Supreme Court Wit. The grave and reverend justices of the supreme court sometimes—oftener, indeed, than might be suspected—descend from the dignity that marks their official and public life, and do not scorn to indulge in little pleasantries and frivolities that ordinary mortals enjoy. The other day Mr. Justice Gray was in a reminiscent mood and began the narration of an incident with the sentence. "When I was a little boy." Mr. Justice Shiras broke in with the incredu-

An Idle Scavenger. The bowels act the part of a scavenger, inssmuch as they remove much of the debris. the waste effete matter of the system. When he utmost importance that they sho impelled to activity. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters effects this desirable object without griping them like a drastic purgative. The Bitters is also efficacious for malaria, bil-lious, dyspeptic and kidney troubles.

lous remark, "You don't mean to say

you were ever a little boy?"-Washing-

No man ever thought a woman was ar ange', though many of them have lied

If the Baby is Cutting Teetn. Wisslow's Scotning Synup for Children Teething-A photograph of Mont Blane has be taken at a distance of fifty-six miles.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95. Every man has reason to be thankful that the fool killer is dead.

body at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired

pure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

Sarsaparilla

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate, 25 cents. The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KEIMEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every ind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula 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 war-

ranted 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 the label. If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

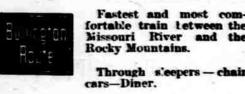
SMOKING TOBACCO. 2 oz. for 5 Cents.

CHEROOTS-3 for 5 Cents. Give a Good, Mellow, Healthy, Pleasant Smoke. Try Them. LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, Durban, E. C. -----

Here's your

Denyer train,

the Purlington's "Denver Limited," which leaves Cmaha at 4:35 p. m. daily,



tion on application to the local agent or by address- gone.

J. FRANCIS, Cen'l Isse'r Agt, Omaha, Neb.

OF ALL KINDS, low. Get the best. Send for FAIRBANKS. MORSE & CO., 1102 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb.



LINDSEY - OMAHA - RUBBERS! W. N. U., OMAHA-14-1896

mention this paper.

FARM AND GARDEN.

AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-te-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Sell and Yields Thereof-



as much as possible. The seed should be planted early in the spring. The rows may be 30 inches apart in the field and 16 inches apart in the garden. When dropping the seed have them about one inch apart in the row, and after they come up they can be thinned

to four inches apart in the row. For fertilizer we use composted manure, ashes, and air slacked lime. Use the lime at the rate of 100 bushels to the acre, unless the soil is limey. when the lime should be left off. In cultivating in the field we use a horse, patch is set so closely that it becomes in the garden the work is done by almost impossible to gather the berries hand. Parsnips suffer from drouth or even to cultivate them, even by hand the same as other root crops, and to make a success of the crop, if one is the richness of the soil and thrift of mixtures for butter. Said tradesman to make it a business, the field should variety will have much to do with the

we harvest in the fall and before it together. The richer the soil the furfreezes. When the crop is to be sold ther away the plants should be set. Orin the spring, we let the parsnips grow dinarily strawberry rows should be at as well do the same thing. He refused in the ground till spring, when we dig least three feet apart, and the plants be to touch it. His competitors continuwith a spading fork. The greatest cb- half that distance apart in the row. stacle with most people in growing this Blackberries, rows six or seven feet crop is that they do not cultivate deep apart and the plants half that in the enough. They also grow them too thick rows. Raspberries about the same. The and do not irrigate.

The home market takes most of our crop. When the parsnips are dug and are to be kept over winter, it should be in a cool cellar, say 34 to 38 degrees trenches the same as celery is packed, should give better results. except that they should have dirt or fine sand about the roots.-F. L. Barney in Farmers' Review.

The Bean Crop. Beans do best on a clay land. Plow the ground about four inches deep and thoroughly pulverize the soil. About the middle to the last of June is the each hen, with a good deal more of best time to plant in this locality. If the same kind of figures. One is inthe beans are to be planted in rows, they can be drilled in, one or two beans every eight inches. If they are to be the poultry houses, and how many vergrown in hills, have the hills eighteen | min were, on an average, of course, uninches apart and put three beans in a der the wings of each fowl. There is

we are careful to get no dirt on the leaves when wet. We harvest them as | truth is that all of these wise mer. soon as most of the bean pods are ripe, know nothing whatever about it. They pulling, and laying them on the ground in thin piles. They should be dried as much as possible. Perhaps it would be better to put them in a shed under cover, in thin layers. The chief trouble with growing beans is, the early-planted are affected with the weevil and mine, even approximately, how many the late ones are often damaged at har-

vest time by the fall rains. We dispose of our crop here to local buyers, as there are not enough of them grown to make it advisable to seek any other mode of disposition. When beans are being dried they should not be placed in too large piles. Place them in layers thin enough for the air to pass through. A shed built for drying broom corn is just the thing for drying beans. A. L. Vaughan.

For sugar beets use clay loam. The land should be fall plowed and thoroughly cultivated in the spring. We put in the seed with a hand drill, and use for fertilizer only barnyard manure. In cultivating I use a spring tooth harrow drawn by two horses. The crop is easily injured by drouth. We harvest in the latter part of October. I suppose the greatest reason why sugar beets are not more widely grown here is that there is no market for them except to feed them to stock.

Some years ago a good many of the farmers tried raising sugar beets for an experiment, and they were well pleased with the results, but the cost of a factory was so great that they abandoned the idea. It was discussed several times in the farmers' club, but for the reason given above it was decided that it would not pay the ordi-

nary farmer. It has been reported that a company was about to be formed to try the business on some of the reclaimed lands along the Saginaw river that were formerly prairie and marsh lands. There has been a number of very valuable farms made by throwing up dikes and keeping the water below the surface by windmills. Some of the finest celery grown in this state comes from the reclaimed lands along the Saginaw river.-John Ure in Farmers' Review.

Michigan Horticultural Convention. (Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report.)

Professor Bailey, continuing, said: I notice that when many people put rye on their land, they leave it too long reaching Denver at 7:30 the before plowing it under. It should be plowed under much earlier in the spring than it generally is. Why, sometimes when it is not plowed under ssouri River and the till late it does not decay at all that season. I have seen rve that was four feet high plowed under; it was so tall it had to be dragged down with a chain. Now that land had better never have too late, and after the spring rains had

Relipse and Fairbanks Wind heard much on the subject of weeds. We should cover up our land in the fall. Nature does that: you should see the two acres of pig weed on our farm. If you should go over some of the old high farms in New York, you would find them abandoned. I have driven over the hills from Ithaca to Watkins Glen and have seen the old farms, so worn out that they will yield nothing but grass, which is sold on the market in the form of hay. Those men will baul a load of hay to market and will stand in the market all day haggling for 10 or 15 cents more on a load. It is a good thing when such farms become abandoned. There is more forest land in the state of Vermont to-day than there was in the time of the revo-

Write for what you want to THE MECHEM INVESTMENT CO., Mining
Exchange, Denver, Colo, a single successful experiment to raise crimson clover in Michigan.

W. C. Smith spoke on the cold storage of fruit without ice. His plan would work only in cold weather. He When writing to advertirers, kindly had his buildings so arranged that he there. Some of our more advanced fall contained six and one-half times twelve pounds of pork from every to-day lives better and more healthcould keep it cool by admitting drafts farmers are growing them heavily, and as much nitrogen as they did in the bushel of corn, it gives 600 pounds of fully than a king in the last century, and currents of cold air. Piling apples on the ground is objectionable on account of the amount of warmth arising from the ground, and also on account of the moisture collected by the piles. When a liouse for the storing of inches

fruit is to be built, it should have thick DATRY AND POULTRY. walls, and there should be means of changing the sir. Then when the out-MATTERS OF INTEREST TO side is colder than that in the house, it can be brought in. The best way to do this is to have drafts in the roof and in the basement, and by mechanical means force the air through the

building. He uses steam power. Prof. Bailey-I do not believe that a man who grows fruit can afford to have a building of that kind; I do not ARSNIPS, to do believe it will pay. It is chiefly valuatheir best, need a ble to the commission man. There is clay loam and a a feature, however, of co-operative storage that I think will be of great importance in the future. There has been a great deal of talk about co-operative buildings in New York. Such buildings will be built near the railroads, and when the fruit is thus all collected, there will be buyers for it. The same thing happened in the creamery business in New York some years ago. The co-operative creamery storage, combined with the co-operative cent investigation by a commitcreamery, proved a good thing.

Science in Setting Small Fruit. With the approach of spring the work of setting out many small plantations of fruit will begin. The question of distance apart is a vital one. We have known men to develop great plantations and after they had begun to bear lament that they had not used more science in setting them out. It sometimes transpires that a blackberry No specified rules can be laid down, as method to be used. It is better to have For the late fall and winter market, the plants too far apart than too near rows of currants and gooseberries may be six feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows. Grapes should be seven to ten feet apart each way. These figures are close enough and a

> Statistics are going the rounds of the press showing how many eggs are laid in the United States each year, how many pounds of poultry are produced. and just how much it costs to keep nothing like getting down to figures,

you know. What is the truth of the matter? The can't guess within a hundred million how many eggs were laid last year or any other year. No one knows anything about it. It is not probable that our census arrangements will ever be fined to a point where they will deterhens there are in the country or how many eggs they lay.

Smutty Wheat-Poor Bluestone. In wheat deliveries at nearly all points in the West this year the grain is found to contain considerable smut. A Manitoba dealer who has taken a good deal of time to inquire into the cause of this has traced it in almost every instance to the use of poor bluestone. A very poor quality of bluestone was introduced in the Manitoba market last year, of a grayish color; it was cheaper and a great deal of it was used and has proved to be much inferior to the real dark bluestone. He advised that none but the best dark bluestone be used. The matter has been thoroughly tested on the experiment farm at Brandon, and about one pound to several bushels of seed should be used

Shape of Filled Cheese

Mr. J. H. Monrad, well-known to many of the readers of our dairy detrolling the manufacture and sale of the Barred Plymouth Rocks are the filled cheese, which seems to us very best. reasonable. He thinks that the shape of the filled cheese should be peculiar 10x30 feet, 8 feet high in front and 5 to itself. It might, for instance, be in the back, with a shed roof. They oval in shape, and of small enough size are good, warm houses, with sash winthat no ordinary cut from it could be dows in front. In my winter feeding. sold without revealing what the original shape of the whole cheese had been. This would prevent both the retail merchant and the consumer from being cheated. Even the guest at the hotel or the traveler at the lunch counter could tell at once whether or not the cheese placed before him was cut from a cheese oval in shape or from

lessened total amount marketed. The I get a fair supply of eggs in winter. market has not yet responded to this I had last year 55 hens, and from these phase of the situation. The total num- I got, from January 1st, 1895, to Januber of sheep in the country has been ary 1st, 1895, 4,878 eggs, and raised decreasing for a number of years, and | 300 chickens by hens. I have lost the sales increasing. This bespeaks for more fowls from roup and cholera for the business a poor condition. It sho vs | indigestion) than from any other cause. that farmers are disposing of their I think more fowls die from indigessheep. Taking the reports as given at tion than from cholera. In raising digest, the first of the year in the Farmers' Re- broods my chief troubles have been in view we find that for the four markets the chicks having bowel trouble and of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. | being infested with lice. We have been greatly stirred up over first-class multon, but we suspect that a pullet of this breed that began laythe subject of cultivation, and we have the poorer grades will never again sell at a high price. The proper policy for ing an egg every day till along into best quality that can be secured.

New South Wales. Some one there sent | count, I also had a pen of three pulher a bouquet of water lilies-the nymphia gigantea of northern Queens- kept a record of this pen for eleven land-but not an ordinary bouquet by months. In that time the four birds any means. The flowers, azure in color laid 561 eggs and each one of the fowls and tending at the extremity of the raised a brood of chickens within that petals to pale lavender, were frozen in time. June last in a block of ice three feet six inches by twelve inches and weighing six hundred pounds. The flowers have not suffered in transit, and her majesty greatly admired their appearance, and desired Sir Saul Samuel, the agent general for the colony, to express her chanks to the donor.

More Peas Should Be Grown.-We are ments made at the Alabama station surprised to find how few farmers grow show that the fall is the proper time peas. There are few things that con- to plow under cow peas. An analysis tain greater feeding value than peas, of the vines was made in the fall and for stock, and even for poultry. The again in the spring and the evidence qualities that build up the system are was conclusive that the vines in the think they make valuable adjuncts to spring. The escape of nitrogen is, the feed supply. The Canadian farm- therefore, seen to be very great. It ers, especially, grow them in immense is a question if this be not so with quantities, planting them early in the other crops that are grown for their

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.



MIN England, as in the United States. there is a continual warfare carried on between the makers and sellers of pure butter and the sellers of margarine. Most of the latter material is imported from Holland. In a re-

tee of the house of commons, one of the big importers of margarine was examined. He told the committee that himself and his associates were opposed to the selling of margarine for butter. They had, however, found that the local officers would not enforce the law against such sales. He and his associates had therefore begun prosecutions against offenders, and had already convicted some dozen men in the local

He described the efforts of an honest radesman to prevent his competitors from selling margarine and margarine had purchased a grocer's stock and with it had found a large quantity of margarine. The clerk told him that the former proprietor had been selling it for shilling butter and that he might ing to sell, as described, he secured samples of their goods and called in the inspector. The latter informed him that if he would attend to his own business and let the doings of other people alone, he would be all right. The only way the law could be

forced, declared the margarine import-Fahrenheit packed in moist sand or in little further apart on rich ground who should pass from place to place, and who would not be affected by private and local interests.

Some Good Hens Reported.

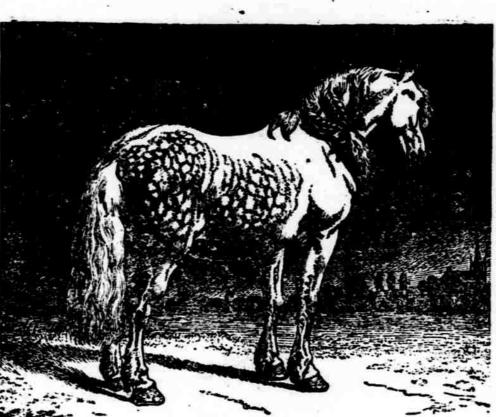
The English government some time ago took up the matter of the proper the barns are found to fall far below ful winner. the requirements. It is very likely that investigation would show the same condition of things to exist in this country, though in a less degree.

tilators nor air space, since the air has free ingress and egress through the cracks between the boards. To such would appear better than to ventilate, since by the former method all drafts may be shut off. When an animal is not in the best of condition, a draft of cold air too frequently proves the be- publication of the proceedings of the ginning of serious and sometimes fatal late meeting of the Illinois Sheep Breed-

Matually Interested. The creamery man is interested in the welfare of his patrons, whether he realizes it or not. That is, their interests are so woven together that what hurts one hurts the other. Too often the idea gets into the head of the manager of the stock creamery that his chief concern is to get his patrons to sell him milk as cheaply as possible, and he does not care whether the patrons make money or not. In the end this course must be disastrous to the creamery itself. As the patrons find out they are making little money they decrease the number of their cows, or go out of the business altogether.

It is to the interest of the creamery er, was to have national inspectors that a large quantity of milk be supplied, and the richer it is, the less will be the loss in separating. It therefore becomes advisable for the creamery manager to have a friendly interest in the cows of his patrons. If he be am-For thirty-five years I have been bitious enough he will stir up his pabreeding poultry. During that time I trons to test their cows and do away

A HORSE OF 500 YEARS AGO.



Here is the picture of the great white 60 years before the settlement of topher Columbus discovered America, tries.

have bred Langshans, Light Brahmas, with the poor stock. Probably there White Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, and am now breeding Buil Cochins, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. For town I think the Buff Copartment, advocates a plan for con- chins are the best breed; for the farm

I have four poultry houses, each I usually take equal parts of bran and shorts, and sometimes mix corn meal with it. Sometimes I add chopped oats. I stir it all up dry and pour bot water on it. I stir it well after that, and let it stand about an hour before feeding. This is for breakfast. I also sometimes feed wheat. At night I feed

whole corn. Our market here is usually good. There is a cold storage firm here that

Louis the number marketed in 1889 was I sometimes doctor the hens, but I 2,641,271; in 1890 it was 3,156,297; in is easier to keep them well than to 1891, 3,057,735; in 1892, 3.070,407; in 1893, cure them after they are sick. Give 4,203,005; in 1894, 4,225,348; in 1895, 4,- them plenty of exercise and good, dry last much longer without producing a developed myself. They are a rosemarked effect on the prices paid for com? Barred Plymouth Rocks. I have ing in October, 1894, and kept up laysheep-men therefore is to hold to the February. Then I commenced to keep a record of how many eggs she would lay. From the first of February, 1895, Lilies in Ice.—The Queen of England till the first of September, seven recently received a strange gift from months, she laid 144 eggs, by actual lets and a hea of the same breed, 1 J. R. Sheoffer.

Davis County, Iowa. (The above is an excellent letter. The five fowls spoken of made good records, for high records are much more uncommon than most people suppose.-Ed. F. R.)

Plowing Under Cow Peas.-Experi-

nearly 500 years ago. This is repro- before the Pilgrim Fathers set foot on duced from an engraving of a picture the shores of New England. This great by Albert Durer, and bears date of 1565. white horse was the one ridden by This was painted 13 years after Chris- the knights of that day in those counare a great many cows in the list of

> Is it a fact that it costs \$35 per year to keep a cow in feed alone? you buy them than afterward.

yield a profit by being disposed of.

Do you know just what each cow of Leghorns. These two breeds cross your herd is doing, or just how much well. For an all-around chicken the milk and butter she can produce in a Plymouth Rock suits us best. They

book account of all things is the man | not as good as the Leghorns. For a that has improved his chances of suc- winter home our fowls have a house The old idea that ignorance and dai- lighted. They have a roosting room rying can go together is exploded. If apart from the dry quarters and the

ence, it is the dairy. Some of our best dairymen advocate this mash consists of corn and oats having their heifers drop their first ground, also wheat in the evening and calves at two years of age. What is a feed of whole corn occasionally. We supply of sheep one might look for a ships both live and dressed poultry. the opinion of our readers on that cook potatoes with meal for a few meals

during the milking period, it should sary. We sell our early stock just as be attempted whenever the cow is to soon as they are large enough to take be sold for beef after she runs dry. off, when they will weigh from 11/2 to Some cows will lay on fat even when 2 pounds. Late chickens we sell they are giving milk, provided they dressed in the fall. are fed all the fattening food they can

nen are recommended to the fair di-H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio; W. H. Beat- then go to work again. tie, Wilton Grove, Ontario; Frank D. Ward, Batavia, N. Y.; W. J. Garlock, Owen, Wyo.; George M. McKerrow Sussex, Wis.; Prof. J. A. Craig, Madison, Wis.; Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.

these prizes must be recorded and have the world at large and there is less of which must be filed with each entry as there is less drunkenness and savcertificate made. Each registered sheep agery. Within fifty years we have seen must bear an ear tag with number and a continent peopled, a "great Ameriinitials corresponding to that given on can desert" wiped from the map, the the certificate, and all must be owned last of the crowns struck from the head by the exhibitor at least ten days be- of an American and the last of the fore going into the ring. The above shackles loosed from the ankles of a will not apply to the entries made for grade sheep. Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.

Pork from Corn and Clover .-- A comparison of corn and clover for producing pork, made by an experienced Wiseight hogs of 100 pounds each, from spring to fall, and that they would gain under most commonly in the spring. | making 800 pounds per acre. - Ex.

The American Southdown Breeders Association's offering of a gold medal supply of air to cows. It is regarded as a premium to the owner of the flock as part of the work of the public health of Southdown sheep making the best officers to inspect all barns and see show record during the year 1895, was either that the buildings are well ven- based upon the number of premiums tilated or that they are large enough won at state, district and county fairs, to permit of being shut for some hours a given number of points being without detriment to the health of the allowed for sweepstakes, 1st, 2d and 3d cows. It is said that the execution of premiums. For this medal there have the law has occasioned a great deal of been a number of competitors, the leadfriction in the country districts of ing ones being George McKerrow, Sus-England. The medical officers make sex, Wis., John Jackson & Sons, Abingspecifications as to how a barn shall don, Ont., Can., F. W. Barrett, Wadsbe ventilated, or in the absence of ven- worth, N. Y., and W. E. Spicer, Hartilation how many cubic feet of air vard, Neb. It may take an official may be given to each animal. Most of count to determine who is the success

Southdown sheep breeders are now applying for the registry of animals that are approching the two-year-old In fact, some of our barns are so limit, thus avoiding the payment of poorly built that they need neither ven- double registry fees that are required after animals are over that age. The demand for this breed of sheep has been remarkably good during the past year as have tight barns the question is and the indications are that for 1896 pertinent. Of the two ways mentioned, it will be much better. The claims that giving the cows more breathing space | these sheep are the best of any for muttonizing other breeds is acknowledged wherever they have been tried.

Arrangements are being made for the ers' Association, a copy of which will be sent to every member of the association, so that those not in attendance at the meeting may have the benefit of the interesting and valuable papers that were there presented. Sheep breeders who are not members of the association should have their names enrolled as such so that they may receive a copy of these proceed-

The state fair grounds, Springfield, Ill., eince the erection of new buildings in which the offerings of live stock may be conveniently and comfortably made, is increasing in its reputation as being one of the best public sale marts of the country. The sale here of Poland China hogs on Feb. 25th brought bidders from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi Texas, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the entire lot of 55 head of brood sows sold for an average of \$100 each, the highest price being free. \$651 for a young sow bred within a few miles of the grounds.—John G. Springer in Farmers' Review.

tries of Europe. The native cows in our Eastern States were imported from England, Ireland, Germany, Holland countries. In the early annals of the Harry." American colonies we meet references to these importations. In the histories of the revolutionary movement in New Hampshire and Vermont one character, an Irishman, refers to himself as having sold himself for a series of years to a man for a white bull. the said bull being used to pay his fare to the New World. Some of these white cattle were much like the Durhams, and in fact may be considered nearly identical in everything but in name. Of course the native cattle, having been imported from regions raising cattle of almost every color and style, took

on a great variety of characteristics. From France were imported many cattle into the parts of America coming within their spheres of influence As the territory was settled up to westward, in the great tract called Louisiana, these cattle extended the limits horse of Northern Europe as he existed Augustine in Florida, and 115 years of their range. In them black predominated, at least in a number of the more prominent strains. The so-called native cattle of the Indian Territory had their origin in these French cattle. The Indians, breeding them for a number of generations, have made almost a distinct breed. From Spain came an animal small in the quarters and in color light red, yellow and fawn. nearly every creamery that would

This was the origin of the Texas cat-A Well-Kept Flock.

We have been raising chickens for forty-two years, but never have raised It is better to test the cows before them very extensively. We have tried the Brahmas, White Leghorns, Ply-Look to the condition of the cows mouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and also the about to calve. It is better not to have barred Plymouth Rocks. We now have the barred Plymouth Rocks and White mature early, are of good size and are The man that begins to keep a strict | fairly good layers, but for laying are that is lathed and plastered and well any part of the farm work needs sci- nests. In the winter we feed warm mash in the morning. In cold weather Although it is hard to fatten a cow ground shells and so forth are neces-

As to eggs in the winter very much depends on how the fowls are handled and cared for. When we give them a variety of food and keep them The American Shropshire Registry warm we get a good many eggs. We Association has offered a large number do not loose many fowls from any of premiums for 1896. The appropria- cause. We do away with the lice by tions for each of the principal fairs using kerosene on the roosts and walls, of the United States and Canada vary | We have good success in raising chickfrom \$50 to \$75. The following gentle- ens. We set a number of hens at one rectors for judges of Shropshire sheep: the broods hatch we take a part of Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ontario; them from the hens and double them John L. Thompson, Gas City, Ind.; S. up. The hens we have robbed will

William Strathen. Dakota county, Minnesota.

Half a Century of Progress.

The world is richer than it used to be, and also better. There has been Sheep to be eligible to compete for much political thievery, but consider number in the Record, a certificate pocket picking, burglary and cheating, slave. Greenland has been crossed and bounded, Africa and Australia have no For further information address longer a geographic mystery, the train, the ship, the trolley car move humanity whither it will, cheaply, quickly, comfortably; we get the London news of noon on the same morning and the man in Boston converses with the man consin farmer, is more favorable to in Omaha through a piece of wire. Arts clover than to corn. Allowing fifty have advanced, creature comforts are bushels of corn per acre, estimating so increased that the shopkeeper of pork per acre. On the clover side, he and has more appliances for pleasure estimates that one acre will pasture and information. Ideas as well as advantages are multiplying. Men are more tolerant than they were and are spring, often to a depth of four to six | manurial qualities and that are turned | 100 pounds each, without any other food, | working more for each other.-Chas.

take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of

Figs, as it acts most pleasant

bowels, preventing fevers, heads

and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and 31 bottles by all leading

druggists. Manufactured by the Cal fornia Fig Syrup Company only.

Some People Live Just for Meaned

"I have half a notion to end my ex-istence," said the dejected youth. "I have nothing on earth to live for."

"Better wait a while," said the Cutt-

minsville sage. "After you get a few

erable satisfaction."-Cincinnati En-

Harvard spends \$15,000 a year on bo and Columbia \$43,000.

There to pleasure and profit

If you love anyone well enough to die for

Castiron rennies are in circulation i

lowa farms for sale on crop payments, 10

Everyone makes the fatal blunder of

per cent cash, talance & crop yearly, until paid for. J. MULHALL, Waukegan, Ill.

elling their secrets so those who tell the

FITS -All Fits stopped free by Dr. K line's Green Serve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use, farvelous cures. Treatise and Etrait bottle free to the cases. Send to Dr. Kime, M Arcq St., Philas, Pa-

Large quantities of fish are being shipped from Maine to Cuta.

Break Out...

in the Springtime. And a

great many who are not

poets, pay tribute to the

season in the same way.

The difference is that the

poet breaks out in about

the same spot annually,

while more prosaic people

break out in various parts

of the body. It's natural.

Spring is the breaking-

out season. It is the time

when impurities of the

blood work to the surface.

It is the time, therefore, to

take the purest and most

Sarsaparilla

IHAT IS ALABASTINE T

FOR SALE BY PAINT DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

powerful blood purifier,

Ayer's

Poets

and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December,

A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,

(Seal.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure in taken internal.

(Seal.)
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken interna and acts directly on the blood and nucous surfaces of the system. Send years older you won't want anything to live for. Just living will be consid-P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Q.

The cause of the public schools is be ing vigorously championed by the At-lantic Monthly. Under the general heading, The Case of the Public Schools series of articles is being printed which must tend to awaken public sentiment in behalf of our school system. The second paper, upon the Training of the Teacher, is by Fred W. Atkinson, Principal of the High School, Springfield, Mass. Mr. Atkinson prepared himself for teaching in the public schools at Harvard University, at various German Universities, and the Sorbonne, and has given a life of study to the consideration of pedagogical ques-

IOWA PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

DES MOINES, March 25.-Patents have

been allowed, but not yet issued, as follows: To M. Macy, of Adel, Iowa, for a gauge for flouring mill rollers. The device is very simple, strong and durable and well adapted to show whether or not the rollers are trammed or parallel while in motion. Rollers are often parallel when stationary and yet out of tram when rotating, and the device for detecting such defect is very important in milling. To C. F. Murray, of Des Moines, a practical railroad man, for a block signal system that will operate automatically to protect a train in front and rear when going in either direction. It is designed to be used at stations and on dangerou curves, etc., and is positively actuated by the passing trains. Six United tates patents were issued to inventors on the 17th. Printed copies of the drawings and specifications of any one patent sent any address for 25 cents. Valuable information for inventors about securing, valuing and selling patents sent

THOMAS G. AND J. RALPH ORWIG. Solicitors of Patenta.

The April number of St. Nicholas has wide diversity in the table of contents. It opens with an article "About Flying What we call our native cattle are Machines," by Tudor Jenks, who shows really cattle that have been imported what has already been accomplished in the way of navigating the air with meis a number of diagrams of simple flying devices that can be made by any clever boy or girl. Thomas Edwin and Belgium, but long before there had Turner contributes an episode of the been distinct breeds developed in those War of the Rebellion, "Lieutenant

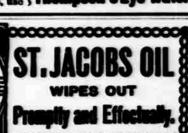
Half Fare Excursions via the Wabash, The short line to St. Louis, and quick route East or South, April 7th, 21st and May 5th. Excursions t points South at one fare for the round trip with \$2.00 adde JUNE 16th.

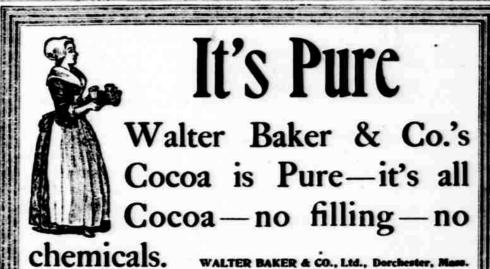
National Republican Convention at St. Louis. JULY 2d, National Educational Association at JULY 9th. Christian Endeavor Convention at

JULY 22nd. National People and Silver Convention at St. Louis. For rates, time tab'es and further infor eation, call at the Watash ticket office 1415 Farnam St., Paxton Hotel block, or write Geo. N. CLAYTON, N. W. Pass. Agt., Omaha, Neb.

ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich. words, using only our firm name, with order for one lot of ten packages of our CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS on receipt of 25c, or five lots for \$1.00. This is a special inducement to place our 1895 varieties in every home at less than cost. Send money order or stamps. If afficted with Thompson's Eye Water.









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