Amongst the inventors who receiv patents last week were the following Trans-Mississippi inventors: Daniel Farrell, Omaha, Nebraska, fire extinguisher; Barton W. Kyle, Arlington, Nebraska, rotary plow; Zimri D. Gary, South Omaha, Nebraska, seal; James E. Lee, Centerville, Iowa, mining machine; George A. Lockwood, Chariton, Iowa, stem-winding and setting watch; Charles R. Mather, Ottumwa,

Iowa, water-gage; George Roth, St. Sebald, Iowa, wire gate. George C. Martin, a young high chool student and the son of Postmaster Martin of Omaha, Nebraska, has just been allowed a patent for a griddle greaser, that is noticeable because of its uniqueness, simplicity and utility.

Mr. Martin is probabily one of the youngest inventors of Nebraska who has ever received a patent.

Amongst the noticeable inventions is flexible curtain; an apparatus for raising sunken vessels; a novel life preserver; a pneumatic track sander; an elastic, pneumatic steel bicycle tire; a divided garment which can be changed into a skirt or bloomers; an aerial bicycle; an apparatus for drying coffee; a folding crank for bicycles; a motor de; a mechanism for automatically closing leaks in marine vessels; an automatic cow milker; and a new and mproved water pillow.

Parties desiring free information relative to patents may obtain the same in addressing Sues & Co., United States Patent Solicitors, Bee Building, Omaha,

A Queer Bathtub.

"I wanted a bath in a North Carolina hotel," says a traveling man, "so I rang for the bell boy and asked him if they had a bathtob about the house." 'Yes, sah; nice one, sah,' he said.

" 'Bring me one.' "In a few minutes the boy returned, bringing on his shoulder a coffin, with silver plated handles and lid all com-

" 'What does that mean? I asked indignantly. " 'Dat's the bathtub, sah. De landlord used to be in the undertakin' business, sah, and had some coffins when

he took dis hotel. His son is a tinner, sah, and jess lined de coffins wid tin. Try it, boss. You'll find it berry nice." "Conquoring my repugnance, I open-ed the lid and found the coffin lined with tin, as stated, and I took the bath, but I didn't feel just right about it."-Hardware.

Gen. Grant's Last Cigar. Men of the greatest prominence such as U. S. Grant, August Belmont Jay Gould, Leland Stanford, Robert Bonner, B. F. Tracy, William C. Whitney and Sheppard F. Knapp, were in the habit of going to Stony Ford for two or three days at a time and devoting sunlight to an examination of the horses and lamplight to the to the passing hours. Frequently the clock would strike 2 or 3 before the dent Grant smoked his last cigar. -

A diet of fruit and milk, it is said, will

Sarsaparilla

Meed's Pills cure billousness, indigestion

Waterproof your skirt edges with



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"Home Dressmaking Made Easy." a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies Home Journal, giving valuable points, mailed for 25c. 5. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

the lesigious of the Sacred Heart, embraces the includes the properties of morality are observed at meaning attention. Extensive grounds afford the papils every facility for useful bodily expensed in a four-gallon stone jar I have; their leads in a four-gallon stone jar I have; their leads in subject of constant solicitude, and in sichness they are attended with maternal care. But term opens The-day, Sept. 1. Terms for assistance and heat it till it is boiling all over. I do this at night for the next morning's realisting to bond, washing, courses in French, tierman of the sacred Heart, embraces the readers of the Farmers' Review will acknowledge to be the best method in the world. I put say half a peck of oat meal in a four-gallon stone jar I have; their leads to be a proposed to be the best method in the world. I put say half a peck of oat meal in a four-gallon stone jar I have; their leads to be a proposed to be the best method in the world. I put say half a peck of oat meal in a four-gallon stone jar I have; their leads to be constant solicitude, and in sichness they facility for useful bodily expenses the world. I put say half a peck of oat meal in a four-gallon stone jar I have; their leads to be the best method in the world. I put say half a peck of oat meal in a four-gallon stone jar I have; their leads to be make a lard hog, but by some mistake in management, has made a bacon one. There are breeds of hogs better adapted to bacon than others, but, perhaps, the demand will change to something else, after one is well stocked up with bacon of the most disheartening expenses the fall as and hog it is easy to believe that, large advances the fall as and hog it is easy to believe that, large advances the fall as and hog it is easy to be make a lard hog, but by some mistake in management, has made a bacon one. There are breeds of hogs better adapted to bacon than others, but, perhaps, the demand will change to something else, and the provision of the most disheartening expenses the fall as and hog it is easy t demand will change to something else, the failure of such a crop when he does that the provision of good to feed. After the water is heated I pour after one is well stocked up with bacon hogs. I think, myself, that the genuine loss, Such an experience quenches one's

The test fruit section in the West. No drouths A failure of crops never known. Mild climate. Productive soil. Abundance of good pure water.

For Maps and Circulars giving full description of the Rich Mineral, Fruit and Agricultural Lands in South West Missouri, write to Joseph M. PURDE, Manager of the Missouri Land and Live Stock Company, Neosho, Newton Co., Missouri.

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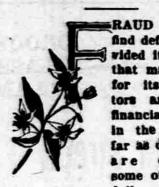
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DAIRY AND POULTRY

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR **OUR RURAL READERS.**



RAUD can always find defenders, provided it is a fraud that makes money for its manipulators and has a financial standing in the world. So far as dairy frauds are concerned, some of the great daily papers are al-

whys ready to defend them, going to great lengths in their misstatements. l'ere is a sample, takén from a Chicago

paper of recent date: "The recently enacted filled-chees bill has practically killed that industry in Illinois. Yesterday Thomas G. Engish, a deputy, reported to Collector W. J. Mise of the internal-revenue office the result of his months's examination and investigation of the business, and fully confirms The Record's statement regarding the effect of the legislation referred to. He was unable to find a single one of the 130 manufacturers in the district who intended to manufacture under the law. All agreed that its terms were prohibitory. The filled-cheese industry along the Fox river and the adjacent dairy ections of the state had grown to large proportions. Last year's business aggregated \$1,000,000. 'It is probable, said Mr. English in his report

that some few of the manufacturers may continue for the export trade. The business in the United States is pracically killed, according to the opinons of the manufacturers.' Filled heese is said not to be a deleterious article. It is made principally from the curds of skimmed and unskimmed milk. The greater proportion is made of urskimmed milk, and the article is improved by the addition of mixing with butter, making the cheese about half milk and half cream. The law numerates butter as an article of filling and shuts out future mixing, plac-

ing a prohibitory tax upon both manu-

facturer and dealer. Last year the fac-

tories made 14,000,000 pounds of filled

cheese, of which amount 3,000,000 pounds were exported." discussion of breeding topics. After From reading the above it is evident up to the middle of the present century, dinner the party would adjourn to the that the reporter that wrote it is simsmoking room up stairs, light cigars. ply densely ignorant of the subject he general was a red-letter one. Neighborroom shows the stains of time and if standard, contains only 30 per cent of feasts were provided and there was the walls could speak, stories of en- butter fat, and this filled cheese is much merry-making. All this has trancing interest would be told. It made to contain 50 per cent. No long since changed. Bands of itinwas in this famous room that ex-Presi- writer on an agricultural paper would erant laborers, well versed in the art of peated analyses by the government exthat the profit in filled cheese lies sole ly in substituting hog fats and neutral oils of a cheap grade for the more valuable butter-fat. Below are two analyses published by the Michigan experiment station under date of May 29. 1896, and sent out in Bulletin 9 of the Dairy and Food commission report of Lane Express.

Sample No. 90, filled cheese.

that "the greater proportion is made etc., from each thirteen eggs. I now of unskimmed milk," in other words, the cheese is really double full cream labor. I thought it was the hone out, and when it bears, nurserymen cheese. Perhaps the guileless youth so I bought me an incubator, with a get the cursing. It is a mistake to will explain how the manufacturer of little better result, but even that did think all tree agents are rascals.—A. M. this fancy product can afford to put not get them all out, as there would Smith. 3 cents worth of butter-fat into every pound of cheese and sell the complete article at less than 6 cents a pound.

Cooked Food for Poultry.

I am well aware of the fact that cooking food for poultry is considered a waste of time. The experiment staions, too, do not seem to encourage us BINDING in that direction. They say that there is as much digestible matter in uncooked food as in cooked food, and therefore seem to intimate that it will not pay to cook it. I was for awhile inclined to take that view of the matter. but in the course of time I was driven to cooking in self defense. I will admit that the birds do not get any more from the same food or any quicker, but I will not admit that it does not pay to cook it. My great reason for following this course is to preserve the health of my fowls. I used to lose a great many was caused by .Do long a feeding of lected. grain, and thus an overtaxing of the ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART | food I have been giving them soft food. The way that I cook it is this, which the readers of the Farmers' Review cooked. I cover up the jar and let it stand over night. In the morning the meal is cooked as nicely as any pudding could be. The hens and chicks

are very fond of it, and the lumps they will run off with just as they would with so many worms. When I began cooking I had much trouble for I thought I had to put it on the fire and stir it, and you know how it will stick down. But all of that is obviated now. I think that it pays richly. When fowls run wild or have the run the farm this course is not necessary, for the reason that the birds have a greater variety of food, such as worms, bugs and clover leaves. Then they get it ground up in the gizard and the tax is not so great. But my

fowls are shut up all the time and have

to be, and the way I have stated proves

Mary Ann.

very satisfactory.

The individuality of the cow must be studied. One cow is inclined to one drachm; hot water, one-half gallon; milk production, 6,000 to 8,000 pounds one tablespoonful to each pint of of milk. Another produces 400 pounds drinking water. of butter; another is a producer of beef. To be successful, we must know what tendency the cow has, and act try culture are in no great degree at

best foods for the cown. I would make ! either of them a principal food for cown up to six years at least. There are no better foods. Pea meal is excellent Every ton of milk sold takes off about \$3 worth of fertility from the farm The butter-maker sells but little fertility. One or two pounds of lineeed meal a day is a good ration. Good brewers' grains are excellent feed But ensilage is better than all. The timothy hay of commerce is a mighty poor food, especially when late cut. It is a poor milk-producer. Clover is much better and one of the best balanced of foods. For "clover sick" soils apply wood ashes or muriate of potash and ground bone.-H. F. Cooke.

A Hon's Record. It is a grand hen that will lay 180 eggs a year, says the Poultry Keeper. Hens have done so, but like horses with records, they leave all others behind. We have known four hens all of a small flock—to lay 604 eggs in a year. or 151 each, but we have never found 100 hens to average over 100 eggs per nore. One with large flocks, after allousy hens and feeble hens, will be fortunate if he gets nine dozen of eggs from each hen in the flock. True, some in a year, but "one swallow does not make a stimmer."

Hens like variety; unless starved to it, they will reject all food not suitable, and they are usually the better judges of what they want and need .-Indiana Farmer

Keep grit, cracked oyster shells and green food constantly before the hens. I'wo or three times a week let them have some meat scraps. One cent a pound is not too much to pay for green bone as a lot of meat clings to the bone.—Farm Poultry.

Milk is one of the best foods that can be supplied to young poultry, and they can be given all they can eat or drink of it. There is no danger of their taking too much.-Inter State Poultry-

Sheep Shearing in England. We have no longer sheep-shearing festivals as in times of yore. At the commencement of the century the sheep-shearings of Francis, Duke of Bedford, and the great Coke, afterwards Earl of Leicester, were important rural gatherings, which were attended by agriculturists from all parts of the kingdom. Moreover, at this period, and From reading the above it is evident up to the middle of the present century.

cheese a better article than full cream, these occasions, and their sons did most for a full-cream cheese, Wisconsin of the work of the clipping. Regular have the effontery to go before the shearing, go from farm to farm, and public with statements disproved be- contract for the clipping at a fixed forehand by irrefutable proofs. Re- rate per score or per hundred, and when this is not done the shepherd and orperiment stations demonstrate the fact | dinary laborers of the farm have to perform the work. All kinds of feasting in connection with sheep-shearing have very much gone out of fashion. The custom still lingers in populous districts, but since agricultural depression came all but the well-to-do have avoided anything like a festival.—Mark

My experience in hatching eggs this spring is this: Up to June 28th I re-Butter fat 1.73 ceived 1,883 eggs, commencing with dozen of these, the family using what The writer in the extract quoted says from one to seven and eight, have about 120 chicks for my be a number of dead chicks in the shell. My later settings gave me much better success than the earlier ones did. My duck eggs were the same. Out of over 100 duck eggs I have only twenty-five ducks. My hens are Plymouth Rocks. J. E. Barlow,

Kankakee County, Illinois.

Our Poultry. For eggs alone, the Leghorn is unsurpassed. For eggs and table qualities, the American class is ahead, and is likely to stay there. This includes Wyandottes, P. Rocks, Black Javas and American Dominiques. The annual production of poultry in the United States is between \$600,000,000 and \$700.-000,000. We buy of other nations \$12.-000,000 worth of eggs. There is no good reason why these imports may not stop and supply the demand at home. If eggs can be imported and still be fit to birds from indigestion. Every winter, use, they certainly can be shipped from and especially every spring, some of the west to New York and Boston with them would get sick with simple indi- a profit to the shipper and producer. gestion. I could save some of them and No farm, county or state is producing some of them I could not save. Most to a full extent in poultry, and there that got sick nitimately died. Now I is no good reason why we may not do not have any getting sick from this make the supply equal to the demand cause. I reaso ed that the indigestion and keep our money at home. - Se-

digestive organs. So for their morning | Cownie hits the nail hard: "There bacon hog and a tendency to endeavor to produce it. It is often produced by give him in the corn belt is such as to soon transform him into a lard hog."

The Calves.-Dutch and Danish dairymen keep their own calves and feed them until large enough for market. They get no new milk, but this is partly made up by adding corn meal to the skim milk as a heating and fat producing substance. It at least makes veal which brings a good price and calves at six and nine months return a fair profit .-- Ex.

Parasites.-Parasites are the greatest natural enemy to fowls. More than two-thirds of so-called cholera is from ravages of lice. The symptoms are similar to cholera, but remove the lice and the birds recover without treatment. True cholera can be cured by a tonic made of conperas, one-half pound: sulphuric acid, one ounce; tincture iron.

Possibilities.-Possibilities in poulaccordingly. Those who want to make tained. All who raise fowls for eggs are butter should keep only the butter cow; making a good profit on stock and feed. those who sell milk should not keep A good hen will lay twelve dozen eggs butter or beef cows, etc. Don't feed per annum, worth at 12% cents per too much corn for milk. Wheat bran dozen, \$1.50; deduct 50 cents for feed. or middlings are the safest and the and we have \$1 profit per head,

FARM

MATTERS OF INTEREST AGRICULTURISTS.



ISTAKES in plantground ready; or to growth; or that has not been properly enriched and thor-

to plant in certain quarters of moon-trees do better planted in the hen per year. The reason is that in a earth. It is a mistake to plant too large flock some hens lay none at all, many varieties—or to plant all of one from various causes, while others lay variety—or to plant a variety because some tree agent advises you to; or to lowing for sick hens, over-fat hens, plant every variety offered you before it has been thoroughly tested in your locality, unless you have the means to conduct an experimental fruit farm. It of the hens may lay twelve dozen eggs is a mistake to plant in post-holes and think that trees will grow without any further care or cultivation. It is mistake to plant at all unless you know what varieties you want and how to take care of them when planted.

Mistakes in Cultivation.—It is a mistake to think that when trees are once planted they will take care of themselves. It is a mistake to turn young trees out to grass before they are weaned from the nursery. It is a mistake to think they don't want just as good cultivation as corn or any other crop to succeed well. It is a mistake to try and raise crops year after year from an orchard without returning anything to the soil; trees want feeding as well as your pigs or cattle to produce growth or fruit. It is a mistake to trim by horse or cattle power, you are apt to overdo the job. It is a mistake not to trim and shape your trees when young and thus avoid the necessity of removing large branches when the trees are large, and thus mutilate and injure them. It is a mistake to let too much fruit grow on young trees or vines. It is a mistake not to thin out

heavy crops on any trees. Mistakes in Marketing.—It is a mispint and a half basket, or a half bushel out. It is a mistake to put all the small samples in the bottom of the basket, most people take them out before they use them, besides the large ones on top have a crushing effect, if not upon them, upon your honesty as a man whose honesty you know nothing about. It is a mistake to expect 1-rompt returns from every commission man you can get a fair price near home. Miscellaneous Mistakes.—It is a

never make mistakes, or that they are not willing to rectify them when trees that die before coming to maturity, or for all the tricks of tree agents. It is a mistake to think they don't want tree agents don't often buy it and without their knowledge, re-label it just

Handling Quineer Quinces may be gathered as they ripen in such a manner as to prolong the season very much. No fruit needs mark becomes a dark spot in a short time. For shipping to a distant market package is more satisfactory than the ordinary apple barrel. The ends should be lined with white paper and the fruit placed in very carefully, calyx end downward against the head, instead of tail end of the barrel should be gently pressed to its place with a lever or the case of the apple, because the texture of the quince is more brittle and less elastic, consequently every bruise will result in a serious blemish. For a near market, and in smaller quantities, no package can surpass the now very popular twelve quart basket. Whichever package is used it will usually be found best to make two classes, and not to ship the small mis-shapen, or poorly colored specimens in the same package with the choice fruit. If. however, no selection is made, a fair show of best and worst should be made

ing.-Linius Woolverton.

in order that dealers may know exact-

may know exactly what they are buy-

bacon hog should be regarded with cuthusiasm in his work, temporarily at some suspicion at present. The en- least, and weakens his faith in his abilvironment that farmers are likely to ity to overcome the obstacles that he must meet in his business. The recurrence of such experiences has often been the direct cause of the growth of one crop after another being abandoned: and occasionally this has resulted in New England in the abandonment of the farm altogether. On the other hand, to feel that one understends the peculiarities of plants and knows what to do for them and when to do it if they are threatened with disaster, begets a certain confidence in the occupation, and in turn this begets an embition to cultivate more crops and larger fields and to increase the production of each square foot of land so tilled. The discovery of the Bordeaux mixture and its plant-disease preventing qualities promises to be of great value to those engaged in the cultivation of the soil, enabling them to control in a large measure a class of troubles which have in the past been the occasion of heavy loss and trying annoyances.—Rhode Island Bulletin.

> Insect Injuries to Indian Corn. Bulletin No. 44 of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station is a complete practical account of all known in sect injuries of any importance to the seed and roots of Indian corn. The kinds of injury are so classified and analvzed as to enable one to determine the cause of the injury from the ap-

AND GARDEN. pearance of the field or the injured upon it. The wireworm, the root lice, most fertile in the country. I the white grubs, and the corn root is productive and a good crop ness. The discussion of each form of good, pure water. Special indu cludes & full account of preventive and pamphlet of eighty-seven pages, protusely illustrated with cuts of the in- M. Purdy, manager of Missouri Land

of their development. This bulletin is issued by the consult ing entomologist of the station, Prof. 8. A. Forbes, who is also State Entomolo gist of lilinois, and the article is made up largely from the eighteenth report of plant in soil not the State Entomologist, with the omission, however, of all matter of a technical character or of trivial economic

This bulletin, as well as all others ssued by the station, will be sent free of charge to any person in Illinois in terested in farming, who will send his name and postoffice to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana III.

W. L. Pillsbury, Secy. The planting of late potatoes has fal-

len into disfavor in Rhode Island cn account of the occasional prevalence of seasons has run riot in the potato fields. while the owners of the fields could tato crop grow small by degrees and ease; but in order to do this they must | was full." introduce into their methods of culture when necessary a feature that is comparatively new to the business-a kind of work the details of which are perfeetly simple, but they are unlike any cperations that have formerly been practiced upon the farm, and consequently they must be learned mainly Ly experience and observation of those who are to practice them.

A number of years since two acres of clay land which had a hard-pan clay subsoil was taken from one end of a meadow and fenced in with the adjoining corn field. Two years' cultivation endeavoring to raise corn proved a failure in getting even fair crop yields. About sixty rods of tile drain was put down at an average depth of two and a take to market your fruits in flour or half feet. The ground was well plowed meal-bags, when you can get clean and cultivated, then wheat drilled in. use the clean ones for oats or wheat two acres, and only about twenty twohorse-wagon loads of stable manure previous crops of corn were very light, of peaches or pears into a twelve quart hardly paying for the labor of cultivabasket—they shrink in getting them tion. Since for about ten years those two acres have produced each year, even last year, good crops.-Ex.

Old Strawberry Beds. If season has been favorable, and a fruit grower. It is a mistake to send large crop produced, or if grass and soft fruit to a distant market. It is a weeds have been allowed to take posunder and start new beds. If, however, a small crop was produced from vigorous vines and the beds kept free you send to. It is a mistake to send from grass and weeds, as they should off fruits to be sold on commission if be, then the second year, or even a third, may be profitable, depending much on season, fertility of soil, cultimistake to think that nurserymen vation, etc. When old beds are 10 be continued, they should be moved immediately after fruiting and burned over. Then reduce rows to six inches in width, hoe out all weeds and grass, apply fine manure, and cultivate often and a nice matted row may be secured. producing many berries the following season. As a rule, new beds every year what their orders call for and send it are most profitable and satisfactory.

Use Good Seed.—Many farmers make the mistake of arguing this way: "I have some good grain that will bring a good price on the market; I will sell that. I have some poor shriveled grain that grew down on low ground. I will keep that for seed." It is a great mismore careful handling-even a thumb take. It is a very true principle in both animal and vegetable growth that 'Like begets like,' and if we sow poor in considerable quantities, probably no seed we may expect a poor crop. Again, in selecting our seed we should strive to select it from a field that has been uniform in both quality and quantity. When we have this seed let us clean it thoroughly. I used to the stem end, as with the apple. The think, when I was a boy, and my stepfather kept us cleaning grain after it had been cleaned two or three times screw press, but less heavily than in over, that he did this to keep us out of mischief, but I have concluded that he was right about this thorough cleaning .- Geo, McKerrow.

Experimental Roads.-There is every reason to believe that there is in the rural communities generally a total lack of appreciation of the benefits of good roads, which can be used at all seasons of the year. The truth is the people have had no experience of really good roads, and no opportunity of judging of the superiority over bad ones. There is much room for popular education on this subject, and one of ly what they are handling and buyers the best means of education would be the construction in every community of a piece of first-class road. Such an

Raising Apples.-Do not attempt the raising of too many varieties of apples. If for home use, they should be timed to come in at all seasons; but for ma;ket too many kinds will make a great deal of trouble, without yielding a corresponding degree of benefit. Let neither the early nor the late supply consist of more than one or two varieties.-Ex.

Ashes for Swine.-If given the chance, a horse, a cow, or a hog will lick up the ashes in a burnt-over district of forest; something in the ashea satisfies a natural craving of animais. Mixed with charcoal and a little salt. it should be constantly kept near swine. There is, therefore, more than one use-Sil purpose to which wood ashes can be put on the farm.-Ex. Nitrogen Needed .- Nitrogen is one of the leading elements in the structure

of the plant, and without it no plant growth is possible. Phosphorus and potash are also elements often lacking in the soil, but usually there is a large quantity of both these minerals there, only they are not always in the most only they are not always in the most useful or immediately available form. Yellow Squash Bug.-Dust the yellow squash bug with soot, ashes, lime or any fine dust. Dust makes life dis-

he will try to get away from it.

Southwestern Missouri lands are the worms are treated with especial full. assured. An abundance of the best of desiring to secure lands in this part of the west. For particulars, regarding remedial measures, the whole making the rich mineral, fruit and agricultura lands of southwest Missouri write to J.

> See advertisement in another column of this paper. Dr. Cyrus Edson, ex-president of the

furious insects in the various stages and Live Stock Co., Neosho, Missouri

New York board of health, writes concerning bathing, in June Ladies' Home Journal: "A cold douche or any form of shower bath should not be used when a person is tired or exhausted which the shock depends for its beneficial effect, does not follow effectually

otherwise, as the reaction is enhanced and will probably follow more ener-getically. A bath should never be taken within two hours of a hearty meal. The first effect of immersion in warm or in cold water is to seriously derange the digestive process if that is do nothing but stand by and see their progressing at the time, and by a potato vines wither and blacken and physiological effect that naturally foltheir prospects of securing a gool po-whole nervous system. The result of this is extremely dangerous to the beautifully less. Experience has shown bather. There are numerous instances that potato growers can now save their of severe illness and even of death late crop from destruction by this dis- caused by bathing while the stomach

> Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Her Majesty Approves. Queen Victoria has bestowed her gracious countenance on women's lubs, and they are increasing in numbers. The Green Park Club is one of the best of these organizations in London, and is at the same time one of the most aristocratic. To this club the queen has sent her portrait, with her autograph. The Ladies' International lub is one of the newest clubs in the English metropolis. Its home is i Bond street. Its avowed desire is to entertain friends from all parts of England and from foreign countries as well, particularly the United States. New York club women have, therefore, a warm personal interest in the new ondon International.

How to Grow 40c Wheat. Salzer's Fall Seed Catalogue tells you. It's worth thousands to the for catalogue and free samples of grains and grasses for fall sowing. try to put a quart of berries into a was applied to the ground. The two Wis.

McClure's Magazine for August is to be a mid-summer flction number, with stories by Octave Thanet, Stephen Crane, Clinton Ross, E. W. Thomson and Annie Eliot. Stephen Crane's story will exhibit the hero of his successful novel, "The Bed Badge of Courage," grown and old man, but still capable of a fine act of bravery; Clinton Ross' will deal with Perry's historical fight and victory on Lake Erie; and Annie Eliot's will depict a sprightly love episode in a Yale and Harvard boat race.

ANY ONE who has been benefited will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rum and Hot Weather. It will be well for all men to bear in fact that the strictest temperance man can confront the hot weather with the satisfaction of knowing that he is armed as much as any man can be against discomfort and worse effects of the heat. Be temperate in eating and exercise and abstain as much as possible from drinks, and you can laugh at your less fortunate companions who consume a gallon or two of liquid refreshments every day, and as much more every night.—Troy Press.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No is after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve lestorer. Free St trail bottle and treatres. Send to Dn. Kling, Sil Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fifteen years ago the Atlantic Monthy gave Mrs. Stowe a breakfast on her seventieth Lirthday at which a notable company was gathered. At her death it pays a tribute to her in some ways quite as significant. The leading article in the number for August is Reminiscences of Mrs. Stowe by Mrs. James T. Fields, who was her intimate friend during the whole period of her

When E. J. Glave died on the Congo last year, after having crossed Africa announced that his notes, journals and photographs had been saved. From these a group of separate papers has been made up, and the first one will appear in the August Century. This tells of the adventures of Mr. Glave for nearly a year while he was with the British troops, who were chasing the Arab slave traders. Remember that there are patriots who

lo not believe as you do. Few women know what is required them on a fishing excursion. Remember that thinking yourself martyr does not make you one.

A good husband should be as patient a

Remember that abuse is not argument



Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper ef-forts—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 condi-tion 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 arti-cle, which is manufactured by the Cali-

and the system is regular, laxatives of 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 med and gives most general satisfaction.

of the late Shah of Persia, some of which are probably true. When he was visiting England, he frequently expressed his contempt for the mild-ness of English law, So he was finally taken to Newgate, in order that he might see a gailows. He at once manifested great interest in it, and, expressing a desire to see how it worked he asked the governor to hang a man. The governor explained that he had not at the time a man ready for the experiment; whereupon the shah express-ed his contempt. But he intimated "Hang one of these," said he, pointing to his suite, each man of which probably trembled in his shoes. And very great indeed was the shah's disgust when he found that he could not pre-

which the shock depends for its belleficial effect, does not follow effectually
when the system is tired.

"The result of the shower in such a
case is apt to be internal congestion,
which may be disastrous. It does not
follow, however, that a perspiring person should not bathe until cooled off.
As a matter of fact, if the person is
not exhausted the fact that the pores
are open is rather advantageous than
otherwise, as the reaction is enhanced

"No," she warmly rejoined, "I will not admit that the spheres of man and tainly not. It is true that woman cannot at present nail down a carpet, but you don't imagine, therefore, that she could not, were she properly educated, attain to a sufficient command of language."-Detroit Tribune.

Iowa farms for sale on crop pay ments. 10 per cent cash, balance crop yearly until paid for. J. MUL-HALL, Waukegan, Ill.

"I live in a town," said the bewhiskered man, who was tilted back in the hotel chair smoking a rank eigar, "where a father, two sons and an uncle, all members of the same family. ran for office at the last election.' "Pardon me," ventured a bystander, 'but what part of Ohio are you from." -New York Sunday World.

We will forfeit \$1,0.0 if any of our pubished testimonia's are proven to be not genuine. THE PISO Co., Warren, Fa. If the hens are well cared for while molting they will av before winter By the way, what has become of Cripple

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

The dust bath is absolutely necessary for

the tow s are six wee s o'd

Mi k can be given in place of water until

Rising at morning or evening from some lowlands, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fover provail no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits, of sojourns in a miasmatic region or country, should emit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dysnensia, constination, kinney trouble and

"Hear about Barrick? Fell off his wheel last night on his head and was inconscious for more than two hours." "You don't say! Well, well. I sever thought it would affect him that way. have so often heard him spoken of as such a hard headed business man."ininati Enquirer.

to sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Wisslow's Scothing Staup for Children To

The general was experienced in warare, and his troops trusted him. "It will be a hard fight," but we will win if you do as I say. Fire low and puncture their tires."—New York Sunday World.

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