an has no natural grace more ag than a sweet laugh. It is ike the sound of flutes on the water. It leaps from her heart in a clear, sparkling rill, and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in a cool, exhilarsting spring. Have you ever pursued od on by her fairy laugh; now here, that wandering voice. It may come to as in the midst of care and sorrow, or irknome business, and then we turn away and listen, and hear it ringing through the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the evil upirits of the mind. How much we servinged existence, not the incination to remain as they are, largely explains the situation of the poorer elements among city dwellers. Sir Sidney Waterlow cites the punctuality with which the rents are paid his corporation as spirits of the mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh. It turns the evidence that people having good prose of our life into poetry; it flings lowers of sunshine over our darksome believes there is a growing desire for wood in which we are traveling; it comfortable homes.—September Cer uches with light even our sleep, which | tury. is no more the image of death, but gemmed with dreams that are the thadows of immortality.—Vogue.

You Are Not "Shaken Before Taken" With malarial disease, but with prodigious violence afterwards, if you neglect immediate measure of relief. The surest prevent we and medical form of medication is Hosietter's Stomach Bitters, the potency of which as an antidote to miasmatic polson has been demonstrated for over forty year.

A society paper, eager to be correct, who received with the hostess," and oddly enough the effect on every reader was the same. Before her arose the vision of a loud-voiced, loud-mannered, overdressed woman who had literally thrown off her bonnet. Discriminate and use the words "lady" and "gentleman," when they should be used, and "men" and "women" as they are most proper. Remember, too, that the charming girl you met yesterday is an "acquaintance" and not a "friend"; friends

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. So the after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nervo Restorer, Free S2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dz. Kunz, S2 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Home Journal

re gained after a long acquaintance,

followed by a close intimacy.—Ladies'

One of the profitable results of the present agitation of the silver question s a concise statement in the September Review of reviews of the pros and cons of the question, "would American Free Coinage Dougle the Price of Silver in the markets of the world?" The affirmstive view is supported by Charles B. Spahr, Ph. D., of New York, and the egative by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of Chicago. Each of these writers is a recognized authority on the question of the standards.

If the Baby is Cutting Teetn.

Harper's Round Table published September 1st will continue the first installment of a new serial story entinumber Dudley D. F. Parker will contribute an interesting paper on the art of sailing small boats. The article will be fully illustrated and will be found to contain many useful suggestions and directions for young yachtsmen.

Honey Fruit Cake. Four eggs, five cups of flour, two sups of honey, one cup of butter, one rup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, half a pound of citron, one teaspoonful of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake in a slow oven.—September Ladies' Home Journal.

## Hoods

Sarsaparilla

good pure water.

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



1,200 BU CRIB \$9.50. R. H. BLOOMER. Council Bluffs.

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STARK TREES millions to to WORK "absolutely best." Reperts outfits, new system, STARE SHOTHERS, LOUBLAND, BO, ROCEPORT, ILL.

ATENTS, Dyears experience, Send sketch for ad-vice. (L. Deane, inte prin. examiner U.S. Pal.Office) Deane & Weaver, McGill Bidg., Wash.D.C.

PIDE and WHISKY babbs cored. Book and If affected with Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., OMAHA-38-1896 Then writing to advertisers, kindly mention this paper. Lord Shaftsbury, who practically interested himself for more than sixty years in improving the homes of the masses, said time and again that many of the people who were in a filthy and deplorable condition had been made so by their surroundings, and that where their homes had been improved, there had been made and the said that where their homes had been improved, they had been rescued from such conna Human nature is imitative the force of good example is catching.

Lack of opportunity to lead a more
civilized existence, not the inclination

A Kind Word for Noro. "There seems to be a very general prejudice against Nero," said the man who had a great tendency to yawn. "It's kind of dying out," was the re-ply. "He's a good deal of a back number, you know." "I suppose so. I hadn't paid much attention to him until lately. There's a young man who lives next to me that plays the fiddle. He practices till 11 at night and starts at 6 in the morning. I have been trying to get sleepy by reading, and I hap-pened to pick up a book about Nero It's my opinion that perhaps he wasn't as bad as he's been represented." "But think of his fiddling while Rome burnod." "That's exactly what I had in mind. It seems to me that a man gone off to see a fire to get down his violin and scrape a tune or two must have been a good deal of a philanthro

She Couldn't De It. "I don't know what we are comin to," said Mr. Cumrox, gloomily. " ruess I'll have to turn in and write my letters myself." "Can't you employ an amanuensis?

pist at heart."

sked his wife. "I thought I had one. She came t work this morning, and when she sat down to the typewriter I says to her: Now, I want you to take down what I am goin' to dictate exactly as I say

"Wouldn't she do it?" "No. She rose up an' said there was no use o' her tryin' to hold the posi tion, 'cause she'd never learnt to write dialect."-Washington Star.

Big School of Porpoise The steamer Ulunda, which recently arrived in Halifax from Liverpool, encountered an enormous school of por poises pursued by about two doz . large whales just before it came into port. It was estimated that there was over 1,400 poises in the school. They were seen about 15 miles east of Hali fax, and jumped the vessel's sides in their evident terror of their pursuers. The sea was black with them and they tled "In the Old Herrick house," by rushed through the water like mad. pursuit. Old salts say they never saw anything like it on the America?

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible drug-

Don't Use Hot Irons on Your Hair. Young girls seem to have only two modes of arranging the bair from which too choose. It is unwise to use the iron or the crimping pin on the hair of growing girls; the most fashionable women understand this, and insist that until the debut has been made, a girl must wear her hair in one of the two styles: It may be parted ply of pure, cool water.
and braided in two plaits tied with 3. It should, as far as possible, b narrow ribbon, or it may be rolled off easy of access by good roads. the face, braided in one plait, looped and tied with a black ribbon after the Cadogan fashion.-Ladies Home Jour

We are returning to pointed bodices that lace at the back, an inconvenient if becoming fashion, while the points in the new bodice are longer than in the old ones—a change that will be hailed with delight by short-waisted women. For evening bodices, a pretty tricote material in gold, thin and trans—

the old ones—a change that will be dairy cannot be successfully and profitably run without it.

The plan and arrangement of a facparent, adorned with boquets in silk embroidery, is much used. It is a very gorgeous effect, and judiciously em-ployed, over a bodice somewhat the worse for wear, has wonderful rejuve-



THE DREAD

**BRIGHT'S** DISEASE st incipient Kidney Disc Either are Dangerous Both can be Cured

treated in time with Warner's Safe Cure. Large bottle or new style smalle one at your druggist's. Ask for either and accept no substitute.

## One Cup One Cent

Less than a cent in fact - and all Cocoa pure Cocoa - no chemicals. - That describes 2 Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, - Derchester, Flass, THE PARTY OF THE P

COUGHS, COLDS, LA GRIPPE and THROAT TROUBLES SPEEBILY CURES.

Miss Neillie Penoyer, 1536 So. Tenth St., Omaha, Neb., writes: "Have used your Dr. any's Lamp Balm for a severe case of La Grippe. Two doese gave relief. My lungs were my sure and in taking the Dr. Kay's Lung Balm I found that it stopped any desire to sugh at eace. The soreness on my lungs and in my head soon disappeared. It is very meant and easy to take and while it does not cause sickness at the stomach, like any cough remedies, it cures quicker than any I have ever tried.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.



ed by Mr. Salenius. Is in a minute from sterilized milk direct. Milk is heat-As the cream is skimmed it rises into

the churning chamber, being cooled down to 60 degrees in its progress by means of very small cooling frames, through which ice water constantly passes; these revolve with the skimmer at the rate of 6,000 revolutions per minute. The cream is forced into a tube perforated with tiny holes, through which it emerges with great force upon each fresh layer of cream that rises, converting it into butter by concussion. The butter thus formed by granules, emerges from a spout into a tub, mixed with buttermilk. The butter is then taken out and passed through a butter worker, which squeezes out most of the buttermilk remaising, after which it is placed on ice for two hours and then worked a little more, and made-up. Several advantages are claimed for this remarkable machine, which bids fair to create revolution in butter-making upon large scale. In the first place, by Pasteurizing the milk, disease germs, it any are in it, are destroyed, as well as the microbes which cause putrefaction of the butter. The process of buttermaking is so rapid that there is very little chance of any germs that may exist in the atmosphere of the dairy getting into the butter, especially as all, or nearly all, air must be forced out of the chamber of the machine by the extreme rapidity of the movement going on inside. When the butter is once pressed, the possibility of germ impregnation is almost eliminated. Thus, a wholesome and long-keeping butter is produced. Another advantage is that milk can be converted into butter directly after being obtained from the cow; and yet another is that there is a considerable 'radiator" is compared with that of the

Sites for Creameries The Utah experiment station sends out some suggestions as to the selection of locations for butter or cheese factories. It says:

ordinary separator and churn. This

months in Sweden and Finland. In

London, the demonstration of its mer-

its created a sensation among the dairy

farmers.—Thos. B. O'Neil, U. S. Consul

at Stockholm, May 21, 1896.

In selecting a site for a factory the following points should be observed: 1. The site should be one easily drained

ply of pure, cool water.

These points are so self evident that comment is scarcely necessary. In a low, damp situation it is scarcely possible to keep the surroundings of the factory clean, and there is always a large amount of waste water from a factory. which should be easily and rapidly drained away. Abundance of pure, cool water is always needed, in fact, a The plan and arrangement of a fac-

location and the quantity of milk to be handled. Whether a cheese or butter factory, or a combination of these is desired, will also affect the plan. This point should receive careful study, as very much work may be saved by having a convenient arrangement of the factory and apparatus. Another point to be considered is to have the building planned to accommodate standard size apparatus. In a large factory, it may in such manner that the beginner can be best to have the milk-receiving vat | know it. on a platform, the apparatus and cream vats on another level three feet lower. and the churn and butter worker on a yet lower level. By this plan the milk or cream runs to the places where it is factory where one or two men are employed, this plan gives too much running up and down stairs, and it is probably better to have all the apparatus on one level; the milk for separating may be raised to the heater by a pump. and the cream could be lifted into the

In a general way, the cream vat so that the cream may run into it. The churn should be but a step or two from the faucet of the cream vat. The butter-worker should be close to the churn, and it should also be convenient to the refrigerator. In a cheese factory, the presses should be convenient, in their relation to the cheese vats and also to the curing room.

Care of Poultry.

disease with fowls, and this comes

from over eating. It can in great

measure be avoided by giving them a proper variety of food, and by compelling exercise in procuring it. Do a mongrel bird will benefit a high bred | mouth Rocks. flock better than no change at all, for it may bring hardiness and endurance

FARM RAND GARDEN.

Prof. C. H. Balley, in Bulletin 96, of the Cornell University Agricultural

winter crop, ripening in October and often sown in January and the meions matured in May and June. Gardeners now and then ripen a few melons in midwinter, but the fruits are almost invariably very poor or even disagreeable in quality. The writer has long been convinced that it is possible to secure good meions in Docember, January and February, and to grow them nearly as cheaply as the English or frame cucumbers. The attempt was first made in the winter of 1889-90, and it has been repeated more or less pernight); the plants must never be checked, even from the moment the seeds germinate, either by insects, fungi, low temperature, or delay in "handling"; dryness at time of ripening; a soil containing plenty of mineral elements, particularly, of course, potash and phosphoric acid; polliniferous varieties; the selection of varieties adapted to the purpose. All these requirements seem to be easy enough of attainment as one reads them, but it has taken us six years to learn them. Others would no doubt have been more expeditious; but it should be said that no one of these conditions will ensure success, but all of them must be put

The house.—A house which dapted to the growing of English cucumbers or tomatoes, should grow melons. The first requisite is heat. The capacity of the heating system must be sufficient to maintain a high temperature in the coldest weather. The house should be free from draughts and large eaks. Our melon house opens into sheds at both ends, so that no outside air ever blows into it; yet even here, we lock up the house from the time the melons begin to form, to prevent persons from passing through it. We like to keep the room close. It should be capable of being kept dry. There for training the vines 5 to 6 feet. We a moderate supply. That it pays the dozen hives the combs were more or use benches, for melons must have farmer, as well as any other man with machine has been in use several strong bottom heat. For myself, particularly where such high temperatures are wanted, I prefer steam heat. ness to best advantage, even to a there were but a few dead bees, the A melon house should receive direct sunlight through an unshaded roof. In parent than during unfavorable seathis respect melons differ from frame cucumbers, which generally thrive best under a shaded roof. The burning of the follage by the sun is avoided by, the plan of cutting all his meadows the use of glass which does not possess waves or varying thicknessess in the panes. The bubbles, flaws and "tear

trops" in glass are not the cause of burning. The soil should be very fertile. We have had good success with clay sod. which had not been manured, pulverized and mixed thoroughly with about half the bulk of well rotted stable manure. Such a mixture contains enough plants off strongly, whilst the mechanical condition of it is so friable that all the mineral elements are easily obtained by the plants. An occasional light application of potash and phosphoric acid worked into the soil will be found to be useful. Very much of the ultimate behavior of the plants will depend upon the proper selection and mixing of the soil, and one who has had no experience in forcing-house work will rarely obtain the best retory will depend very largely upon its sults for the first year or two in preparing the earth. The mechanical condition of this soil is really more important than its fertility, for plant food may be added from time to time, but the soil itself cannot be renewed whilst the crop is growing; and, moreover, the plant food is of little avail

unless the soil is well drained and

aerated, not too loose nor too hard. It

is impossible to describe this ideal soil

Turkeys are very attentive mothers. and protect their chickens well. I required and saves lifting. In a small never had one taken by vermin or birds of prey, which abound in the grounds round because of the proximity of a forest, although my turkeys, with their young ones, are free to run where they like, and go sometimes three or four hundred yards from the house. If they know each other, several may be allowed to run together without danger of fighting. These goodies will accept any change or addition of chickens, and brood the newcomers as tenderly as their own. often saw turkeys whose chicks had been joined to others, adopt large chickens more than two months old. which had been forsaken by the hen. Training turkeys to force them to sit does not take away their laying qualities when they are properly managed. Therefore, allow them to lay their batch of eggs after they have brooded and raised your early chickens. They will ask to sit immediately after they have finished laying; you may let them, and have no fear of overwork-

Soft Food for Young Chicks. gritty material, for this helps them | There is positive danger in feeding to grind their food properly, and pre- too much soft food to young chicks. vents cloying. Cleanliness and atten- The older hens seem to stand it well tion to food and water will keep the and do better than when fed much cholers away from any place. When grain, but the broods of little ones soon once it has fixed itself upon the vic- get into bad shape when fed the same tim there is no remedy but to kill the kind of food. In such cases, it is best fowl and burn or deeply bury it. Let tochange at once to bread crumbs and the house be sprinkled with a solution some grain. A continuation of the soft of corrosive sublimate, or which is food will often lead to the loss of the en-safer, a solution of sulphate of cop-tire brood. The worst part of the trou-attended to: per. While inbreeding has its pur- ble is that the first intimation the poulposes it cannot be recommended to the tryman has of the bad condition of his practical poultry raiser. New blood chicks is that he finds some of them should be constantly introduced into dead, sometimes with full crops and the flock if profit is to be the aim. The sometimes not. If his eyes were sharp chickens which we most desire must he might have noticed before the fact show activity, strength and vitality. that the little ones were not growing

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

The forcing of melons for delivery in sidwinter is practically unknown The fruit is often grown as an early

gates from on high have been opened, after the manner of "Auld Lang Syne," have been predicting this country sistently until the present time. It physical features of the country, by the was only until last winter when, pro- destruction of forests and the reclaimed fiting by all the pitfalls of our past ex- marshes interspersed through their perience and assisted by the services once almost impenetrable fastness, will of our gardener, Michael Barker, we have to "knock under." (self included), finally had a winter crop of good for nothing is apparently more casy than melons. In order to satisfy the read- to see rain pouring straight down out er's curiosity at the outset. I will say of clouds not much larger than a bed that the essentials for growing mid- blanket, that last year were as devoid winter melons, as I understand them, of the coalescent vapors as the cuticle are these: High temperature from the covering the phis of some teetotaler start (80° to 85° at mid-day, and 70° at | would be of bourbon putrescent iniqui-

ties. "Whence the wind cometh or whither it goeth man knoweth not," may be quite as applicable with our rainfall from standpoint of observation by the ken of humble mortals dwelling on this mundane sphere. And yet here comes an argument favorable to increase of rainfall in lower California, on account of a largely increased area of timber and orchard culture; so that 'tis a poor rule that don't work both ways, notwithstanding phenomenal conditions existing as at present time. The promising oat and corn crop of a few weeks ago has been materially injured by a profusion of showers, rotting oats in the shock, and damaging corn by the continued soaking of soil about the roots and stalks. Twelve years ago Grant county, Indiana, was the banner county in the state or United States for the number of tile mills turning out tiles for underdraining the low level lands within its border, not unlike many others in that respect covering an area of many hundreds of square miles in several states; but the rapid conversion from swamp to grain fields, followed by a series of unusual

dry summers in succession, most all the factories had been closed indefinitely and many abandoned altogether, yet recent rains have created considerable stir among the farmers and tilemen, change of method, is never more apsons for work. One man near here who puts up considerable quantities of hay each year has been following and piling the hay in small heaps over mowing into sheds. This year he got it about all cut and in cock, but the

incessant showers have continued so long that it is now all worthless for market, feeding, or where it is in the fields. Had he increased his force a little and loaded the hay on wagons fast as dry enough, like most of his neighbors, he could have had all or the quickly available nitrogen to start the greater part in the sheds and stacks in time, used as it was. Another thing noticeable this year ground for share of the crop. That the soil was put in very fine condition, but for want of having thoroughly cleaned the seed or set the drill for planting a

sufficient quantity, crop wasn't so good. As an instance, one drilled in his oats clean crop of oats that threshed out all | ities. The other man used same drill following day in portion of same field of seed in to the acre, consequently stand

selected seed and planting sufficient fostered. quantity to insure a good "stand" against all odds. Upland, Ind.

Moving Boos By Railroad. Rev. M. Mahin: It is often necessary to move bees by railroad, and it is well to know the best way to do it. Having had a somewhat extensive and varied experience in the matter, I can, perhaps, give information that may save some one from serious loss. I have often had occasion to move bees in box hives, and I have never met with the slightest loss in doing so. I have followed the plan recommended in King's "Bee Keepers' Text-Book." Turning the hive bottom upwards, I have tacked coffee sacking or carpet over the mouth of it, holding the sacking in place by pieces of lath. The hive can then be placed in an express car, bottom upwards, and carried with perfect safety. I have not tried shipping box hives in freight trains. If the bees are to be confined more than escape. There is no danger that they will smother, unless the weather should honey, in hot weather, or in any ogist, N. C., Eperiment Station. weather. But we are not so much con-

so that not a bee can escape. A very few loose bees can quickly demoralize a whole crew of railroad hands and a industry, and they reported that one few draymen thrown in. 2. The frames must be secured so

cerned with moving bees in box hives

Every motive should indicate alertness as they should. We have seen broods that they will not be jostled out of another of six acres yielded \$6,090; and power. In order to have plenty of so treated that some of the hardler their places. This can best be done fresh eggs new blood must be intro-chicks were double the size of others in by driving a three-penny fine nail duced into the flock every year. Even the same brood, though all were Ply. through each end of the top bar of | 000. These figures represent gross reevery frame, and into the hive. But ceipts, but even after making reducsome one may ask: "What will you do Well-Drained Land.-Well-drained with the bees while that is being sary expenditure, the net returns, alwhich can not be otained from one lands will stand a drouth better than done?" That is easily managed when though not stated, were no doubt which has been so carefully reared for wet lands. This will be apparent when you only know how. Have made a lot handsome. Apart, however, from the which has been so carefully reared for generations past. If the cocks show attention to the hens, courting them in every possible way and giving them choice bits, it is wall with that flock, and vitality has not died out; but if the cock is a dullard and a laggard, not following in the chase after insects and worms, and the hens died insects and convenient device for closing the angle and convenient of the profits from exclusive truck-farming, of wooden strips the length of the top hars of the frames, and large enough to the form a hard, baked soil, the section, moisture is supplied to the roots of growing crops by capillary attraction. In a hard, baked soil, the form of the frames, and large enough to the form of the form of wooden strips the length of the top hars of the frames, and large enough to the form of wooden strips the length of the top hars of the frames, and large enough to the form of the form of wooden strips the length of the top hars of the frames, and large enough to the form of the

just as long as the width of the hive inside of the portico), and 1% inches wide. Near each end of this I saw in. between the saw cuts, and then take a strip of the same length one inch wide, and one-half inch thick, cut out a piece the same length as the notch in the other, and half way through it. This I nail to the notched edge of the larger piece. When nailed together I have a block having an opening under one

side, when laid down on its face, half

an inch high and six or eigth inches

long. Over the opening in the top,

which is one inch wide and six or eight

inches long, tack wire cloth. When this is placed against the entrance to the hive, the hive is effectually closed, and yet there is abundant ventilation. The device is easily and cheaply made and there is no other way so convenient for shutting bees in the hive for any purpose. There should be a hole through each end of this block through which a nail may be passed, and driven slightly into the alighting board to keep it in place. When you have put the strips between the top bars of the frame and have tacked the shutting in block to the front of the hive, you can proceed to fasten the ends of the frames at your leisure. The heads of the nails should be left out, so that they may be easily pulled out with a claw-tool. When the ends of the frames have been tacked fast, the strips may be removed, or so many of them as may be necessary to give free ventilation. Now have a honey board with as many as three inch holes in it, covered with wire cloth, and nail it over the frames, remove the block that shuts the bees in, and let them fly until evening. Then when all are in, nail your block on the entrance of the hive and it

s ready to ship. 2. The third thing necessary plenty of ventilation, and as that has been provided for, in describing the manner of shutting the bees in, nothing more need be said about it.

4. Care should be taken that the combs shall not be heavy with honey. If they contain much honey it should be extracted, even if it has to be fed

5. If many hives are to be shipped together and the weather is warm, they should, by all means, be placed in a stock car that the animal heat may not injure them. In 1878, I shipped over forty hives from New Castle to Logansnort, a distance of eighty miles, in a stock car and all went through in perfect order. In 1880 I shipped fortyseven hives from Logansport to Huntington, on a warm April day, in a box again reviving their manufacture, and car, left only partly open, and they vere badly damaged, as, in about a brood was all killed, and after some days dragged out. They were damaged more than they otherwise would have been because there had been an unusual flow of honey for April, and the honey had not been extracted. I have shipped bees at all seasons of the year. the entire field, before stacking or from March until late in the summer, and never had any misfortune befall them, except in the one case above

Roads in Agricultural Megions. Some man has figured out that on a sandy road a horse can drag twice as great a load as he can carry on his back. On a fair dirt road he can drag three and a half times as much. On a macadamized road he can pull nine times as much, on a plank road 25 times with wheat and oats crop harvested by as much, and on metal rails 54 times as several different parties is rented much. But there are other things connected with fine roads, and that is the educational influence it has on the community. If good roads are made it will have a tendency to draw in settlers and to decrease the size of the farms, making more land-owners, and about two bushels per acre and had a better and more intelligent commun-

right from the shock excepting for a By the sides of good roads better little dampness of grain in cap sheaves. looking farm houses are erected. The community takes a pride in having the houses and grounds improve with the forty acres, with same kind of soil and improvements on the roads. Once start advantages, but did not put so much a man to "fixing up," and he is likely to keep at it. The same thing occurs was not so good as the other, and the in our cities and towns. The man that few little rag weeds occupying spaces, lives in an unpainted house on a dirty this prolific year for the weed crop and muddy thoroughfare thinks that everywhere, given a chance, was gath- it does not pay to fix up his place when ered in the sheaves by the binder, and, all around is so unsightly. But when the' shocked well, much of the oats the road is rebuilt and the neighbors was badly damaged by the weeds rot- begin to set their sidewalks and lawns ting in the sheaves and making some- in order, he sees that the time has come thing near ten bushels less per acre. for him to repaint the old house and With several pieces of wheat a like set out some shade trees. The improvecondition existed for want of properly | ment idea is contagious and should be

Tobacco Worm, A small caterpillar has been discovered mining the leaves of growing tobacco. The caterpillar is about onehalf inch long, greenish with a dark brown head. It makes an irregular or blotch mine by eating the green matter or parenchyma of the leaf, leaving the skin intact and the leaf transparent. The caterpillar is extremely voracious and as several usually mine one leaf the leaf is soon rendered worthless. The insect belongs to the sub-family of Tineid moths, whose best-known representatives are the clothes and fur moth particular species is yet unnamed.

and the Angumois grain moth. This Remedies: Being protected by the skins of the leaf, no ordinary poison or insecticide will destroy the pest, nor can it be hand-picked without destroying the leaf. The only treatment is to watch for leaves showing transparent blotches and when found to re a few hours, wire cloth must be used move and burn them. So far this pest instead of carpet or sacking, as the bees has been reported only from one localbe very warm, and the hive very full appears. If it becomes common it will greatly harm the tobacco industry of a hive having new combs full of the state.—Gerald McCarthy Entomol-Some Truck Garden I roft:.

To give some idea of the profitable-

ness of raising vegetables and fruit we will mention that only recently the 1. They must be carefully shut up, large truck-farms in the vicinity of one of our large cities were inspected by a committee to examine into this farm of 40 acres yielded annually \$16,-000 worth of fruits and vegetables; tions for fertilizers and other neces-

One thing there has never been any means of carrying with any comfort, and which is almost indispensible to shell about the size and shape of an English walnut, which can be hung on is true. But when you married you English walnut, which can be hung on the Chatelaine. It contains, besides the powder puff, which fills half the shell, a smelling salts bottle with places for five or six pins around it, and a tiny mirror which forms the partition between the two parts, and which also has a place for "his photograph" on the other side of it. It may, therefore take the place of the separate if you are going to do it."—San Fran-smelling salts bottle and mirror besides its own use as a powder box, and by combining three articles in one help to solve the problem of what to wear on one s chatelaine.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ills.

The sick man's brother is with also, and although a good worker, is absolutely indifferent to his brother's illness. There is no sympathy for an-other's pains in the soul of the African. When a chief dies there is a lot of bellowing and assumed grief; the tears are not real, but only part of the ceremony attending death. Upon the etually feel grief most keenly, and is for some days inconsolable, refuses meat and drink, rolls on the ground tears ber hair, and lacerates herself her despair. - September Century.

Old-Fashloued Apple Ple. Fill a deep, yellow pie-dish with pared apples sliced very thin; then cover with a substantial crust and bake: when browned to a turn, slip a knife around the inner edge, take off the cover and turn bottom upward on a plate; then add a generous supply of sugar, cinnamon and cloves to the apples; mash all together and spread on the inserted crust. After grating nutmeg over it the dish is served cold with cream.-Ladies' Home Journal.

is taken internally. Price, 75e.

n African's Care for His Ornan Soon after you get started on a jour-ney with black followers all your break-able property—cups, saucers, etc.,— will be smashed or lost, but the gentle African, notwithstanding, will wear around his ankle a thin thread of beads or three years; he will tear his way through matted grass, and follow a wounded buck through tangled jungle without injury to his ornament. It is native. - September Century.

No Chance for Elm.
A well known naval dignitary has a beautiful daughter. A young energy, with no resources but his salary, fell in love with her and asked the old owder and tiny puff with which to over up the too ruddy glow induced by direct or reflected rays. These articles have been enclosed in a silver nut
"Well Mr. Admiral what you say

cisco Argonaut.

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Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so

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