The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

The Humming Bird.

It is very hard to make acquaintance with humming birds, they are so very shy and fleet of wing. A lady who had a rare opportunity to watch a mother bird and her tiny nest that was built near her room tells this interesting incident: "One day, when there was a heavy shower coming up, just as the first drops fell the mother came fluttering home, seized a large leaf which grew on the tree near the nest, drew it over the nest in a way to completely cover it, then went back to whatever work she had been about, when the coming of the storm disturbed her. The watcher at the window wondered why the leaf did not blow away. They found it hooked to a tiny twig just inside the nest. The storm passed, the mother came home, unhooked the green curtain she had so cunningly hung and found her babies all dry.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Cos's Cough Balsam

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

Popular Fabrics for Summer Gowns.

New and striking effects in the way of cotton gowns always appear after the first of May. New cotton crepes, organdies, dimities and piques delight the eyes of every one able to wear cotton gowns. I say "able," for many women from climate, health or occupation are debarred from wearing any but woolen gowns. Even heavy Irish linen has been taken for midsummer wear, and gold lace appears on grass linen.

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.

A short time ago a book was published which attempted to prove that Marshal Ney was not shot in 1815, but escaped to America and became a schoolmaster in North Carolina, where, as alleged, he lately died. To set at rest all doubts in this matter, a cousin of Mme. Ney, who is now living in America, contributes to the July Century a family record of Ney's execution, written by Mme. Campan, who was the aunt of Mme. Ney, and the author of the Memoirs of Marie Antoinette.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

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

Rudyary Kipling, as he showed himself to his intimate friends just before he became known to all the world, will be the subject of a paper in McClure's Magazine for July. It is written by the man with whom Mr. Kipling was associated in the editorship of a newspaper in India, and it will be illustrated with portraits and other pictures from photographs furnished by Mr. Kipling's family.

There is much of the devil's work that can only be done by the hypocrite.

The character of love is the same in every country and climate.

An honest man can never be a friend to a thief.

Pure

Blood is essential to health. Now is the time to purify and enrich the blood, and thus give vigor and vitality, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 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.

Of course it's imitated—anything good always is—that's endorsement, not a pleasant kind, but still endorsement. HIRES Rootbeer is imitated.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE.

Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear, in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten day's treatment free by mail. If you order trial send 10c in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

A journey to the center of the earth.

No, not quite.

Enough like it, though, to give you a good idea of what the real thing is—the trip to the "Garden of Eden," Wind Cave—near Hot Springs, So. Dakota.

Book about Hot Springs free if you write to J. Francis, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

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Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

LINDSEY+OMAHA+RUBBERS!

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

W. N. U., OMAHA—26—1896

When writing to advertisers, kindly mention this paper.

CONSUMPTION CURED FOR THE MILLIONS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

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.

BULLETIN 56 of the Kansas Experiment Station says: An experiment designed to test the value of the theory often advanced that the proper way to treat the corn crop is to give it frequent and shallow culture has been tried here. It has now been tested here for several years, and while these tests have not established just how often corn must be cultivated, they prove beyond a doubt that it is possible to cultivate it too much. The drawback to the experiment is that frequent cultivation, as for instance twice or three times a week, necessitates the stirring of the soil at times when it is not in proper condition to be stirred. In the present case, when rains fell at such times that the ground would be too wet to cultivate on the assigned dates, the cultivation was postponed or omitted altogether. There were last year thirty plats devoted to the experiment. Each plat was a long narrow strip only four rows wide, and a guard row separated adjoining plats, so that the treatment of one plant could not affect its neighbor. The rows were 3.5 feet apart and the stalks sixteen inches apart in the row. In 1892, the plats cultivated once in two weeks gave exactly the same average as the plats cultivated twice a week. In 1893, the plats cultivated once a week gave the best yield, and there was a decrease by giving either more or less cultivation. The average for three years gives the best yield to plats cultivated once a week. We have averages for four years for cultivations of twice a week, once a week, and once in two weeks, the yields from the two latter treatments being the best and almost alike.

Insecticides and Fungicides.

The season for spraying our orchards and vineyards is at hand, and it should be attended to at once.

It is estimated that the apple crop alone in Indiana, in an ordinary season amounts to approximately 3,000,000 bushels, and it is also estimated that at least two thirds of these would be classed as "seconds" in the market, owing to the defects caused by insects and fungi. This means a direct loss to the farmers of the state from this one cause, of at least $500,000 annually. This same may be said of all other kinds of fruit to a greater or less extent, so that a set of spraying machinery has come to be just as essential to successful fruit culture as the trees themselves; for it has been thoroughly demonstrated that from 80 to 90 per cent. of the fruit crop can be saved in perfect condition by an intelligent use of the spray pump; and at a cost of not more than 30 to 40 cents per tree. In the application of insecticides it should be remembered that there are two classes of insects with which we have to deal; one takes its food by eating the foliage, fruit, etc., while the second class sucks its nourishment from the interior of the stem, foliage or fruit. The Tent caterpillar, Canker worm and Currant worm are familiar examples of the first-class, and the plant lice, squash bug, etc., represent the second class. Accordingly insecticides may be divided into two classes, viz: (1) those which must be taken into the system before becoming active, and which contain more or less arsenic, such as Paris green, London purple and White arsenic, and which should be used at the rate of one pound to 200 gallons of water; (2) those which kill by contact; such as kerosene emulsion, pyrethum, bi-sulphide of carbon, etc. The only precaution necessary here is in the use of bi-sulphide of carbon, which is very explosive when brought near the fire. It is used in the destruction of all kinds of grain insects in bins. To these may be added a third class called repellants—those which by their offensive odors prevent egg laying—such as carbolic acid, soft soap, etc., which are applied to the bodies of trees as a prevention against the attacks of borers. The numerous fungous diseases, such as the black rot of grapes, apple scab, plum rot, etc., require a different class of remedies. The one in most general use is the Bordeaux mixture, which is made by dissolving six pounds of sulphate of copper and four pounds of quick lime and adding these to 45 or 50 gallons of water. The first application should be made before any sign of the disease has manifested itself, repeating at intervals of ten or fifteen days. After the fruit has set a combination of Paris green and Bordeaux mixture will be found to serve a double purpose in destroying both insects and fungi.—James Troop, Horticulturist Indiana Experiment Station.

Soil for Strawberries.

In choosing a place for a strawberry bed, much depends upon the intentions of the grower. The early and late berries bring the best prices. Now if it is desired to have an early crop, we should choose a warm sandy soil and a southern expose. On the other hand, if we want late berries we must choose a cooler, heavier soil and a northern slope. In general, we may say that a soil which will grow fine corn and potatoes will produce good strawberries. The best soil, perhaps, is a deep, strong, sandy loam, but no one kind of soil is equally well adapted to every variety. The soil must be moist but not too wet, and well drained. It must also be naturally rich or well fertilized. Old sod is not to be recommended on account of the presence of white grubs which attack the roots of the strawberry. Thorough preparation of the soil is the foundation of success. The strawberry is not particular as to the kind of manure applied, provided it is in sufficienty quantity. Well rotted stable manure is scarcely to be excelled. A compact of muck and manure is one of the best fertilizers for light soils, ashes are also valuable, especially on sand soils. Concentrated fertilizers are sometimes used with good results, but care must be taken in applying them not to injure the plants. Plow deep. It is well to plow in the fall and replow in the spring, so as to get the manure will mixed with the soil. Subsoiling is recommended but is not necessary. One acre well prepared and cultivated will produce mre fruit than three or four poorly prepared.—A. M. Ten Eyck.

Wide Tires for Wagons.

The introduction of broad tires upon all farm wagons and carts adapted for heavy draft purposes alone would do much to improve roads, since half the trouble seems to arise from heavy loads carting over country roads at seasons of the year when the ground is soft. At Tuxedo, where all draft wagons are prohibited an entry unless furnished with broad-tired wheels, the tremendous advantage over the ordinary tires has been plainly proved, for there, even when the roads are softest and at their worst, they never cut up through the constant carting of heavy loads of brick, stone or lumber over them; for the tires, by being so broad that they can not cut in and hence track in the same place, act somewhat like rollers in keeping the roads hard and smooth. So much might be accomplish in this way if every one living in the country, when buying a farm wagon or cart, would not only make a point of getting one with broad tires, but would at the same time exert his influence to that effect with his friends and neighbors. For could the merit of these tires as road-improvers once become known throughout the country, public spirit alone would cause their use to become general and much of the present trouble arising from the deep, rutty condition of the roads would cease as if by magic.—Gen. Roy Stone.

Bloat on Clover.

G. W. Waters, writing in Journal of Agriculture, says: As the clover is good this year we may expect a lot of bloat in cattle pastured upon it. Remember that it is dangerous to pasture green, sappy clover when it is wet. It is fairly safe to turn in when it is dry, ecpecially if it is dry weather and the clover is a little wilted. If cattle are fed some dry feed—a few ears of corn, some hay or straw—every morning while running on clover, the danger is not so great. There are some remedies that if taken in time will cure. The simplest and best is to catch the animal, force its mouth wide open and keep it forced open. This may be done by using round billet of wood, say three inches in diameter, tied at each end and used in the mouth the same as a bridle bit in a horse's mouth. The animal will work the jaws and tongue and soon begin to belch, then the danger is over. We have used in connection with the stick of wood a drench of soda, but this is not necessary. Benton Gabbert, of Dearborn, says he has seen hundreds cured by the stick of wood in the mouth, and never knew it to fail. So it isn't necessary to use the trochar and cannula.

Grow $200 Horses.

There is a great deal of importance attached to the advice to be careful in breeding horses that will sell for something, instead of the old hap hazzard way. A writer in one of our agricultural exchanges suggests now that farmers have had a good deal of hard experience with the cheap service craze and the fast horse craze and the color craze, all bringing the same result—millions of small, worthless horses for which there is no profitable market. In sober judgment, let us look at the markets and raise no horse that will not sell above $200. The heavy draft and large coachers will do that, and the sooner we begin to grade up to what the markets want the sooner we will begin to make horse breeding pay, and we will not then complain of the times or the prices when we have good horses to sell.—Indiana Farmer.

Forcing Plants by Electricity.

The professors in the department of horticulture at Cornell have just concluded important experiments in developing plants by electric light. Prof. Bailey said:

"We are highly gratified with the result. We have proved that by using electric light during the day time we can produce lilies fully two weeks before those that are grown under natural conditions. The effect is fully as marked in the case of lettuce, but we found that electricity is a positive detriment to peas.

"We will continue our investigation on different plants, and will ascertain the effects on vegetation of the Roentgen rays. We shall also experiment on plants by electrifying the atmosphere in which the plants are grown."—Ex.

Wheat in California.—The oldest inhabitant has never passed through a season more favorable for grain development than the present. For some time progress was slow on account of cold weather, which hung on with singular tenacity, and caused some fear that the grain would not head out properly. The plant had secured a splendid footing, however, and the warm weather of the past three days was just what was needed to fill the heads, and thus advance a prospect that has not been surpassed in years. From any quarter where there was any reason to anticipate a good result, reports have shown steady improvement, making 1,000,000 tons, the Commercial News' estimate, appear a very reasonable expectation at this writing. A hot norther when the wheat is in the dough might shrink the kernel somewhat, and later when the wheat is ripe might cause it to shell out, but if the season maintains its record, these contingencies may not have to be reckoned with. A car load of New Sonora wheat, the first of the season, was purchased at Bakersfield at something more than 80 cents per cental, and shipped thence May 21. Last year Kimberlina, in the same vicinity, made the first shipment.—San Francisco Commercial News.

The Farm with No Garden.—Now I see a fellow rise up, with his breeches frazzled out at the bottom and his elbow out of an old coat he has worn three winters, to say, "Why, me give up a half acre of my best cotton land to have a garden? No, sir! I am a cotton planter, sir, and don't fool away time puttering around with the women to make a garden. I'll plant the women a cotton patch and they can buy all the vegetabes we need and have money left." Now, we have seen that poor woman out in the spring hunting the fence corner for lamb's-quarter and poke salad to help supply a table for her liege lord, who growled about hard times, and the meanness of the merchants who supplied the northern raised bacon and flour or meal, on which he was subsisting. We want to say now and here that no farmer who lets whisky alone and lives economically, and who plants and cultivates a half acre in vegetables of all sorts, will be found among the class we have mentioned.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

Hotbeds.—The use of hotbeds by farmers is on the increase, especially where summer boarders are kept, and where light sales are made at near-by village stores. The frames used are simple affairs, usually consisting of a cheap board one foot high at the front and eighteen inches at the rear, giving the sash a slope towards the rays of the sun and at an angle that will give less of reflection to them than a flat surface. Common sash are used generally on the farm from some old building that has undergone repairs.—Ex.

North American Forests.—Dr. Bell, a well-known Canadian scientist, has been delivering a lecture on forestry at the Canadian Institute, Toronto. He states that North America possesses a greater variety of trees than any other country in the world, and nearly one hundred different epecies are found in Canada east of the Rocky Mountains.

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.

CIRCULAR 5 of the Department of Agriculture says: Prior to 1894, the nature of this disease was unknown. In the fall of 1893, Prof. Samuel Cushman, of the Rhode Island State Experiment Station, sent a few specimens of the diseased organs of turkeys which had died of "black-head" to this laboratory, where they were carefully examined by Dr. Theobald Smith. In the summer of 1894, Dr. Smith made a careful study of this disease at the Rhode Island Experiment Station. He found that it was caused by one of the protozoa (Amoeba meleagridis Smith) and he published a full description of the disease which, in accordance with the lesions, he designated infectious enterohepatitis. This report shows that the disease usually attacks the young turkeys. The walls of one or both caeca become thickened, and the liver is mottled with areas of varying size, having a brownish, yellowish, or perhaps greenish color. These peculiarly colored areas in the liver are of diagnostic value, as they have not been found in other caecal or intestinal troubles. The microscopic examination of the affected parts showed the presence of large numbers of the protozoa in the cells and intercellular tissue. The life history of this parasite and the way by which the turkeys become infected with it were not determined, but from the facts elicited, Dr. Smith thought it highly probable that the micro-organism is transmitted from turkey to turkey without passing through an intermediate host. The nature of the disease indicates that inquiries into the means by which it is transmitted, with the object of determining methods for its prevention, promise more speedy and practical results than investigations into its medicinal treatment. Furthermore, it is of much importance that its spread into non-infected localities should be checked.

Cotton-Seed Meal and Hulls.

A bulletin of the North Carolina experiment station gives the following directions for the feeding of cotton-seed meal and hulls:

1. For Maintenance.—Where it is desirable to feed an animal just sufficient to maintain it without loss, the following directions may be followed: Hulls from rather green seed may be fed alone, the particles of seed kernels remaining accidentally with the hulls being counted on for maintenance, or, perhaps, even for slow fattening. Dependence, of course, is placed on the amount of kernels left in the hulls. With well-cleaned hulls, however, some cotton-seed meal must be used, depending somewhat on the animal fed. With a cow weighing 950 pounds, 1 pound of meal to every 7 pounds of hulls has been shown to maintain the weight and produce about 20 pounds of milk per day. Probably 8 or 10 pounds of hulls to 1 pound of meal when fed in quantity (as much as can be eaten clean) will support life and maintain the weight of neat stock.

2. For Milk.—For the greatest flow of milk we consider it a doubtful practice to feed exclusively on hulls and meal, though both may be prominent articles in the ration. If cotton-seed meal is fed in quantities sufficient to support a cow giving a large flow of milk it may occasion danger to her health, as it certainly does where fed to pigs and calves in like manner. When a cow has passed about four or five months of gestation, and the flow of milk has greatly diminished, she may be put on a ration of hulls and meal, which may be varied from 4 to 1 to as much as 7 or 8 to 1 of hulls to meal until she has dried off. This will support the cow well. It would be well all this time, however, to be feeding once per day some hay, stover, straw, or let her graze part of each day.

For two or three weeks before calving the cow's ration should be changed by substituting a succulent diet of bran for the cotton-seed meal. A week before calving, if not already affected by the succulent diet, the cow should be thoroughly purged with Glauber's or Epsom salts, in one pound dose. Care should be exercised to see that the bowels remain loose; if not, repeat the dose at intervals, as needed, until the cow has come to her full yield of milk after calving.

3. For Other Stock.—To other than ruminating animals, the use of either cotton-seed hulls or meal is yet of doubtful expedience. Hulls are considered too bulky for horses, but cotton-seed meal may often be fed in small quantities to good advantage with the usual wide rations. Its action, however, on the nervous system is yet untried, so far as we are informed, and it would only be safe as a small part of a ration to be used, much as linseed meal or flaxseed is sometimes used. This meal, in small quantities is not so laxative as linseed meal.

The Best Floor.

The best and most satisfaciory floor for a hen house is dry, clean dirt upon an earth floor. The earth in the house should be filled from six inches to one foot above the ground surrounding the house outside; this will prevent it from becoming damp and disagreeable to the occupants. Under the roosts should be thrown a shovel full or more of loose, dry dirt every morning, and the droppings removed at least once a week and the floor swept or scraped. A scratching space should be divided off by setting up boards a foot high, making a pen in which should be kept loose straw or chaff to the depth of four or six inches and all loose grain fed fowls thrown in this pen. This will keep the hens busy and the busy hen lays eggs. This should not be allowed to become foul, but should be renewed occasionally. A liberal supply of air-slaked lime scattered over the floor will do much toward keeping the house in a good wholesome condition.—Interstate Poultryman.

Ground Bone.

Probably no people in the world waste so much as the Americans, simply because no people have so much that can be wasted. It seems a great loss when we consider the vast quantities of bone going to waste every day. This can be easily ground with small outlay for a bone grinder or cutter. The elements that are found in green bone are those of great value to the hen. She uses a part to make bone and a part to make egg shells and some of it even goes to make muscle; for lime is not the only thing found in the bone in its green state. Bones can be obtained from the butcher at a very low price, and in country places can doubtless be had for the asking. We as a people should save the vast amount of valuable food matter going to waste in the form mentioned.

Sorghum for Cattle.

In the report of the agricultural convention held at Phoenix last fall, just issued in bulletin 18 of the Experiment Station, Tucson, Prof. Gulley says: "In cropping we should not follow sorghum with grain. Alfalfa takes more from from the ground than sorghum but leaves the ground in better condition. Sorghum absorbs all the food material immediately available. The rotation might be alfalfa, grain, sorghum, then alfalfa. There are a number of different varieties of sorghum, both sweet and non-saccharine. The sweet variety seems to be preferred by stock. The seed has practically the same composition as wheat, and one can grow about as much seed per acre as he can corn. It may be grown broadcast or in drills, but even when the stem becomes dry cattle are fond of it and will chew it all up, probably for the sugar it contains, rejecting the leaves until after they have chewed the stock. Harvesting machinery is made which will reduce the cost of harvesting to a minimum and when shocked it will not sour as corn does. If it costs too much to harvest, cattle may be turned in the standing sorghum for a time each day."

Experience Necessary.

Having decided to establish a cheese factory, select a man to take charge of it and send him to some institution of the kind that is in successful operation, and keep him there for at least six months, or until he learns the business thoroughly, if his services are not needed as an assistant; better pay liberally for the privilege of staying there and learning the business: it will be found in the long run that the money spent in this way is the best investment of the whole institution. A man to operate a cheese factory should be sufficiently posted so that he can tell at a glance, when he enters the cheese room, whether his cheese maker is making good merchantable cheese, or whether he is making something that is destined to be used as fish-bait, or as a tramp exterminator in the free lunch saloon. We think this class of cheese is what gives the Chicago people their opinion of Missouri as a dairy state.—O. C. Beach.

Enemy of Good Butter.

An experienced dairyman says: The most to be dreaded of all products that was ever put upon a market is poor butter. No one wants it at any price. Now, if from any causes herein or not herein mentioned (and they are legion) your creamery should turn out a poor grade of butter or cheese, what will you do with it? The hotel or commission merchant will send it back and you must sustain the loss. Many honest and innocent patrons of the creamery are made to suffer by the mistake of one who is dishonest. There is no business the farmers ever have undertaken that is so particular and difficult of successful management as a creamery. How could it be expected of a community having had no dairy cows, no dairy farms or barns, no dairy help, no dairy knowledge or experience or inclination, or ice-houses or milk-houses, to do otherwise than fail?

Horses in Russia.

According to the Gazette of St. Petersburg, Russia possesses 30,000,000 horses, or half the total number supposed by one authority to be kept in the world. About 86 per cent belong to the peasants, and there are grave fears of the rapid decrease of these animals unless something is done to arrest the decline that has set in. The depression in agriculture has impoverished the peasants, and their horses are growing fewer as well as poorer in quality. At present, it is estimated, 30 per cent of the peasants who cultivate land are without horses, and the government are urged to devote more attention to the encouragement of cart-horse breeding, and less to that of the breeding of racers and other light horses.

Grocery Butter.

Every man takes good, sweet butter to market. (He thinks he does.) He knows he does, because his groceryman tells him so, and he puts it in the box with all of the good butter, and his wife made it; how could it be otherwise. But he has to take a low price for it, there was so much of the same quality on the market, so they do not try to make it so good the next week, for it did not pay to work so hard for so little money. If grocerymen could be a little more particular in testing the butter they buy, and take nothing but good, poor butter would be very scarce, as there would be no place for it. But just as long as there is a place where it can be sold at all, it will be made, and lots of it, too.

Games.—The game fowl is probably the oldest breed known to the world. They were bred and fought three thousand years ago, and will be bred and fought three thousand years after date. We allude to the true game, not the stilted variety, bred for supposed elegance of form and station. There is no better fowl for the farmer than well bred and steel tested games. They are generous layers and the finest table fowls ever invented. The latter fact is never disputed and never doubted. After full feathering they are the hardiest of all, and will return home to roost with promptness. Not only will the males fight anything that wears feathers or hair, but the females will protect their young to the last feather and the last gasp. They are the best of all mothers—good sitters and good providers.—Ex.

Ducks In the South.—The south is the land for ducks. In Texas, Louisana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and several other southern states, there are hundreds of lakes, rivers, creeks and bayous that are natural harbors for ducks. In many of the states named the wild ducks gather and forage and in the late fall and winter season, affording fine sport for the huntsman. In the more thickly settled and cultivated sections of the south the streams and lakes still exist, but the wild ducks have forsaken them because of the too frequent appearance of man and the fixtures and appliances of modern life. It is the duty, then, of the home-builder to restock the waterways with ducks.—Southern Farm.

Color of Jerseys.—Jersey breeders commenced to breed for fast or fancy colors, light and dark fawn, and have nearly accomplished their object, so that is now the standard color, but have sacrificed to some extent a quality much more valuable; namely, capacity. Although retaining the quality, many inferior animals are raised because they have the standard color, but yet they are a valuable breed, and fill their place as well as any family cow, and produce excellent butter.—Ex.

By thinning there will be less poor fruit upon the market, and the good will bring better prices and give infinitely better satisfaction.

Trans-Mississippi Inventions.

Amongst the noticeable inventions granted to Trans Mississippi inventors during the last week we find a car coupling of the jenny pattern granted to George W. Dickey of Des Moines, Iowa; a pipe wrench granted to E. B. Frizelle of Sterling, Kansas; a steam sawing machine issued to C. H. Hillebrand of Lemars, Iowa; a letter box granted to E. J. Hower of Trinidad, Colorado. a simple tire tightener issued to D. L. Leibe of Sidney, Iowa; a register for telephones allowed to E. L. Morey of Portland, Oregon; a metallic basket granted to J. R. Coleman of Perry, Iowa; while Dr. Wm. L. Ross of Omaha, Nebraska, receives a patent for a furnace embodying a smoke consuming feature which is adapted to be used in family residences.

Amongst the curious inventions is a folding bicycle frame which can be taken apart and folded up; a letter box so arranged that the mail is automatically delivered from the box to the mail wagon; a bicycle alarm actuated by the spokes of the front wheel; a car cuspidore adapted to be hinged below the seat and be out of sight when not in use; a bicycle attachment comprising a flexible frame having one wheel adapted to be attached to an ordinary bicycle to make a tandem; an engine for producing motive power by means of the heat of the sun; while a Chicago inventor received a patent comprising a mattress which is strapped about a horse and upon which he rests in lying down.

A copy of any of the above patents will be mailed upon receipt of 10 cts by G. W. Sues & Co., United States Patent Solicitors, Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

Pretty Dress for an Outdoor Fete.

A kimono, or Japanese dress makes a pretty costume for a girl of 16 to wear at a fancy dress garden party. Those of wealthy Japanese woman are made of a very beautiful and costly silk. Inexpensive materials, as flowered cotton crepe, can be obtained where Oriental goods are sold in large cities. Cotton crepon might be used as a substitue. A wide, soft silk sash is tied around the waist, and a Japanese fan is carried. The hair is brushed back in a thick roll on the top of the head, and fastened with as elaborate hairpins as can be procured. No hat is worn. A Japanese parasol may be substituted for the fan if desired.

The New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston Mass., has furnished instruction to over 60,000 pupils since 1853, and its popularity as an institution of the highest excellence is constantly increasing. Its curriculum is not confined to music alone, but Oratory and Modern Languages have fine'y equipped departments and the best instructors money can procure. Special attention also is given to instruction in piano orte tuning. The charges are low when compared with those of other musical schools. Prospectus mailed free on application.

How the Word "Teetotaler" Was Coined.

The late Rev. Joel Jewell, of Troy, Pennsylvania, is said to have originated the word "teetotaler." The story goes that at a public temperance meeting in Hector, New York, in 1828, he introduced into the pledge the letters "O. P." for "old pledge," which pledged against distilled liquors, and "T.," for "total," including both distilled and fermented liquors. When names were being taken a young man in the gallery said: "Add my name and a 'T.' for I am a T-totaler." Mr. Jewett adopted the word in speeches and writings. Some four years later an Englishman named Dick Turner employed the word, and its origin has also been claimed for him.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Familiar to the Sultan.

I have just been reading that Mr. Terrell's friends tell a good story of the familiar manner in which he talks to the sultan. It is said thar while they were dining together one day at the palace his imperial majesty remarked that he regretted to learn that there were four newspapers in the United States which had published articles seriously reflecting on his administration, and he desired Mr. Terrell to write President Cleveland and ask him to suppress them.

"Why," replied the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, "there are 35,000 newspapers printed in the United States, and every one of them gives you hell every morning."—The Capitol.

One Thousand Farmers Wanted

To settle on one thousand choice farms on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Dakota.

These lands are located in twenty different counties, and are to be had now at prices ranging from $7 to $15 per acre; a few months hence their value will be doubled.

For a home or for investment no luckier chance in the West has ever before been offered. Now is the time to invest. No better farming land exists anywhere. No greater results can be obtained anywhere.

Schools and churches abound everywhere. Nearby markets for all farm products. South and North Dakota are the banner diversified farming and stock-raising states of the West. Everything grows in Dakota except ignorance and intemperance. A new boom is on. Take advantage of the tide which leads to Dakota and to fortune.

For further information address or call upon W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ills.

Blindness Due to Accident.

Statistics show that Pennsylvania has more citizens whose sight has been destroyed, or who have had their eyes rendered useless, than any other state. The large number of iron and steel plants and other manufacturies and mines within its limits are responsible for this. The fact that Pittsburg is the center of the iron and steel trade, and in the most important coal mining district in the country, furnishes the explanation for the fact, as stated by the Chronicle of that city, that there are more people in Pittsburg wearing glass eyes than are to be found in any other city in the country. Those who are in a position to know estimate that there are about 2,400 such unfortunates in Allegheny county, or about one to every 250 persons.—Buffalo Express.

FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION PEOPLES PARTY AT ST. LOUIS JULY 22ND.

The WABASH, the shortest and quickest route has been selected as the line from Nebraska for delegates and their friends to travel. All trains are equipped with Reclining Chair Cars, Free, and Pullman Sleeping cars. Connecting Lines will sell tickets over the Wabash at HALF-FARE. Parties desiring through cars or Sleeping car accommodation can arrange same by calling at the WABASH ticket office, No. 1415 Farnam St., (Paxton Hotel Block), or write

G. N. CLAYTON,
N. W. P. A., Omaha, Nebr.

An empty head and a rattling tongue go well together.

Doctors affirm that spirits harden the tone of the voice.

The railroad journey from New York to Denver covers 1,930 miles.

Grand Excursion to Buffalo July 5th and 6th.

The National Educational Association will hold its next annual meeting in Buffalo, and the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has made a rate of one fare for the round trip plus $2.00, association membership fee.

Send stamp for "Notes for Teachers," containing valuable information relative to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and 10 cents for a summer note book, fully descriptive and profusely illustrated of the Summer Resorts of the North and East.

City Ticket Office 119 Adams street, Chicago, Ill. O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Pass'r and Tk't Ag't.

All On Account of Mamma.

"Papa," said Georgie, "I'm sorry sometimes about all the trouble I give mamma." "She hasn't complained." "No; she's very patient. But she often sends me off to the shops for things, and they are a good way off, and I know she gets cross waiting when she's in a hurry." "Not often, I fancy." "Oh, she's nearly always in a hurry. She gets everything all ready for baking and finds at the last minute she hasn't any baking powder, or she gets a pudding all mixed and finds she hasn't any nutmeg or something, and then she's in an awful stew, 'cause the oven is all ready and maybe company coming, and I can't run a very long distance, you know, and I feel awfully sorry for poor mamma." "Humph! Well, what can we do about it?" I was thinking you might get me a bicycle."—Boston Traveler.

Mrs. D. A. McCoy, 711 South 27th St., Omaha, Neb., writes: "I am an old lady, 67 years old. I have been troubled for the past twenty years with constipation and indigestion and sleepless nights, but since taking Dr. Kay's Renovator can sleep like a child and am not troubled in the least with the above-named diseases. Dr. Kay's Renovator is worth its weight in gold." It is sold by druggists, 25 cts. and $1, or sent by mail by Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb. Send stamp for large sample and booklet.

Curiosities of the Law.

Meek looking gent—"What's the matter, my good man?"

Irate stranger—"I'm going to have that woman arrested. She inveigled a dollar out of me on false pretenses."

"Can you arrest a woman for that?"

"Yes, siree!"

"My! my! Law is a curious thing. Why, a regular fury of a woman inveigled me into marrying her by false pretenses—pretended she was an angel—and the law not only won't let me arrest her, but makes me support her."—Harper's Weekly.

Free Homes.

Another opportunity for immigrants to secure homes free. Nearly 2,000,000 acres of first-class government lands in northern Arkansas now open for settlement. For full information write to E. V. M. Powell, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Arkansas, enclosing 10 cents in silver. See display advertisement in another part of this paper.

They Might Have to Yawn.

"It is asserted now," he said, thoughtfully, "that a Chinaman never yawns. If that is so—"

He paused and for a moment seemed buried in thought.

"If that is so," he repeated, turning to his companion, "I feel that I may assert with perfect safety that no Chinaman ever met you when you were in a story-telling mood."

Then he chuckled softly to himself and felt avenged for the hour that he had put in listening to tales of precocious infants.—Chicago Post.

Rome Wasn't Built in a Day

Neither are the obstinate maladies, to the removal of which the great corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is adapted curable in an hour. To persist in the use of this standard remedy is no more than just. Biliousness, constipation, malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaints and nervousness are among the complaints which it eradicates.

Female bootblacks are numerous on the streets of Paris.

For lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Many a boy has turned out bad, because his father bore down too hard on the grindstone.

Smouldering fires of old disease

lurk in the blood of many a man, who fancies himself in good health. Let a slight sickness seize him, and the old enemy breaks out anew. The fault is the taking of medicines that suppress, instead of curing disease. You can eradicate disease and purify your blood, if you use the standard remedy of the world,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"A Scorcher."

BattleAx PLUG

Tobacco Dealers say, that "BATTLE AX" is a "scorcher" because it sells so fast. Tobacco Chewers say, it is a "scorcher" because 5 cents' worth goes so far. It's as good as can be made regardless of cost. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the other fellows' 10 cent piece.

FREE HOMES From Uncle Sam.

Nearly 2,000,000 Acres of Government Lands Now Open to Settlement

IN NORTHERN ARKANSAS.

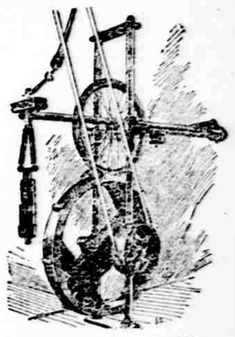
They are fertile, well-watered, heavily-timbered, and produce grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables in abundance. North Arkansas apples are noted. The climate is delightful, healthy and short. These lands are subject to homestead entry of 160 acres each. NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A HOME. For further information address

E. V. M. POWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Ark.

Inclose 10 cents in Silver. Refers to Bank of Harrison and Boone County Bank, Harrison, Ark.

Columbia Bicycles

We have made a study of tires



TESTING TIRES AND WHEELS.

—pounded them year in and year out by thousands on our wheel-testing machine, tested them for elasticity, for speed, for durability—had reports from riders and agents everywhere. The wonderfully elastic and durable tires used on Columbia Bicycles—Hartford Single-Tube Tires—are the result.

Hartford Single-Tubes

are the regular equipment of all Columbia and Hartford Bicycles. We know no tires so good as Hartfords.

The makers of Hartford Single-Tubes also make Dunlop tires (double-tube), which we will substitute for Single-Tubes if preferred.

Art Catalogue tells. Free if you call on the agent. By mail for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., HARTFORD, CONN.