the ground over which they have been dragged should be disinfected with carbolic acid or lime. The laws of the various states also require that carcasses of dead hogs shall be burned or buried. The Iowa statute requires a burial of two feet. The Kansas statute requires burial, and Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in recently calling attention to the necessity for compliance with the statute, says that "burial at once not less than three feet is the safest and most practical way to dispose of" the carcasses. The laws of other states doubtless contain the same provision, and all seem to be based upon the belief that if the carcasses be buried, the germs will die before they have time to work to the surface. Now, if this be untrue, and if the burial of the carcasses is only "storing the germs up for future use," the swine-growing public ought to know it. Burning is certainly an efficient remedy. There can be no question when this course is pursued about the destruction of the germs; but there are objections to burning, part of them founded upon scarcity of fuel and part of them upon the objections of the community to the stench and foul smoke which arise from the imperfect methods of cremation practicable on the farm. Still, if burning is essential to the destruction of the germs, burning it ought to be. And here is one of the points to which we have been urging the organized attention of breeding associations. Are the laws which provide for the burial of carcasses adequate to the prevention of the spread of disease? If not, then that clause should be amended out of the law. The statutes all need to be improved in their executive features, too. They are left to execute themselves, and no human law will do that. The systematic disinfection of cars and the efficient prohibition of all traffic in diseased animals are absolutely essential to the preservation of the swine industry, and those engaged in it should move and move in force.—Homestead.

"Small Farmers."—I find this is a phrase which is disliked by many, but it is better to be a good and successful small farmer than an unthrifty and unsuccessful large farmer. We often see business men begin in a limited way and do well until they get aspiring. No sooner have they made a little money than they spread out, buy a larger stock of goods, partly or chiefly on credit, and indulge in "great expectations" which fail of realization. Many a man can manage a smaller business who gets out of his depth when he tries to conduct a larger one. Or, in the fluctuations of trade, the times are not so good, he cannot sell the larger stock he has got together; before times improved many articles become unfashionable and go down in value, and the issue is bankruptcy. In like manner, many farmers who succeed in a small way, go into this, that, and the other thing until they get a bigger burden on their shoulders than they can carry.

Planting Trees on Waste Ground—There is a great amount of land on most farms which is practically waste. Some of this is hilly ground which is not profitable to till, and of very little use as pasture. Such lands with a little care could have trees started on them which in a short time would require no attention. Then, there are also places where windbreaks would be desirable, and shade along the road and lanes. In view of the fact that our source of lumber and timber supply is gradually and surely being contracted, and that these materials are constantly appreciating in value, it is the dictate of wisdom to provide a new supply. But do not plant fruit trees in such places. On account of the many diseases and insects to which these are subject, they should be planted only where they can have constant supervision and good cultivation.—Ex.

A Gas Tree.—A gas tree was discovered in the southern part of Washington county, Pa., in a very curious way. Hunley Gooch and his son were chopping down an old and hollow tree, when they thought as they struck into the hollow that they smelled the odor of gas. The son struck a match and applied it to the hollow, which the ax had opened. Instantly there was an explosion and the young man had difficulty in escaping without serious injury. The tree continued to burn until its bark was burned off. The ax, which was left in the tree, had its handle burned. It is likely that digging near where the tree stood will show a large and valuable supply of gas. It is likely that the gas in the tree had been slowly accumulated through apertures in the soil not big enough to release a large quantity at a time.—Ex.

Roots of Clover.—A German authority says that the root and stubble of a good crop of red clover weigh over three tons per acre when air dry and contain 180 pounds of nitrogen, 7 pounds of phosphoric acid and 77 pounds of potash, all of which is placed, when turned under, in the most available form for growing crops. We call attention particularly to the large demand which clover makes on the soil for potash and phosphoric acid. If the resulting crops are removed from the soil one can easily see how clover can be used for soil robbing as well as restoring fertility. It is this fact that has given rise to the English proverb, "Clover without manure makes the father rich and the children poor."

Forest and Prairie Fires.—A great menace to farming in the west are the forest and prairie fires. Farmers have got to learn that every big fire does immense damage to their growing crops; it heats the air, and dries up the surface so that water will roll off it and not be absorbed by it. Burning the straw and cornstalks on the field is one of the worst practices that farmers can adopt, and they reap the evil results of it every time. Vegetable matter burnt is lost, but when turned under the soil it is not only saved, but it makes the soil more porous so that water can sink down into it. Ex.

A Lewiston, Me., man is studying on a sidewalk which can be turned up to dump snow in the gutter.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

IN the handling of the milch cow while dry, the success or failure of the dairy herd largely depends. There is a tendency among farmers toward the opinion that when a cow is not giving milk she should exist, if not on the wind, at least on very little more. Of course, the farmer himself who does not work on the Sabbath eats little or nothing during that day, feeling that it would be a waste of food. Ha, ha! Yes, methinks so! Is the comparison not a relevant one?

Now, what is really the position? Our most profitable cows milk within four to eight weeks of coming in. Even a moderate quantity of milk is a very considerable drain on the system for such a length of time, and the period while dry is a necessary resting period in which she is to recruit her wasted energy. But wherein comes the recruiting or building up if the ration is insufficient or unbalanced? Straw and turnips, for instance, are very good fodders in their places, but to confine a cow to these while dry is plain evidence of a total lack of understanding of the first principles of herd development. Corn stover is a good fodder if properly saved, but this and straw, without any grain aditon, is an unsatisfactory ration upon which to build hopes of a satisfactory milking season. We believe that where a cow milks ten or eleven months per year, that she should be fed as rich and satisfying a ration during her resting period as while milking, if the best returns are to be had. We never knew a farmer to do this who was not a successful dairyman. The cow thus handled comes to parturition period in a well nourished condition, and will, if it is in her, give a good account of herself, while her famished sister will spend the first three months of her milking period in an attempt to regain her lost condition physically, and if, as is a too comomn practice, she comes in in the spring, by the time she is in normal condition pastures are failing, heat and flies do the rest, and she is fast drying up; and at the end of six or eight months she is on the "dry" list. But the trouble does not end here. The longer she is dry the worse is she fed as a rule, and thus the evil grows.—F. J. S., in Farmers' Advocate.

Butterine Licenses Decreasing.

It will be a matter of profound congratulation to our readers who are all interested in honest butter to know that the butterine licenses in Chicago during October have fallen much short of those of the year before; 201 licenses were issued during the month, while during the month of October, '94, 252 were issued. The receipts from the sale of stamps were $71,030.34, while the receipts in October, '94, were $82,968.04. The falling off is not limited to the month of October. During the month of September, but 97 licenses were issued, as against 230 during the same month in '94. For August, the number was 70, and for August, '94, 192; 400 licenses will have to be issued in November if the butterine business is to equal that of '94. We called the attention last week of our readers to the great decrease in the use of oleomargarine in Boston, the result of the workings of the Massachusetts law. All that is necessary to confine the business to its legitimate channels is the enactment of similar laws in every state, which can be done only by continuous vigilance on the part of dairymen, resulting in national legislation and enforcement.—Creamery Gazette.

Some Poultry Methods.

To make poultry a success, they should receive good care and management, the same as any other stock. When we want milk, lots of it, and good butter, we protect our cows from storms, and feed them what we think will produce rich milk and good butter. Hence we must have for our poultry a warm poultry-house, where there will be plenty of sunshine and protected through the day as well as night from the storms.

The best feed I ever found to make hens lay was wheat, not threshed, but cut and feed to them straw-head and all. After they have picked the wheat from the heads, one has the straw for bedding. It would pay any farmer or poultryman to have wheat cut and saved, straw and all; have it loose or in sheaves, and feed what they need. When wheat is only 50 cents per bushel there is no feed so cheap as wheat.

Through the winter, if the ground is covered with snow, they must be provided with oyster-shells or ground bone to make shell. Feeding wheat heads beats throwing grain among litter to make them scratch for exercise, for they will scratch to get the wheat out of the heads.

Milk is one of the greatest egg producers known. The great trouble with many farmers is that they think the poultry can get through the entire year without feeding. Not long ago I hauled a load of corn to a man whose wife kept a lot of chickens. When unloading it every time an ear of corn would fall on the ground he would pick it up for fear a chicken might get a grain. Well, I thought that was tough on the poultry. Poultry requires feed same as any other stock, and when eggs are 20 cents per dozen it will pay to give more attention to them.—E. Wing in Orange County Farmer.

Poultry Notes.

One of the tests of whether or not a man is a successful poultry raiser is whether or not he can make his hens pay a profit in winter. We too often forget this and consider the man that can breed up a prize winning bird as being a success, while the man who simply keeps on his way turning his invested money over and making a clear profit is forgotten. Frequently the least successful men make the most noise, and men that have made a failure of poultry raising are the readiest to tell other people how to grow poultry and produce eggs.

* * *

The little investment in a single hen shows up splendidly when put onto paper. Her cost and the proportionate cost of the pens, yards and utensils are the investment. The feed and care are the running expenses, and the eggs and flesh are the returns. It is a pleasant thing to use paper and keep a correct account even of this little business. We think most of our readers would be surprised at the showing their flocks would make, were all the costs and receipts reduced to paper. A flock that we know of has suffered heavy losses during the past year. The owner was of the strong impression that he had not made a cent during the twelve months. So he took account of stock on the first day of December. To his surprise he discovered he had cleared 40 per cent, and that, too, reckoning all of his birds at a less figure than they would bring if killed and dressed. He was just a little discouraged before that, but now concludes he would like to have a large sum of money as well invested.

* * *

The old question of temperature comes to the front this winter as usual. A reader of the Farmers' Review gives this little piece of information, which may prove of use to some: He says that last winter he kept a thermometer in his house and another outside. He was astonished to see how little difference there was between the two, only four or five degrees, as a general thing. He nailed paper over the inside of his house and that raised the difference two or three degrees, but not nearly so much as he had hoped. This fall he has been putting coal ashes into his hen house, principally to act as an absorbent. It has seemed to do more than that. One morning recently, when the thermometer out of doors was about 18 degrees below the freezing point, he went into his hen house to take away a pan of water he had left there the previous night. He expected to find it frozen solid, but instead he found it not yet reduced to the congealing point, while the temperature around him was as high as desirable for poultry in winter time, and the hens seemed to be happy. He is of the opinion that the foot of ashes over the floor prevented a good deal of cold from getting in, for there is no doubt that a great deal of cold does come up through the floor. It is a good idea to look after the warmth of the floor as well as the sides, ends and roof of the house.

Mallein for Glanders.

We have on the highest veterinary authority that the diagnostic agent known as "mallein" is a sure test for the existence of glanders in the horse and mule. There is an article in the American Veterinary Review by Professor Nocard of Alfort, in which he begins a resume of the results of testing over 9,000 horses with mallein and closes by saying: "From all that precedes it results that the systematic use of mallein constitutes the surest, the quickest and the least expensive means to relieve the most seriously affected center of glanders." By the use of this agent glanders can be detected in its earliest and mildest form, and it can be clearly told whether a suspected case is of glanders or of some less serious disease of the air passages. California veterinarians are now receiving mallein from the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington and are using it under the authority of the boards of supervisors in some counties. Every facility should be given the horse owners for the application of the test, to the end that glanders may be stamped out. We notice that the colony of Queensland gives notice that it will apply mallein and make its quarantine against imported horses less severe.—Southwestern Stockman.

Fall Cheese.—As a general thing it is more difficult to make good cheese in fall than in summer. This is owing largely to the difficulty of keeping the curing room at an even temperature. If the heat is allowed to run down to 70 degrees or less during the night through lack of a proper fire, and then to double that amount during the day, the chances are that originally good cheese is likely to be ruined. Half of the time out of the twenty-four hours it will be as hard as a rock on account of the hardening of the butter-fat and caseine by cold, and then very soft the remainder of the day by excessive heat. Another mistake is that fall cheeses are often made too large, because they will not cure as quickly as small ones, which is an important thing to reckon on when the weather is cool. Moreover, cheeses should be turned over and oiled in cool weather just as frequently as in summer, since this also hastens their curing. Altogether the process of cheese making is more of a science than many would suppose, for the best cheese and that which commands the highest prices, is produced by those who are the most expert and careful at its manufacture.

Keep Up the Quality.—It is of the utmost importance that we maintain the quality of our live stock, and the only way to do this is to strive hard to improve it. Good beef never lacks demand either at home or abroad. In fact, it is a potent influence in creating that "fellow feeling which makes a mortal wondrous kind." The Britisher has a warm spot in his heart for a good bit of American roast, though he may not tell about it, and the American epicure keenly relishes a bit of English mutton, well prepared, though he may not tell about it, either. Our export trade in live stock and meats has reached enormous proportions. Our products, however, have to stand sharp competition in the world's markets, and in order to hold our own we have got to give close attention to the healthiness of our live stock and to its quality.

Hints from Denmark.—Danish dairymen never waste their skim-milk and whey, not a drop. They take it back from the factory and are glad to do so. The milk is utilized before being returned to the dairyman. It is used in the household for cooking; it is fed to pigs and calves, and made into cheese. They never allow the calves to suck their dams, but raise them by hand. The greater part of the skim-milk is made into cheese, but little of this is exported, being used at home. It is of good quality and when rightly made skim-milk cheese is not to be despised.—Ex.

South Americans Grading Up.—Three high bred Aberdeen-Angus bulls were recently shipped from Scotland to South American breeders. They are also getting every month some Herefords, Shorthorns and Galloways. Thus, while we have lost our courage and quit breeding and improving our cattle, even in the face of growing export trade, with the markets of the world to supply with high grade beef, South America is getting in shape to share the European trade with us.

Blind Horses.—It is said that there are more blind horses in America than in any other country, and these are found chiefly where they are stabled and highly fed for the purpose of fattening. Blindness seems to bear a sympathetic relation, we thus see, with indigestion. Another serious source is from the bad, unwholesome stables in the cities.—Ex.

There is nothing like going to market with attractive goods. Eggs should be clean and in tidy packages; but do not make a rule of washing them, for it takes away the appearance of freshness. If the soiled spots are wiped off before they become stains, nothing else is required.—Ex.

Buyers on the Utica board of trade have decided to refuse to buy or even handle on commission any cheese made after the first of November.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure, be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists; price, 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Bismarck's Lower Lip.

It is said that Prince Bismarck is particularly well pleased with the truthful way in which Pfretzschner, the sculptor, has treated his lower lip in the relief medallion for his monument being erected on the Rudelsburg. "The artists," he says, "have always made my busts without giving me justice as far as my lower lip is concerned, and that is wrong. It is there, and it is there very much—but not too much, for that would indicate willfulness. That was never one of my qualities, and I have always been amenable to argument if better opinions than mine were given. But a well formed lower lip indicates perseverence." Upon the completion of the artist's work the prince took the modeling spitula into his own hand and engraved personally his well known "V. R.," giving the medallion a signature which no other Bismarck portrait has ever received.

$400 IN PRIZES ON OATS AND CORN.

Last year we offered $200 for the biggest yield on oats. 209 bushels Silver Mine Oats won the prize. This year we offer $200 more on oats, $100 on Silver King Barley, a barley yielding in 1895 116 bushels per acre, and $100 on Golden Triumph Yellow Dent Corn, the corn of your dreams!

What's Teosinte and Sand Vetch and Sacaline and Lathyrus and Giant Spurry and Giant Incarnate Clover and lots of such things? They'll make you rich if you plant a plenty. Catalogue tells you!

If you will cut this out and send it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free 10 grasses and grains, including above oats, barley, corn and their mammoth catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. W.N.

A Standish Memorial.

Three hundred patriotic ladies and gentlemen, descendants of revolutionary sires, gathered in Squantum, Mass., the other day to commemorate the landing at that place September 30, 1621, of Captain Myles Standish and his party. The site was marked by a monument built of beach stones in the form of a cairn, about ten feet high and three feet in diameter. The cornerstone, a round white flint, was laid jointly by Mr. Adams and Mrs. Lee and a polished granite table was placed in one side, bearing this inscription: "Captain Myles Standish, with his men, guided by the Indian, Squanta, landed here September 30, 1621. This memorial is erected by the Daughters of the Revolution of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, September 30, 1896."

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

St. Nicholas Magazine recently offered prizes for the best correction of a misspelled poem. More than ten thousand answers were received, and the committee has been overwhelmed with work, the results of which and the names of the prize-winners will appear in the January St. Nicholas. Answers came from all over the world, from Turkey, from Egypt and from Europe—from a little countess in Vienna and from the grandchildren of Emerson and Hawthorne in America. The committee reluctantly make the admission that the penmanship of the English and Canadian children excels that of Uncle Sam's boys and girls.

Why He Knew it Was Good.

One of the principal men in the bureau of engraving and printing had a somewhat peculiar experience in New York recently.

He had occasion to visit the metropolis on business, and after a stay of several days at one of the chief hotels, he called for his bill. When it was given him he tendered in payment a brand new $20 silver certificate. The clerk looked at it for a moment, and then passed it back.

"What's the matter," asked the official.

"I can't take that," replied the clerk. "I don't think it's good."

"Not good," exclaimed the official. "Not good! Why, man, I know it's good. I made it myself."

"Yes," said the clerk, "that's just what I thought."—Washington Post.

Earliest Vegetables Always Pay.

That's so, the editor hears Mr. Market Gardener say. Well why don't you have them? Simply because you don't plant Salzer's northern grown seeds. His vegetables are bred to earliness and they never disappoint you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

If you will cut this out and send it with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grains and grasses, including above oats, free. W.N.

It is the same man who sows the wild oats who has to reap the crop.

The first issue of the Atlantic Monthly for 1896 opens with an unpublished note book of Nathaniel Hawthorne now printed for the first time. There are also the opening chapters of a new three part story by F. J. Stimson (J. S. of Dale) entitled "Pirate Gold." Two political articles will be sure to attract attention, "The Emancipation of the Postoffice," by John R. Proctor, chairman of the United States civil service commission, and "Congress out of Date," the latter being an able statement of the evils due to the present system of convening congress a year after its election. J. M. Ludlow contributes an able paper on "The Christian Socialist Movement of the Middle of the Century."

Tame Parrot of Poets.

Sir Lewis Morris, the recently knighted tame parrot of well known poets, comes to the front with commendable regularity on every public occasion which offers reasonable excuse for an ode or an elegy. It is said that he tried to induce various American newspapers to cable across the Atlantic his recent effusion on the subject of the Armenian atrocities, but even a new knighthood proved too weak a weapon to accomplish this high-handed assault on fame. "Lord Salisbury will deliver Armenia from Turkish oppression," sighs one weary reviewer, "but who will deliver the public from Sir Lewis Morris?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Ghosts are Pale and Shadowy,

Say those who profess to have interviewed them. Whether spooks are tallow-faced or not, mortals are whose blood is thin and watery in consequence of imperfect assimilation. When invalids resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that unequalled tonic persistently they soon "pick up" in strength, flesh and color. It should be used also to prevent malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, and to remedy constipation, sick headache and nervousness.

Then and Now.

Twenty-five years ago H. B. Mears, an inventive watchmaker of Youngstown, O., turned out a bicycle which, though heavier, was very similar to the bikes now in use. The people did not take kindly to the new machine, and when Mears continued to use it against their protest he found that his business was injured, and he was finally compelled to close his store and locate elsewhere. Now everyone in town who can afford it, and many who cannot, is riding a wheel.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine, Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Extensive Mines.

In the Calumet and Hecla copper mine are over seventy miles of drifts, in which one can walk for days without visiting all of the many places under ground. There is a vein which has been worked for two miles on its trend, and at some of the shafts the fifty-fifth level has been reached, these levels being generally ten feet apart, or "thick," as generally described.

"I have tried Parker's Ginger Tonic and believe in it," says a mother and so will you say when familiar with its revitalizing properties.

Scattering chloride of lime about will banish flies.

Just how it does it is not the question. It is enough to know that Hindercorns takes out the corns, and a very pleasing relief it is. 15c, at druggists.

A six pound roast requires one hour's roasting to be rare.

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The rule still holds good that the bigger the sleeve the more modish the garment.

A teaspoonful of flavoring extract is enough for a plain cake.

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W. N. U., OMAHA—3—1896

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