When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

The Rise and Fall of "Old Hutch."

There is now living in Chicago a man who frequently contested the wheat market with Ed. Pardridge and usually defeated him. This man is called "Old Hutch." When he forced September wheat up to $2 a bushel and held it there while the boys stepped to his office and settled, he was regarded as the giant speculator of the age; but the last we heard of "Old Hutch" he was selling wedges of pie for five cents and shoestrings two for five.—Buffalo Post-Express.

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.

Cure of Hiccough.

A female patient presented herself at a French hospital for a rebellious hiccough, which had resisted all treatment for four days. She was asked to show her tongue, and it was noticed that with the putting out of the tongue the hiccough ceased. The same thing has been since tried, and with success in other cases. All that is necessary apparently is to strongly push the tongue out of the mouth and hold it so for a minute or two.

One's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Boudoirs on Wheels.

The woman who rushes from one function to another, almost turns her carriage into a dressing room, in cases of emergency. Ladies' carriages are provided with a fair sized mirror, cunningly arranged pockets in which are hidden away the comb and brush, powder puff, several fresh handkerchiefs, and a bottle of perfume, to mention nothing else. Fashionable women can renew their complexions as they proceed on their way, and return from a round of visits looking as fresh and dainty as if they had just stepped from the boudoir.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., March 26, 1895.

Fooled His Wife.

A certain married lady on Bernon side sat up till 12 o'clock the other night waiting for her husband to come home. At last, weary and worn out with waiting, she went to her bedroom to retire and found the missing husband there fast asleep. Instead of going down he had gone to his room. She was so mad that she wouldn't speak to him for a week.—Woonsocket (R. I.) Reporter.

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AXTS, 111 S. 11th St., Omaha, Neb.

The letters in the various alphabets of the world vary from twelve to 202 in number.

That

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody 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

Tired

Feeling by great force of will. But this 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

Feel-

ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure 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 is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. 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 KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind 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 warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read 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 bed time. Sold by all Druggists.

GASOLINE ENGINES.
STEAM PUMPS.

IRON AND WOOD
PUMPS
OF ALL KINDS.

Eclipse and Fairbanks Windmills, Towers, Tanks, Irrigation Outfits, Hose, Belting, Grinders, Shellers, Wood Saws, Drive Points, Pipe, Fittings, Brass goods and Fairbanks Standard Scales. Prices low. Get the best. Send for Catalogue.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
1102 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb.

A quarter spent in HIRES Rootbeer does you dollars' worth of good.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 5c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Binder Twine Largest sellers in the world. Samples & prices free; write MANHATTAN WAGON CO., 111 to 125 Madison Av., Chicago.

LINDSEY + OMAHA + RUBBERS!

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

W. N. U., OMAHA—22—1896

When writing to advertisers, kindly mention this paper.

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.

NUMBER of experiments in corn growing have been carried on at the station for three consecutive years. Some of the more important points brought out in the trials are summarized below:

1. Golden Beauty gave the highest average yield, 57.4 bushels per acre, of the varieties tested three years, followed by Leaming with an average yield of 56.8 bushels. Both of these varieties are medium maturing yellow dents. Pisa King, Saint Charles White and Chester County Mammoth, all requiring 130 days or more for maturity, were the best of the white varieties tested.

2. An increase of nineteen bushels per acre, or 61.7 per cent, was secured in 1891 from an application of ten tons of fresh barnyard manure to the acre on the average of eight manured and unmanured plots. This amount of manure applied twice in three years produced an average increase in yield of 36.6 per cent. Little difference was shown in the productiveness of fermented and unfermented manures when applied to corn. Ten tons of combined solid and liquid manure gave a larger total yield each year than did ten tons of solid manure, although in 1891 more corn was grown on the plot to which the solid manure was applied. Horse manure proved more productive each year than did an equal weight of cattle manure, the average difference for the three years amounting to 7.4 per cent. In 1891 the increased yield of corn was 6.6 bushels per acre, or 11 per cent. Decidedly larger yields were obtained from plowing cattle manure under for corn than from either spreading it on freshly plowed land and harrowing it in or applying it to the surface after the land was ready to be planted.

3. Breaking the ground to a depth of four and one-half inches gave uniformly better results than were obtained from plowing nine inches deep. Tile-drained land plowed to a depth of eight inches and subsoiled seven inches deeper, stirring the soil to the depth of fifteen inches, produced slightly smaller yields of rutabagas, corn and sugar beets than did similar soil not subsoiled.

4. Averaging the three years' work, when corn was planted in hills three feet nine inches apart each way, the yield increased as the number of stalks in the hill increased. Two stalks per hill gave fifty-four bushels per acre, while three stalks produced under otherwise similar circumstances, 57.7 bushels. Where four stalks were left the yield was fifty-eight bushels. The large proportion of unmerchantable ears or "nubbins" produced, and the increased cost of husking from four stalks per hill, however, more than counterbalanced the increase in yield obtained. Barring excessively dry seasons, these experiments indicate that on strong land this thick planting would be profitable when the fodder is to be fed without husking. On poor land the larger yield, thirty-six bushels per acre, was obtained by thinning to two stalks per hill, three feet nine inches each way. On this land four stalks per hill gave 6.6 bushels per acre less, and more than half the crop was too small to be marketable. One stalk produced within one bushel of as much as two stalks on the poor land and almost every ear was marketable. A single season's trial showed that when 85 per cent of a perfect stand had been obtained, it was more profitable to leave it undisturbed than to either replant the missing hills or replant the entire field. Ninety-four per cent of a stand, however, gave 2.2 bushels more per acre than was obtained from 85 per cent of a stand.

5. Shallow level culture gave the largest yield each year. The gain from this method over deep tillage ranged from 2.1 to 14.3 bushels per acre, or from 4 to 30 per cent. In 1890 nearly one-third more corn was produced on the shallow tilled plots than on those receiving the ordinary deep tillage. An average of the results for the three years shows a gain of 9.6 bushels per acre or 17.9 per cent.

6. Tile-drainage has not thus far given sufficient increase in the yield of corn, mangels and sugar beets to warrant the expense of tiling. Weekly moisture determinations indicate that the drained soil is slightly dryer than the undrained soil when an abundance of moisture is present, and that the reverse is true during a drouth, the drained soil containing the most moisture. The difference does not appear to be great enough, however, to materially affect crop growth. For further information concerning these trials, address the Director of the Station for Bulletin 32, which may be had free of charge. H. J. Waters,

Columbia, Mo. Director.

Growing Pole Lima Beans.

Mrs. John Gaillard, writing in Ohio Farmer, says: D. B. J., Constantia, Ohio, wants plain directions for raising pole lima beans, and drying them for winter use. A great many growers in this section stick to the pole lima, after a fair trial of the bush sorts on a small scale. Immense crops are raised on a small area. Growers have access to tons of fish offal from the pound nets that are in operation about planting time. They gather this, and after the ground is prepared and marked three feet each way, poles only three feet high are stuck. The beans are not allowed to go above these, but are kept pinched back. Holes are dug next the poles and some of the offal put in and covered over. This stands about two weeks; then, about Decoration day, the beans are planted. Do not plant them before that time. Too many fail in raising lima beans on account of putting seed in ground before it gets warm enough to insure quick germination. It will not do in this latitude until near the first of June. If seed is not out of ground in five days, it is too early. The varieties planted are King of the Garden and Ford's Mammoth Pod. The latter is raised the most extensively. Procure seed of reliable parties, and when ready to plant, follow rows and stick two beans in each hill, close to the pole, with the eye down. Never drop lima beans like corn, for the roots start at the eye, and if dropped in any way, some of them come bottom up, others never grow at all, and the field is uneven all season. A great many hills never have any beans on, and they will be all the way from five days to two weeks coming up. If this fish offal cannot be procured, the field must be made rich with well-rotted stable manure or pure bone meal, or a fish brand of commercial fertilizers will give equally as good results. We never save seed, but buy seed every spring. If one wishes to save seed, so many hills must be set apart and no beans picked from them, but gathered as the pods ripen and all small beans discarded. In drying for winter use, they must be gathered the same as for market, when the pods seem filled between the beans, and just as they begin to turn white. If shrunken between the beans, they are too green. If the pods begin to turn yellow, the beans are just a little too old. They must be gathered twice a week, and those that are to be marketed must be spread out over night, as they heat very quickly if left standing in bulk, turn a dark color, and are unfit for use. Those intended for sale, for winter use, are spread on shelves in the shade to dry. Shelves made of galvanized wire netting are best, as this admits air from all sides. When dry, they must be put into sacks and sold by the pound. While nearly all garden products have depreciated in value for the last few years, lima beans, either in the dry or green state, have held their own in regard to price through all the depression.

Origin of the Chinchbug.

A bulletin of the Ohio station says: Along the west coast it has been reported from Panama, not far from the borders of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Lower California, and California along the coast near San Francisco, and in the Sacramento valley. On the Atlantic and Gulf coasts it has been reported from Panama, Tabasco and Mexico at Orizaba and in the state of Tamaulipas, which is located on the coast near the mouth of the Rio Grande. Along the Atlantic it is known from Florida to Cape Breton. It seems that a much more reasonable theory would be to suppose that the species originated either in Panama, or in either the valley of the Atrato or the Magdalena Rivers, of the United States of Colombia, or, perhaps, along the Venezuelan coast of South America, and that it has simply followed the moderately low lands, which would of necessity be located in rather close proximity to the coast, until it reached eastern Texas and Louisiana, where it not only continued to work its way eastward on account of its maritime nature, but also pushed its way northward under the inducements offered by a moderately level, slightly elevated country, producing a grass flora upon which it could readily sustain itself, thus long ago giving it a northward and eastward, but at no time a westward spread.

Causes of Swarming.

As an influence in swarming, I do not know what difference there would be as between old and young bees, for I have not observed on this point. I do know that heat bears no little influence. For the whole of my apicultural life, it has been my custom to discourage swarming. Before the flow and when they are not making a living, if I can keep them with just enough stores to keep breeding going on nicely, I have very little swarming, even though the colony be strong and the weather hot. The same conditions with plenty of stores, will increase the swarming probably 25 per cent. Add, next, nectar from the fields, in plenty, and the swarming fever goes up to a high pitch.

Many bees, much brood, abundance of nectar, a crowded condition, and hot weather, will bring about swarming in a high degree if the time be May or June, a slight decrease for July, and rapidly diminishing toward the close of the summer. The absence of any one of these factors lessens swarming. Take away the surplus of bees, and you take away swarming. Leave the bees and take the brood, and you stop it. Leave both bees and brood and take away the feed, and there is no swarming. Abundance of old stores will be a stimulus to swarming in about 25 to 50 per cent as compared with nectar-gathering. All the other conditions present and temperature below normal will retard swarming 20 to 25 per cent as against excessive heat. A crowded condition with all the other factors present, will augment swarming 20 to 40 per cent. Giving full sets of extracting-combs and abundance of room will decrease swarming much more than the same room if they have to build the comb. Any management that takes the bees out of the brood-chamber will decrease swarming. Giving full sets of comb, thus making it so convenient for the bees to congregate in the super, is why those run for extracted swarm less than those run for comb. It relieves the pressure of both bees and honey in the brood-nest.

Bees, brood and nectar are the three prime factors necessary to swarming. Crowding and heat are secondary factors.—R. C. Aikin, in Bee Keepers' Review.

The Plow.

For a century ideal tillage has been believed by the theorists to be that of spading preparation, and many machines have been invented with a spading action and offered as substitutes for the plow, but all in vain. If Mr. Morton has looked into the patent office he must have been cognizant of genius applied in this direction and of its futility so that in his sharp attack on the plow he is not even novel, nor will be until he points out a successful invention as a substitute for the plow. They do spade in England with steam power, but it is apparently without argument that the spader requires more force for the moving of a given amount of soil than the plow. The resistance to plowing and spading comes from the cut surface and the friction, and when the soil is cut into many pieces this cutting and friction resistance is greatly multiplied. More than that, the spader must carry something more of the lifting action than the plow, and still further the application of force is less direct, or works against a leverage that attains speed at the loss of force.—Mirror and Farmer.

Anent Small Fruit.

To secure large, nice fruit, severe pruning is necessary. New growth on both old and new currants and gooseberries should be cut back and old wood in center of bush removed. Laterals on black raspberries cut back one third or one-half. Remove all weak canes and broken branches. The ideal bush sould be round or oval in form, stocky, and pruned to admit free circulation of air. Currants are often injured by the borer. The egg is deposited about June 1, and as soon as hatched the young borer eats its way into the pith and feeds on the life of the plant. As soon as the leaves start, the affected canes, which now have a black center, are easily discovered by their sickly appearance, and should be cut out and burned at once.—M. A. Thayer.

The soberest one—Well, let's have just one more, and then we'll both go home. The other one—Shorry, ol' man, devilish shorry, but—e-a-n't do both, don't y' shee?—Detroit News.

"What do you suppose it is that gives Miss Warp's bloomers such peculiar outward curves?" "I think it is Miss Warp."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cough in Young Pigs.

Cough may come from sore throat or bronchitis in young pigs, as in other animals, and may be chargeable to exposure to cold and damp. With sore throat the open mouth may show the throat red, inflamed and swollen. With bronchitis the cough is at first hard and barking, and later soft and gurgling. Both may be treated by a clean, warm, dry, well littered pen, in the case of weaned pigs by warm, soft food, and by five grain doses of muriate of ammonia four or five times a day. A woolen rag tied round the throat or chest, as the case may demand, will often do good, and a teaspoonful of strong ammonia inside this cloth will usually prove valuable as a counter irritant. In other cases the cough is due to worms in the bronchial tubes of the lungs, and in such a case the affection is likely to attack successive litters of the same pen irrespective of weather or exposure. The temperature of the body, too, rarely rises above the normal (103 degrees F). The cough is wheezing or rattling, and masses of mucus are sometimes expelled by the mouth. These masses should be carefully examined for the worms, one or two inches long and the thickness of a fine white thread, which will give the certainty of their presence in the lungs. These cases should be treated by fumigations with burning sulphur in a close building, the administrator staying with the animals and letting the air in or the pigs out whenever he finds it too concentrated for his own breathing. This should be done daily for half an hour for a week, and repeated again for the same length of time after an interval of a week. Advantage may also be had from fifteen drops spirits of turpentine in one-half ounce sweet oil daily for a few days.—Prof. Law, before N. Y. Institute.

Swine Flesh and Eaters.

A restless or unquiet hog is the most unprofitable of his kind and is a constant reminder of the herd that once perished in the sea. Sometimes it would seem that a part of that herd might have escaped and the devils multiplied in their descendants. As swine are only raised for the sake of their flesh and fat, it is very proper to consider this subject in relation to its healthfulness as an article of human diet as well as on the score of economy. Swine flesh is used by all nations and people on this globe where it can be obtained with a very small per centage who refrain from its use, simply because it is forbidden by their ecclesiastical law. All physiologists are agreed that man is an omnivorous animal and that flesh as well as fruits and grain are necessary to a healthy existence. If a sound mind in a sound body is the greatest blessing we enjoy in this world, we cannot reasonably expect either unless the body is properly nourished. To keep or preserve this state of health animal food of some kind is necessary to preserve the equilibrium between the waste and supply. One can hardly imagine how our ancestors lived and propagated their kind without the aid of the chemist to tell them just how much flesh-forming, fat-forming and all the etceteras were to be found in their daily rations, provided they always were able to obtain those rations. As swine's flesh has been an article of human diet so long that the written memory of man, running back so many centuries, has not been able to tell its first introduction, can we find any good and sufficient reason why its use should be condemned at the present day? Just look at our country and see how the forests of the new world were cleared away and fitted for the substitution of modern civilization. The hog played no unimportant agent in the labors of the sturdy yeoman of pioneer life.—Ezra Stetson.

Self-Sterile Apple Varieties.

The studies of Waite and Fairchild in the agricultural department at Washington have quite clearly demonstrated that some varieties of apples are more or less self-sterile, and that to insure free bearing these varieties ought to be planted in a mixed orchard. The following varieties are supposed to be somewhat self-sterile: Gravenstein, Bellflower, Chenango, Spy, Melon, Rambo, Red Astrachan, Roxbury Russet, Spitzenburg, Talman Sweet.

The only varieties much grown in Oregon that are credited with being self-fertile are Baldwin and Greening. Remarks made by extensive growers of Newtown Pippin lend color to the view that this variety is somewhat self-sterile. The matter is one of great importance to those planting large orchards, and it is deplorable that the knowledge upon the subject is so scant and fragmentary.

We shall be pleased, indeed, at the station, to have the results of your experiments, or any experience that the fruit growers may be able to furnish us. The matter we know is receiving some consideration in the state, one large grower having top-grafted alternate rows in a number of acres in his orchard in order to be sure of free fertilization.—Oregon Experiment Station.

Scale Insects.

One of the bulletins recently issued by the Agricultural Experiment station at Tucson, Arizona, is of unusual interest to scientists, as it deals in a thorough and comprehensive way with the scale insects that have become such pests, not only upon the Pacific coast, but throughout all the fruit regions of the country. Professor Toumey, the author of the bulletin, made a careful study of these pests in Arizona, and not only found that many of those known to science are present in the territory, but he discovered six entirely new species. None of these new species, however, are known to be injurious to cultivated plants. The old or better-known species described in this bulletin are the San Jose scale, Date Palm scale, California Red scale, California Black scale, Osage Orange or "Frosted" scale and Rose scale. Besides the description there is given an account of the distribution of each in Arizona, and the best methods of combatting them. Several species not of economic value are also described. The bulletin is No. 14 of the series issued by the station, and it, and all others issued, are sent free to all residents of Arizona writing for them to the Director Experiment Station, Tucson.

Improving the Herd.—The calf of a good cow may easily be improved, and by repeated efforts a constant tendency to improvement will be fixed on the progeny of the cows thus trained. Some dairymen have been engaged for many years in thus improving milking cows. Selecting the best calves from the best cows, and training these by feeding and encouraging the milking habit, every generation for more than twenty years has been better than the parent cows. The result has been that a sort of local reputation for rearing good cows has been established, and the young heifers with their first calves sell for twice as much as any other cows in the locality. This is worth the time and pains taken to gain the result, not to mention the larger product of better milk, of which the butter is largely increased, and the important profit.—Times.

BOUNTIFUL HARVEST.

UNPRECEDENTED WEALTH IN THE CROPS OF 1896.

Reports from All Over the West Show the Agricultural Interests of the Country to Be in a Flourishing Condition.

It is an accepted fact that whatever conditions affect the agricultural interests of a country will have a direct bearing on all its other industries. In other words, whatever tends to aid, or injure farming pursuits, will beneficently or disastrously affect every other important interest. It is a matter for congratulation, therefore, that exceptionally favorable reports are coming east regarding the outlook for a splendid crop in the corn belt region.

Copious rains had fallen during the spring and put the ground in splendid condition for seeding and growing. The fears of another drouth have long since been laid to rest and the agriculturist looks hopefully forward to a rich reward for his toil. Not only does the farmer expect a good crop this year, but the conditions thus far, have been so much more favorable than in several years past, that he expects a crop which will fully make up for a few short ones. Nor is the expectation without reason. There is not a single condition lacking, either in soil or weather, which should bring this hope to the farmer. The soil has received more moisture in the shape of rain and snow than in many years and the weather has been all that could be desired for growing. Therefore, if all these signs count for anything they indicate a year of prosperity throughout the great West. Even before the first week in May almost half the corn was planted, with considerable of it showing nicely above ground and doing well. In many localities it was even then several inches high. As there will undoubtedly be an increased acreage of both corn and small grains this year, the indications are that the spring work will not be well over before the last week in May. This, however, will be early enough in the corn belt region to allow the golden ears to ripen before frost comes, even if it should come a little earlier than usual.

As the rainfall has been fairly frequent in its visitations during the portion of the season which has passed and fully up to normal, it is but fair to assume that this normal condition will continue and that the hopes of the farmers will be fully realized.

Reports from widely different localities in the great corn producing states point to the fact that moisture has saturated the soil to a much greater depth than in many previous years.

This is particularly true with regard to Nebraska where the favorable outlook of the present time has not, in many parts of the state, been excelled, even in the opinion of old inhabitants. In fact the prospect is so encouraging that the farmers all over the state are letting go their corn and grain to which they had been holding so tenaciously since last harvest, in the dread that the drouth period was not at an end. They are now shipping it eastward in big quantities or feeding it to their stock and fattening pigs for the market. The bulletins issued by the various state sections of the (U. S.) Weather service confirm the glad tidings, generally, so that taken all in all the outlook of good times for the western farmer is exceedingly encouraging. The bulletin relating to Nebraska, for the week ending May 4, contained the following: "The week has been warm, averaging from four to six degrees above the normal. Light frosts were reported from the southwestern portion of the state early in the week, but little if any damage was done to fruit. The rainfall has been very general and for the most part heavy, amounting to over two inches over most of the eastern half of the state and in limited localities in the western. On the night of the 27th and on the 28th a general and heavy rain storm passed over the state, accompanied by high winds. This was followed by showers nearly every day in the week in the northeastern section and work has been much retarded throughout this as well as the middle section of the state by the wet condition of the soil. The weather has been very favorable for the growth of vegetation, especially small grain and grass, which have made very vigorous growth during the week. Rye is beginning to joint in the southern counties. Alfalfa is reported from six inches in height in the central portion of the state to a foot and a half in the southern.

"In southern counties considerable progress has been made in planting corn, which is now about half completed in the southeastern corner of the state; elsewhere but little progress has been made during the week owing to wet weather."

During the past week there has been on exhibition in a window of the City Ticket office of the Burlington road at Chicago, a sample of rye plucked in Furnas county, Nebraska, toward the end of April. It stood 33 to 34 inches high and was even at that early date nicely headed. Alfalfa about the same time was knee high and small grains were looking exceptionally advanced for that time of the year. The Chicago newspapers realizing the close tie that binds it to the west have dilated at frequent dates on the favorable prospect for a bounteous harvest.

Weary Waggles Moves On.

Boston has solved the tramp question. The fact that there was a falling off of 8,000 applications for accomodations the last year at the Wayfarer's Lodge, where the lodgers are expected to work for their board, is convincing evidence on this point.

Noise Makes Him Nervous.

A Kansas City gripman who has run a cable car for three years changed his lodging place last week to a street which is traversed by a cable line, and he couldn't sleep for nealy a week on account of the noise.

Fortune in Brass Fingers.

The man who patented the brass spring fingers one sees on lamps for holding the chimney in place received for many years a royalty amounting to $50,000.

Computes Orbit of Comet.

The orbit of Swift's new comet observed by Professors Hussey and Aitken at Lick observatory is computed to be about 50,000,000 miles. The comet is situated to the northwest.

World's Language and Religion.

The seventy-two races inhabiting the world communicate with each other in 3,004 different tongues, and confess about 1,000 religions.

No bird of prey has the gift of song.

Ant's Heads in Surgery.

One of the most curious uses to which insects are put was related at a recent meeting in the Linnaean Society of London. It was stated that the Greek barber-surgeons of the Levant employed a large species of ant for the purpose of holding together the edges of an incised wound. The ant held with a pair of forceps, opens its mandibles wide, and is brought near to the cut being treated, so that it can sieze the two edges, which are held together for the purpose. As soon as the unfortunate ant has obtained a firm grip of the cut, its head is severed from its body. Mr. Isigois of Smyrna, who described the operation to the Linnaean Society, said that he had seen natives with six or seven ants' heads hold together wounds in the course of healing. A similar observation was made some years ago in Brazil, which fact is interesting from an ethnological point of view, as showing the independent existence of the same custom in countries so far apart as Brazil and Asia Minor.—London Public Opinion.

The New England Conservatory of Music, Franklin Square, Boston, Mass., is undoubtedly the best equipped School of Music in the world. Its pupils are always in demand as teachers on account of their superior musical knowledge and their practical readiness in applying it. In addition, the Conservatory offers the best instruction in Oratory and Modern Languages. The charge is extremely small when its advantages as compared with those offered by similar schools are considered. Prospectus sent free upon application.

Beruffled Summer Gowns.

Yellow and lavender are a very pretty combination when the shades are carefully chosen. Three very narrow ruffles edged with lace are a pretty skirt trimming for muslin gowns, but when long lines are especially desirable trim the seams of a wire-gored skirt with Valenciennes insertion a half inch wide and a frill of the narrow lace set on either edge. The same bands trimmed the waist and sleeves and are set in around, or up and down a close sleeve which has lace-edged ruffles falling from the shoulder. Yoke waists are as fashionable as ever, and one sample dress shown has a poke of alternate rows of Valenciennes insertion and organdie. A lace-edged frill with a heading to finish it across the back and front, and puffed sleeves strapped with the insertion. The bows of ribbon on the shoulder are a pretty addition, and fancy ribbons of all sorts are the crowning glory of all thin dresses.—New York Sun.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

All About Western Farm Lands.

The "Corn Belt" is the name of an illustrated monthly newspaper published by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. It aims to give information in an interesting way about the farm lands of the west. Send 25 cents in postage stamps to the Corn Belt, 209 Adams St., Chicago, and the paper will be sent to your address for one year.

An illustrated article on the George "Junior Republic," a little commonwealth of city boys and girls who are learning to govern themselves on a farm near Freeville, N. Y., will be given in Harper's Weekly for May 23d. The same number will contain an illustrated article by Arthur Warren on Barney Barnato, the Kafir king; and an important art feature will be the paper on Puvis de Chavanne's new decorative panels for the Boston Public Library.

Harper's Bazar, to be issued on May 23d, will contain among the literary features "Lizzie Lee's Separation," a brilliant short story by Lilian Bell.

Summer Excursions Via. the Wabash R. R.

HALF FARE { St. Louis June 13th to 15th. / St. Louis July 23d. / Washington July 2d to 6th. / Buffalo July 5th and 6th.

Now on sale. Summer Tourist Tickets to all summer resorts good returning until Oct. 31st. Thos. Cook & Son's special tours of Europe. For rates, itineries, sailing of Steamers and full information regarding summer vacation tours via. rail or water call at the Wabash Ticket Office, No. 1415 Farnam St., (Paxton Hotel Block), or write G. N. Clayton, N. W. P. A., Omaha, Nebr.

The first of the series of papers on South Africa which Professor James Bryce, M. P., is to contribute to The Century appears in the May number. He corrects the general impression that the country has little natural beauty. Portions of the highlands he compares to Switzerland and the White Mountains, and he says that one can never tire of the charm and variety of color in the landscape. Professor Bryce says that the Boers have retained to this day a passion for solitude that makes them desire to live many miles from any neighbor.

A Summer Resort Book Free.

Write to C. S. Crane, general passenger and ticket agent Wabash Railroad, St. Louis, Mo., for a summer resort book, telling all about the beautiful lake region reached by the Wabash Railroad.

The U. S. Patent Office.

Some curious facts were made public last week upon the presentation of Commissioner of Patents Seymour's report to Congress. The report shows that the Patent Office has to its credit in the U. S. Treasury, $4,529,886.33, a gain of $173,357.96 since last report. During the year 1895, 22,057 patents were issued, of which 392 came to Iowa inventors: being one patent to every 4,877 population; 151 being issued to Nebraska inventors, being one to every 7,012; while Colorado received 215, being one to every 1,917.

There are twenty-five American inventors each of whom have received more than 100 United States Patents:—Thomas A. Edison having issued to him 711 U. S. Patents; Elihu Thompson, the electrician, receiving 394 patents; Francis H. Richards, a famous mechanical expert, residing at Hartford, Conn., who has received 345; Edward Weston, an electrical engineer, received 274; while Maxim, the gun expert, has been granted 131 patents for improvements in fire arms alone.

The Commissioner's report further shows that there are pending at the present time in the patent office 130 patent applications which have been in the office more than ten years and five applications which have been pending for fifteen years. The new rules adopted, however, will compel all of these patents to issue within the coming year.

Amongst the most valuable patents which were issued last week were two granted to the famous Harvey, of Harveyized armor plate fame, the inventions relating to improvements in car wheels, the treads of the Harvey wheel being glass hardened and so last longer than the ordinary tempered car wheels. Albert Bierstadt received three patents for an improvement in cars which outwardly appear like an ordinary freight car, but which when unfolded form a car cottage having three rooms below the full length of the car together with an attic formed by the slanting roof. These cars are arranged so that two of them can be used connected side by side and when fully spread out and open form a good sized hall, the structure being especially intended for the use of small traveling shows who can thus carry their theater with them. A St. Louis inventor receives a patent for a soft tread horse shoe which has a groove or channel adapted to receive a packing or elastic material which can be readily removed and replaced. E. A. Trussell, of Omaha, received a patent for a toy match pistol, which is now being placed on the market.

Parties desiring valuable information free relative to patents, should address Sues & Co., United States Patent Solicitors, Bee Building, Omaha. A copy of any United States patent including all the drawings and descriptions will be mailed for 10 cents.

Not Always Veal.

An English clergyman was preaching in a country church in Scotland. He had as his subject "The Prodigal Son." "And the prodigal son went away from his poor old father for years and years. But after years and years he came back again, and his poor old father said unto the servants, 'Bring forth the fatted calf which has been kept for my son these years and years.'" An old farmer in the audience could contain himself no longer. "Yer a le'er; it wud hae been a coo!" he exclaimed.—Judy.

The Commissary Department

Of the human system is the stomach. In consequence of its activity, the body is supplied with the elements of bone, brain nervous and muscular tissue. When indigestion impedes its functions, the best agent for imparting a healthy impetus to its operations is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, also a curative for malaria, bilious and kidney complaints, nervousness and constipation.

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Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

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That is what an eminent physician says of good cocoa. The Cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is the best.

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Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

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In strength, lightness, grace, and elegance of finish and equipment Model 41 Columbia is unapproached by any other make.

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