Spring Medicine

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities—the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, overeating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

Purify Your Blood

Now, as when warmer weather comes and the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, ruined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

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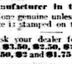

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

His Own Funeral Sermon.

George Inwood, of No. 709 Union street has written the sermon which will be delivered at his own funeral. Moreover, to make certain that this sermon shall be fully understood, that there may be no faltering or hesitancy over the blindly written words, he has caused his funeral production to be printed in large, bold type. One hundred copies were struck off. These are kept in a strong box away from the light, only to be produced on the day of the funeral. Having thus arranged for the statements of fact and belief to be uttered, Mr. Inwood went a step further, and provided in his will, which will be opened before the funeral services, for a reader. Any person who is a sectarian in belief is hopelessly disqualified. The heirs will fail of fulfillment of the conditions upon which bequests are predicated is that if any member of any sect enunciates the words. This necessarily bars out all clergymen. From this it should not be inferred that Mr. Inwood has no religious belief. Of himself he says: "I am a full believer in the life and doctrins of Jesus Christ, but I am strictly non-sectarian."—San Francisco Examiner.

A Monkey Story.

Among the passengers arriving at Southaupton on Saturday last, by the steam ship Norman, who was a monkey of large size which came from South Africa in charge of a passenger, by whom he was found after the late explosion at Johannesburg, seated in the only room remaining intact of what had before been a considerable sized cottage. In the room were also discovered two baby children, one of whom had been killed, but the other was alive, and, it is said, in the arms of the monkey, who was tenderly nursing it. The living child was adopted by a resident in Johannesburg, but the monkey, who was noted on board for his extreme fondness for children, was a popular passenger by the Union Company's Mail steamer.—Westminister Gazette.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

Gigantic Grapevine.

Baldwin county has the largest grapevine on record. It stands a mile and a half north of the town of Daphne and overlooks Mobile bay. It measures six feet one inch in circumference at the base and its blanches are entwined among the treetops, reaching from one to another for rods in all directions. The main trunk is about fifteen feet high and is supported in the crotch of a cedar now dead, the vine having sapped the life from the roots. There it stands to-day, rearing its head among the tangled undergrowth, and there it has stood for a century at least. But it race is almost run, for some hunter, in the excitement of a 'coon chase, when his appreciation for baked 'coon was greater than his love for nature's beauties, has used his ax on this king of vines with fatal effect, and it now stands with a large hole in its side, revealing the great hollow in its trunk, into which the 'coon ran for safety.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

Fish Hatched by Hens.

The hens of China lead busy lives. When not engaged in hatching out a brood of their own kind they are put to the additional and novel task of hatching fish eggs. Chinese cheap labor collects the spawn of fish from the water's edge, places it in an empty eggshell, which is then hermetically sealed with wax and places it under the unsuspecting sitting hen.

After some days the eggshell is removed and carefully broken, and the spawn, which has been warmed into life, is emptied into a shallow pool well warmed by the sun. Here the minnows that soon develop are nursed until strong enough to be turned into a lake or stream.—Philadelphia Record.

Iowa.

Iowa has illimitable and inexhaustible natural resources of a more varied and valuable character than any other equal area of territory on the face of the globe. The very foundation of the country embraced within the limits, its equable, balanced variety of temperature, climate, prairie and forest lands, rivers and lakes, rain and sunshine, mineral an contiguous expanses, now arable and now pastural, constitute facts not only symmetrical but sublime. It must eventually become the greatest manufacturing district in the United States. It will teem with a population to work its mines, furnaces and mills, while immediately adjacent to the industries will be found the soil to produce the bread and meat, fruit and vegetables upon which this large force of operatives may subsist.—Fairfield (Ia.) Tribune.

Just Missed Distinction.

Abraham Hayward, the famous Quarterly Reviewer, once thought he would like to have some ancestors, so he walked straight to a picture dealer's. Selecting a portrait of a cavalier in half armor, with features not quite unlike his own, Mr. Hayward made a bid for it, but deeming the price asked too high, he went his way. A few days later Mr. Hayward went to dine with Lord Houghton, and was astonished to find the picture in the dining room. Seeing that it attracted his guest's attention, Lord Houghton said: "Very good picture that! Came into my hands in a very curious way. Portrait of a Milnes of tha commonwealth period—an ancestor of mine." "Ah, indeed!" said my Hayward: "he was very near being an ancestor of mine."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The poorest cyclist often has the finest cycling suit.

There is no temptation for a man to wear skirts.

Gladness Comes

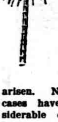
With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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.



THE QUESTION OF spontaneous combustion in fodder stuffs has received considerable attention from agriculturists from time to time, and has been discussed in the agricultural literature of the day as supposed cases have arisen. Nearly all the supposed cases have originated where considerable quantities of clover hay have been stored, either in stacks or barns, and in nearly every case the stacks or buildings have been consumed, so it was impossible to sufficiently understand the circumstances of the cases to determine whether they were of spontaneous or incendiary origin. A recent fire, supposed to be of spontaneous origin, occurred in a hay mow in one of the college barns, without damaging the barn to any great extent and without consuming very much of the hay. The following detailed account will enable the reader to form some opinion as to the origin of the fire:

In the evening of October 16, 1895, fire was seen to be dropping from the ceiling of the cow stable underneath the east wing of the college barn. A general alarm of fire was sounded, and immediately a sufficient force of men assembled to prevent the fire from breaking out. Investigation soon proved the fire to be confined to a mow of hay 18x23 feet and about 23 feet high, which occupied a part of the wing over the cow stable mentioned. Precautions were taken to exclude all drafts of air from the hay mow by filling the holes burned through the floor over the cow stable with wet blankets and cloths, and also keeping the top of the mow covered with wet blankets. It was believed at this time that the only means of saving the whole barn from burning was to remove the mow of hay that was already on fire. Consequently openings were made in the side of the barn and the whole mow of hay, about thirty tons, was pitched out. While removing the hay, which all through the center of the mow was smouldering and ready to burst out in flames when exposed to a draft of air, it was found necessary to keep the top of it constantly wet. Fortunately, a hose from a nearby hydrant and pails in the hands of students afforded ample means of keeping the top of the mow constantly saturated, which prevented the hay in the barn from bursting into flames, and also prevented the hay that was thrown out of the mow from burning. All of the center of the mow was thoroughly compacted, hot and smoking. The high temperature of the hay made it decidedly uncomfortable for those who were working to save the barn from burning by removing this smouldering fodder. The continued application of water on the surface of the mow alone made this possible on account of the excessive heat. Not until all this lot of hay was removed from the barn was the danger from fire thought to be over. The floor of the barn on which this mow of hay rested is constructed of two thicknesses of wide inch boards so placed as to perfectly break joints. This floor forms the ceiling over the cow stable and is about eleven feet high. The holes burned through the floor were over the middle of the stable and not near partitions or posts. From the position of these holes burned through the floor, would seem improbable if not impossible for the origin of the fire to have been either accidental or incendiary. The side of the barn is of matched lumber; this undoubtedly averted a serious loss by fire by preventing anything like a draft to supply air to the hay already on fire.—Geo. C. Watson, Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

Talks on Fruit.

(From Farmers' Review Special report of Michigan Round-up Institute.)

The fruit session of the Michigan Round-up was held upon Wednesday, Feb. 12, at Grand Rapids. This city is in the center of the Michigan fruit belt, and as the fruit interests of its immediate vicinity are of great and growing importance it drew out a large attendance of intelligent and experienced fruit growers. The first upon the program was Rowland Morrill of Benton Harbor, who spoke upon "The Cultivation and Care of Peaches." The substance of this talk was given at South Haven and has already appeared in our columns. The paper was discussed by C. J. Monroe of South Haven.

The subject of "Marketing Peaches" was treated by R. D. Graham of Grand Rapids, who has been one of the leaders in securing better transportation facilities, and co-operation in marketing for the peaches grown in Kent county. As a result of the movement buyers and shippers have come in large numbers to Grand Rapids, and last year, when the sales were upon some days upward of 20,000 bushels they were handled without loss to the growers and at fair prices. The growers exchanged packages and went home with the cash in their pockets.

The principal reason for complaint was that the eastern markets were cut off by a high freight rate, it being fifty per cent higher east of Buffalo than within the limits of the Central Traffic Association. He gave as an estimate of shipments from Kent county, 650,000 bushels; while over 1,250,000 were sent from Allegan county, with smaller quantities from Berrien, Van Buren, Oceana and Mason. The question was discussed by C. A. Sessions of Shelby and others.

The "Growing of Peaches in Central Michigan" was the subject of the paper of H. P. Gladden of the Agricultural College. While peach culture is not successful upon the low lands, there are many ridges throughout the central and southern part of the state where they have been grown for years nearly as profitably as in the famed "peach belt" itself. While an occasional crop was lost in part, there had not been an entire failure for years where the orchards were in favorable locations and were properly cared for. It is desirable to have ravines lead down the slopes, as these will aid in drawing the cold air to the lower levels. As a rule the north or northwest slopes were preferable as on a south slope the buds are likely to start early and be killed by spring frosts, while an east slope is not desirable, as the morning sun does harm by quickly thawing out the buds after a severe cold snap. If located near a small village or city the fruit could be marketed without expense for transportation at a somewhat higher price than could be obtained for fruit brought from a distance. Although the prices might not run as high as in large cities, they would not go as low.

Prof. W. B. Barrows of the Agricultural College, who was to have talked upon "Bees and Horticulture" was unable to be present and the question was opened by J. A. Pearce of Grand Rapids, a successful fruit grower and apiarist. He spoke of the value of bees in fertilizing the flowers of our fruit trees, as without them many of the varieties of apples, pears and plums would be unfruitful. He claimed that it had been demonstrated that bees cannot puncture fruit, although they feed upon specimens of which the skin has been broken by means of hornets or birds. In reply to a question, Prof. Taft stated that it would not pay to use a mulch about peach trees to retard blooming and save from spring frosts, as although it might have a slight effect it had been demonstrated that the flower would open while the ground was still frozen, if the weather was sufficiently warm.

The afternoon session was opened by J. W. Stearns of Kalamazoo who spoke upon "Currants and Gooseberries." He favored a distance of six by five or six by six feet, the liberal use of stable manure, frequent shallow cultivation up to the first of August and the use of Paris green for the currant worm, applied when they first hatch. Four ounces is sufficient for fifty gallons, and this can be used in Bordeaux mixture which is effective against the mildew and leaf-blight disease. Gooseberries should remain until ripe upon the bushes.

The Victoria currant and Downing gooseberries are productive varieties and are particularly desirable on account of freedom from the attack of borers.

The subject of "Strawberry Culture" was treated by R. M. Kellogg of Ionia, who ascribed many of the failures with this fruit to the use of plants from old, run out plantations. They should always be taken from plants set the previous year and before they have borne fruit.

Prepare the land by plowing deep, and subsoiling if there is a hard pan near the surface. Light land should be rolled, after it has been thoroughly harrowed, in order that the moisture may be brought up to supply the newly set plants. Then loosen the surface with some shallow-working harrow in order that the evaporation into the air from the surface may be checked.

After the plants are set start the cultivation at once, using a weeder, and keep it up once a week and oftener in dry weather through the season, using a Planet, Jr., or similar cultivator after the runners start. Cut off all blossoms as soon as they appear the first year, and remove many of the runners so that if in rows the plants will make a thin mat not over a foot wide.

Winter Wheat and Winter Rye.

Reports have been received from the correspondents of the Farmers' Review in ten states on the condition of winter wheat and winter rye.

In Illinois winter wheat is in fair shape, but has been injured extensively by the late thawing and freezing weather. The percentage of damage runs all the way from 5 to 50. Fortunately, there are not many reports of the latter amount or near it. A like condition exists in Indiana. In Ohio the loss is still greater, and the present condition is below fair. Michigan reports great loss, but the condition, taking the state as a whole, is a little above fair. In Kentucky the crop is in a very uneven condition, some counties having good prospects, but others expecting little more than half a crop. The loss from freezing and thawing does not seem to be much of a factor. Missouri also has an uneven crop at this time, and the conditions have been various. Some counties have a good start, and no freezing and thawing has taken place. Other counties have lost half of the present stand from this cause alone. We may summarize by saying that the loss for the state has been considerable, and that the present conditions of the crop are fair. In Kansas and Nebraska the crop is in fair to good condition. Little loss has been experienced from freezing and thawing, in fact some of the correspondents complain that they have not had as much cold as they would like. In Iowa there has been small loss on account of recent changes of weather, and the crop in the state is in fair condition. In Wisconsin the crop is reported quite poor, and the recent losses have been great.

Winter rye is in much better condition than wheat, and is generally reported at an average of fair to good.

Alfalfa in the West.

A reader o the Farmers' Review speaks eloquently of what alfalfa is doing for some of the arid sections of the west. He himself is trying to grow it extensively on his farm. A year ago he put in several acres, and it came up well. The weeds also came up and choked the crop to such an extent that it was considered killed. The latter part of the winter, however, the light rains showed their effect on the soil by starting the alfalfa.

This is one of the best ways to convert the semi-arid regions into valuable acres. Develop the plants that will best stand the dry soils and climates. Alfalfa is one of the most important, because of its very long taproot that will sometimes go 25 feet down into the soil for moisture. It will pay to foster the crop for a few years till it gets a good start, even if all the weeds have to be pulled out by hand. When the alfalfa has got well rooted it will take care of itself.

It is a fact that some of the more arid regions are underlaid by vast reservoirs of water, often within 25 feet of the surface. The roots of alfalfa, once in touch with that moisture, will supply to the plant above the necessary food and drink. One farmer says that on his place in western Kansas he is within 20 feet of water and is putting out hundreds of acres of this plant. He is going largely into stock raising, depending on alfalfa for a foundation feed.—Farmers' Review.

Sweet Peas.

As soon after the first of April as possible plant the sweet peas if not already done. Spade up the ground to a depth of ten inches, work some manure in thoroughly, also a little wood ashes, and work the soil until it is mellow and thoroughly mixed with the fertilizers. Make a trench six inches deep, drop the peas along an inch or two apart and level up. A pretty arrangement is to plant them in a circle, and when they come up stick brush on the inner side of the circle, bending the tops in toward the center in cone shape and fasten them there so the peas will grow over them making a mound of beauty and fragrance. Sweet peas also make a beautiful hedge when planted along garden fences.

Not Corn for Growth.—Corn is excellent for grown up stock, for fattening purposes; but it is entirely too heating to be of any use to growing stock. If care is not taken in regard to fat producing grain we will get upon our hands that worst of all entailments in stock growing—stunted and other western states have increased heavily.

A Chicago man calls his dog Lame Conclusion because he has a broken tail.

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.

I AM AFRAID that the above term has become rather a hackneyed expression of late years, for the changes have been many upon this word at all our institute meetings, and by the public press. Still, if our farmers had been better acquainted with this subject it would have been worth hundreds, aye, thousands of dollars to them this unusually dry season.

I will not attempt in this short article to go into any long description, but will merely confine myself to generalities.

What is a silo? It is a box, a bin or receptacle in which is put corn, clover, oats, peas, or any fodder in a green state to be preserved for future use. This box should be air-tight or practically so. It should be of as great a height as convenient, on account of less cost of building, and also because the ensilage will be better preserved. It should be of such an area that at least one inch, or better two, of surface is removed each day, in feeding the stock.

In shape it is better to be round. If this is not practical, then eight-sided or square, with the corners cut off. It may be made of either wood, stone or cement. Wood has heretofore given the best satisfaction, owing to the ensilage spoiling around the walls of stone silos. Still, the cement silos that are being built now appear to be giving good satisfaction, and have the advantage of being built for all time to come, as they will never rot. A wood silo may be built for $1 per ton capacity, while a stone or cement silo will cost a little more.

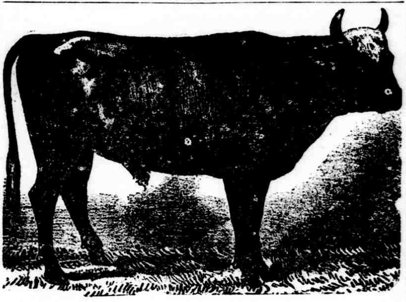
What Crop to Put in Silo.—Any green crop can be put in silo with good results, but the chief ones are corn and clover. There is no crop as sure as corn. No crop will give as large amount of feed and withal as cheaply raised as the corn crop. It is estimated by experimentalists that from 25 to 50 per cent of value of the corn plant is saved in silo over the ordinary way of curing in the field.

Clover, while not quite so sure a crop in some sections, will give a large yield of choice fodder which can be cured in the silo without reference to the state of the weather. The loss to the country through clover being ruined by unfavorable weather is enormous. The second crop can also be easily taken care of in this way at a time of year when it is almost impossible to cure it in the field. In addition to this, clover helps to form a balanced ration, furnishing a large amount of the expensive albuminoids without having to purchase so much of the costly foods as oil meal, cottonseed meal, bran, peas, etc.

We are also all aware of the great service clover is in acting as a subsoiler and as a soil enricher, by its absorption through the roots of nitrogen from the air.

Value as a Food.—Some farmers still feel suspicious of that "rotten stuff," as they term ensilage, but if they would go into the barns where this stuff is fed and note the appearance of the stock, they would make up their minds that the more of this "rotten stuff" we had the better it would be for the country. The University of Wisconsin issued a bulletin containing a hundred rations fed by practical farmers all over the state, and a significant fact is that over 75 per cent feed ensilage, and nearly all of them largely. I feel safe in saying from my own experience and also from observation that no man can keep a herd of dairy cows profitably without furnishing ensilage as a large part of daily ration.

Now, my brother farmers, let me urge if this want has not already become filled that you stir yourselves. Visit the silos in your own neighborhood, and select the one as a pattern which seems to suit your conditions and circumstances best, and lose no time in commencing to build, and I can assure you that it will never remain empty.—G. Y. M. in Farmers' Review.



A FRENCH BULL OF THE MORE COMMON TYPE.

Successful Breeding.

No matter how thoroughly a breed tends in the direction desired, to make any great results possible this tendency must be backed by a proper physical organization. The point I wish to enforce at present, however, is that success in breeding owes half its success in feeding. It is useless to attempt the improvement of our domestic animals by greater care in breeding unless at the same time we improve in every particular. It is folly to spend money for an animal of choice breeding, possessing in an eminent degree the qualities desired, unless we afford its offspring an opportunity to develop those qualities fully. If we aim to winter our cattle at a straw stack and allow them to pick a living in summer along the roadside, it is not likely we can improve much on our native cows. They are just what generations of such treatment has made them.—J. Smith.

Got the Mink.

I have been raising poultry for 15 years. During that time I have bred the Buff Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, G. S. Bantams, White Guineas and W. H. turkeys. The breeds that suit me best are W. H. turkeys, White Plymouth Rocks, White Guineas and G. S. Bantams. My house is built of dressed siding, roofed with flooring boards, has a brick foundation and is in size 12x16. It has three windows on the south side. The total cost was $35. It has a gravel floor and the perches are two feet from the floor.

I feed corn, oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, cabbage, scraps from the house and some meat in winter. In summer they have the range of the farm. The market for dressed fowls is not good, having been about 5½ cents per pound for some time. I always get eggs in winter and at all other times of year. I have not had any disease for a long time, except gapes and not much of that. Two years ago a mink killed 120 chicks and 40 turkeys in three nights. Then I got the mink. In raising broods I have had very good success. I have raised as high as 30 chicks with one hen, and have raised 15 turkeys with one turkey hen. I believe that the White Plymouth Rocks will mature as early as any chicken and they are also good egg producers. I had a White Plymouth Rock pullet last summer that commenced laying when five months old, and the day she from her eggs.—A. Z. Copeland in Farmers' Review.

Dogs and Sheep.

Dogs are a great menace to sheep husbandry and there is nothing more exasperating to the shepherd than to feed and care for a flock of sheep all the long winter through and then have them run down, maimed and killed by some of the worthless curs of the neighborhood.

More than once have I met with losses in the spring by dogs belonging to neighbors who thoughtlessly allowed them to roam about the community at will, until finally, caught raiding sheep folds. The dogs are a privileged class of animals because, no doubt, of their having been used by all mankind in the chase, and as outdoor sentinels to inhabitants of lodges or mansions.

Probably at no time in the progress of the world's history has the dog been of as little worth to man as he is now, yet it is one of the difficult questions to settle satisfactorily to the average dog owner. The inherent friendship of dog and master clings with semi-barbaric aptitude. No worse combination of sheep-killing dog from my experience than a bitch of the neighborhood, with the dogs for miles around, that frequently form a compact and destroy sheep with a vengeance.

Next is the ferocious small dog and hound or bird dog, with no unmistakable pedigree long as the moral law.

Most states have dog laws recognizing ownership and holding them as taxable property, said tax paid township trustee, to pay for losses of sheep incurred by dogs, yet the purpose of the law is not complied with in the majority of instances.

Indiana has had several forms of dog laws on the statute books in thirty years, and none of them were strictly satisfactory The register and tab law was doubtless the most effective since it provided for every dog to be registered within thirty days after the 1st of April each year, and tabs were furnished by trustees at 10 cents each containing numbers corresponding with those given in assessors' books. Anyone harboring a dog (male $1, female $2) not complying with the law had to kill their dog or allow the officers do it for them.

The present law empowers township assessors to list dogs at $1 each, $2 for every additional dog and female dog for taxation, collectible as other tax, by county treasurer, and returned to trustees of the respective townships to defray damages to sheep incurred by dogs during the year, the balance reverting to the school fund. Not more than half the dogs are assessed and the tax collected, consequently the most worthless dogs and those liable to cause the most damage escape taxation. Don't believe a dog tax can be regulated by "weight," since the smaller dog has frequently been as much the cause of attacks as the larger when permitted to run at will from farm to farm, either by day or night time, when most of the mischief is done. Where law recognizes the dog as taxable property, they should be rated according to value, say at $10, $25 and $50 each, paying a tax respectively of $1, $3 and $5, accounted for by the assessors and tax paid to trustee between the first day of April and the first day of June each year, receiving certificate of register and tab numbered correspondingly, to be worn by the dog to secure his identity, consonant with the law for his protection if lost, and treated as estrays provided by law for other stock. But if found running at large with no tab may be killed with no penalty following: otherwise malicious killing subject to value of dog and prosecution.—I. M. in Farmers' Review.

Horse Meat for Export.

A good deal of attention is being called to the possibility of exporting horse meat to those countries that use it as a staple article of diet. Americans generally think with horror of eating this kind of food, but we must remember that other nations have customs differing from ourselves, and that if they like horse meat and are able and willing to pay for it, there is no reason why it should not be furnished.

The first attempt to send this kind of product to the countries across the sea has not resulted favorably. It has been sent out canned, and this gave the Europeans a chance to cry "fraud" and "unhealthful." Besides, it has made it possible for dishonest tradesmen to palm it off on some of their customers as canned beef. Therefore the tide of opinion has to this time been against it.

To meet these objections it is now proposed to ship the meat smoked, as the Europeans like it that way, or else alive. Since this class of meat sells in Germany for 7 cents per pound, it is believed that the animals can be shipped alive and at a profit, even if they have to be slaughtered at the ports of entry.

A self-made man always spoils his job somewhere.

Deafness Can Not Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists; 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Shrinkage in Live Stock.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a statement regarding the number and value of domestic animals on the farms of the country, with tables showing the fluctuations in both number and values. These tables show some remarkable changes. Horses, it seems, have been losing in individual value ever since 1892. Mules have also lost in value, but not so greatly. On the other hand, milch cows, oxen and other cattle have been growing in value, and sheep are worth a little more each than last year, while swine have about held their own in price. There is, however, a great difference since 1893 in the total values. At that time the farmers had $2,483,506,681 worth of property in live stock. Today the figures have shrunk to $1,727,926,084, or a loss of $758,580,597.

Fair and Fruitful

As the West is, it is often malarious. But it is pleasant to know that a competent safeguard in the shape of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters exists, which absolutely nullifies the poison of miasma. Western bound emigrants should bear this in mind. Nor should it be forgotten, the Bitters is a sterling remedy for dyspepsia, billiousness, constipation, kidney and nervous complaints and rheumatism.

Half Fare to Virginia and Carolina.

On May 5 homeseekers' excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the West and Northwest over the "Big Four Route" and Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. to Virginia and North Carolina at one fare for the round-trip. Settlers looking for a home in the South can do no better than in Virginia. There they have cheap farm lands, no blizzards, no cyclones, mild winters, never failing crops, cheap transportation and the best markets. Send for free deecriptive pamphlet, excursion rates and time folders. U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

The more one uses Parker's Ginger Tonic the more its good qualities are revealed in dispelling colds, indigestion, pains and every kind of weakness.

The most finished literary product has no charm for the proof reader.

Walking would often be a pleasure were it not for the corns. These pests are easily removed with Hindercorns. 15c. at druggists.

Indications Hopeful.

"Dear father," wrote the young man who had gone to the far west and hung up his shingle as a physician, "there is a great deal of sickness here, of one kind and another, and I hope soon, by the blessing of Providence, to have plenty of work to do in my profession."—Chicago Tribune.

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

Between Boston Infants.

Emerson (aged 5)—"Have you not been charmed by the accuracy of proportion in Gulliver's Travels?"

Winthrop (aged 7, with a superior air)—"Indeed, no. Those sharp sighted, diminutive individuals, the Liliputians, should have been the first to discover microbes."—Truth.

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.

In the May number of the Century Miss Eliza R. Scidmore writes of the present aspect of "The Alaska Boundary Question." Miss Scidmore shows that the acceptance of the Cameron Line, which is put forward by the Dominion Government, would not only take from the United States several rich mineral sections, but its most unique scenic possessions. The Stikine river would go, which John Muir says is "a Yosemite one hundred miles long," the Taku Inlet, Glacier Bay, and, finally, the great Muir Glacier itself. This would prevent United States steamers from landing passengers in this region, just as the Canadian excusion steamer has been debarred for want of a custom-house.

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. Akin, 511 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

There is no aristocracy so great as that in a little town.

A Becoming Coiffure.

As for doing the hair up, think over all the styles of coiffures you ever saw, and then in front of mirrors, by the aid of which you can see the front, bask and both sides of the head, try first one and then the other style—low, high, wide, narrow, smooth bands, crinkles, temple locks, middle part, pompadour, figure eights, flat braids, etc., etc.—and when you have hit upon the one that makes the head and face conform most nearly to a graceful ideal, adopt that for your distinctive stile and cling to it, though empires fall.

The knife of the guillotine is weighted with 120 pounds of lead.

The Hit of the Season...

is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Just at this season when Spring and its debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take

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PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U S Pension Bureau. 3yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

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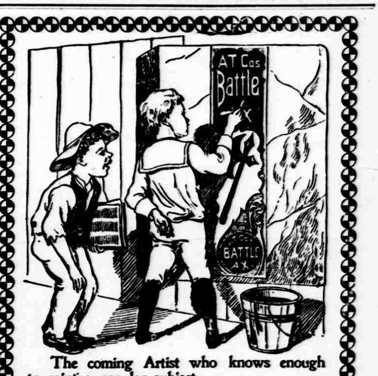
Queer Names. "A Crick"—"A Stitch" "A Twist"—"A Jam" "A Halt"—"Raw Spots" "Blue Spots"—"Dead Aches"—are all well known of flesh, bone, and muscle, and easily cured by **St. Jacobs Oil.**



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