"The hot spell has been good for me in one way," said an uptown produce dealer. "You know there is a popular belief in the country that cabbage leaves will protect one from sunstroke. That belief has been communicated to the city, and the idea has cropped out wonderfully in the past few days. You know it's only the green leaves that know it's only the green leaves that are supposed to be protectors, and the only thing for a person to do who wants one of them in a hurry to put under his hat is is to buy a whole head of cabbage. Truckmen and street cleaners are my best customers this week. Yesterday afternoon a half dozen of the latter came in here, bought four heads of cabbage, divided the green leaves, and, with belimets stuffed with them, went confidently back to their broiling work."— New York

A Singular Form of Mo A Singular Form of Monomenta.

There is a class of, people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, per-ceive its superiority.

Wie Month Made Trouble A few years ago two men were con victed of horse stealing in a district court in Montana. They deserved a sentence of ten years imprisonment, but the judge let them off with three. The worse man of the two, supposing that the sentence once pronounced was past revision, addressed the court. "I just want to say," he told the judge, "that when I get out you will be the first one I will come here to kill." "Oh. well," said the judge, "in that case I'll make it ten years. Then you won't trouble me so soon." Having said this he turned to the other man and said:
"Is there anything you would like to the prisoner. The man who said nothing is now out. While his partner is still behind the bars.

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

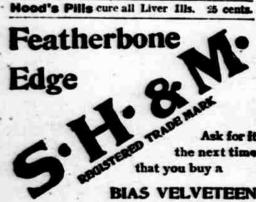
Peel three medium-sized cucumbers and cut them into halves lengthwise, taking out the seeds. Place them in cold water for an hour. When ready to serve, peel three tomatoes and chop coarsely. Chop also one pint of water cess and mix with the tomatoes. Add pepper. Dry the cucumbers, fill them with them with the mixture and lay on lettuce leaves. Squeeze over the filling the juice of one lemon and a tablespoonful of olive oil and serve at

The worst cases of Rheumatism can be cured by Kidneykura. We guarantee it. Harper's Weenly for September 19th will contain an important article by from too much cold air given for venti-Brigadier-General A. W. Greeley, U. S. lation, and this should not happen. Hon. Worthington C. Ford will contri- that are not self-ventilating, even when bute a valuable article on Washington's | built with the best of care, farewell address. There will be a double-page picture by the late C. S. Reinhart, entitled "High-tide at Gettysburg," and the battle of Lake Erie will be Commemorated in the "Naval Battles" series by James Barnes, with a long series of years, by modern vetan illustration by Carleton T. Chap- erinary authorities against excessive

Force of Imagination · A venerable couple from a far west-ern town arrived late at night at a seaside tavern. Just as the husband was falling asleep, he murmured: "Listen to the surf, Matilda; it's glorious; worth the journey. I haven't' heard it for forty years." In the morning they saw no sea from windows or piazza. On inquiry the husband discovered that it was a bowling alley that had lulled him to sleep.-Boston

In the number of Harper's Bazar i sued on October 3d there will be given the first chapter of "Frances Waldeaux." a brilliant serial story from the pen of Rebecca Harding Davis. The story is original in treatment, and has for its motif the absorbing love of a mother for her only son. It will occupy eight consecutive numbers of the Bazar and be finely illustrated. "Autumn Fashions for Men" will be fully treated in the next issue of the Bazar.

Sarsaparilla



SKIRT BINDING. The featherbone flares and stiffens-the bias velveteen wears as only an S. H. & M. can wear. Especially suited for silk or

If your dealer WILL NOT supply you we will.

Samples showing labers and materials mailed free.

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c. S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.



he Burlington That is one reason why you should

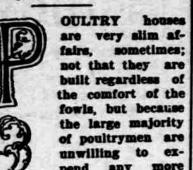
patronize them when you go west. Other reasons are: The time is fastcars are not crowded-excursion con ductors and uniformed porters accompany each party—the scenery enroute is far and away the finest on the globe. The excursions leave Omaha every Thursday morning and go thro' to San Francesco and Los Angeles without

change.
For full information about rates, etc. J. FRANCIS. Gen. Agt. Burlington Route,



. W. N. U., OMAHA-39-1896 When writing to advertisers, kindly mention this paper.

OUR RURAL READERS.



try house than is possible, says a writer in Poultry Keeper. They alm to get the most house for the least money, and they succeed in getting the least number of eggs at the greatest outlay of food. Take the cold days of winter under consideration, and keep in view the fact that not one poultry house is given a coating of lath and plaster, which is alone sufficient evidence that the cold air can come in through a hundred little, unseen openings, yet the first thing that many will do is to ventilate such a house. There is a class which are laboring under the impression that they must give the hens plenty of fresh air in winter. Let them experiment by living in an unplastered house, and they will learn a valuable lesson on keeping out the cold. Fresh air is invigorating, and also a valuable adjunct to thrift and health, but the first thing to learn is whether there is already a sufficiency or deficiency. Go into the poultry-house on a cold, windy night, light a candle and watch the flame. Although the doors and windows may be tightly closed, and to all appearances the house may be "air-tight," yet the flame of the candle will flicker if the wind is high, provided, as stated, that the house is not plastered, which is evidence that the air comes in from somewhere, and yet a thorough search may not disclose any openings by which the a few drops of onion juce, one-half tea-spoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne kept clean and in good condition will offer no obstacles to the fowls in the form of impure air. It is only when the house becomes filthy that odors are noticeable and ventilation is required. No ventilation need be given at night. The doors and windows may be opened dur-

ing the day, but only when the weather is dry, as dampness is injurious to poultry. Hundreds of fowls die every year An editorial in London Live Stock Journal says: Persistent protest, for use of the knife in preparing the horse's foot for the shoe has not been without effect on the majority of farriers. Indeed, in some instances the lessons

taught have been over-applied and too scrupulously followed. The shoeingsmith of the day sometimes errs in an opposite direction to that of which his forefathers were guilty. He occasionally uses the knife too little instead of too much, the revolt against the implement being carried to an extreme point. There are conditions of the foot when the knife should be freely used in removing abnormal growth to make a perfectly level bearing surface. as was the common practice of old. It is satisfactory to learn that the judges of shoeing competitions at our annual lot, and sheared the other without agricultural shows are unanimously of washing. The washed fleeces averaged opinion that great improvement has taken place of late years in the general workmanship of the urban and rural shoeing-smiths. Much of this is due to the advance of education amongst the class, and doubtless also not a little credit should be attributed to the system of registration of competent and skillful workmen instituted by the Worshipful Company of Farriers. Now the examinations are conducted in a thorough and and satisfactory manner The right to attach the letters "R.S.S." to his name is something of which the mith has reason to be proud. Papered Walls. Papering the poultry-house is a meth.

done, especially if the boards on the inside of the house are reasonably smooth. All kinds of paper may be used, but it would be better to employ heavy felt or building paper, as that would require less work in putting on. Newspapers would requre so much handling and work that the job might cost too much patience. The means for fastening the paper to the boards is paste. After one layer of paper is on it will be easier to put on another. as a smooth surface is thus furnished. Some writers advocate whitewashing the surface when dried, as this helps to fill up the cracks and keep out the cold. The great difficulty will be that many of the houses are so irregularly built that they are difficult to paper. With such ones a few boards may be nailed on in such a way that they will

thoroughly, falling down behind over switched into the face of the milker.

We cannot too severely condemn the ise of preservatives in butter making. The dairyman or farmer has no right to toy with the health of the consumers will not be greatly harmed by the drugs but infants and invalids are the ones most in danger. It is desirable that we have some care for the welfare of Omaha, Neb. others. Every state that has a dairy and food commission should also have laws preventing the sale and use of preservatives containing anything deleterious to the health. We do not believe that any other kind of a preservative can be made, for the said preservative must needs be destructive to all vegetable growth, and must exert a corresponding effect on the human sys-

tem, though to a less degree. In the report of Commissioner Boardan, of Iowa, 525 creameries reported 2,204 patrons. This is a small army. here is no reason why such men in he different states should not be was no help in sight, we cannot know grought closer together. This would the suffering occasioned the dumb take it possible to bring about a more | brute. This is doubtless only one case ast condition of affairs. The principal of the thousands, but it shows the inause of farmers not being able to re- humanity of man. Let us discourage

DAIRY AND POULTRY. masses are in such a disorganized conof action. The day that the creamery INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR men and dairymen form a compact organisation, that day fraud in dairy products will come, and com houses, whether sellers of salt or buy-ers of butter, will find it no longer to their interests to deal otherwise than

> The Pennsylvania station has bee considering the question of spraying corn fields to kill the army worm. I has been asked if there is danger that the corn thus sprayed will prove dangerous to stock. There are no positive data from which conclusions may be drawn. But the station believes that if the spraying is done with a weak solution and a month before the corn is cut for fodder there cannot pessibly remain on the corn enough of the poison to do harm. The proportion for spraying is one pound of paris green to 450 to 200 gallons of water.

The barrel poultry house (Fig. 1) is of foreign wheat in view, as manifested largely used by cottagers in England, in the quantity affect for the United and makes a capital house for a small lot of birds, says Australasian. Any 12,000,000 bu, against 24,800,000 bu Notes on Small Profit.



painted. When perfectly dry it should be placed on bricks or blocks of wood, so as to raise it a few inches from the

The other sketch (Fig. 2) represents a more elaborate house, which can be of France to warrant the statement made according to the number of birds | that only an ordinary average crop has for which it is required. The illustration explains itself, and the space under the floor is of great advantage, as harvest is now drawing to a close, the it gives protection from the weather and is much appreciated by the birds



days on to fresh ground. It will be ever, purchases of foreign wheat in noted that two important points, light France are difficult, owing to its rela- able circumstances, to place new beds and ventilation, have received attention from the designer of this house. Strong handles placed at each end would facilitate removal, or the house could readily be fixed on wheels. If corrugated iron is used for the roof it should have a wooden lining, as the former is a rapid conductor of heat and

Deductions on Unwashed Wool. An Ohio wool grower has been experimenting to determine whether it ter than the latter. Wheat buyers genpays to wash sheep before shearing. He sheared half the wool from each of several sheep and then washed them and sheared the other half, sava Texas Stock Journal. He found that the washed wool weighed four-fifths as much as the unwashed, showing a loss of one-fifth in washing. He then took nearly even in size, shape and fleece as them napping. the eye could select, and washed one 8 pounds, and the unwashed fleeces 10 pounds—again showing a loss of only one-fifth. From this he concludes that there is no justice in the rule among buyers of deducting one-third from the and that there is no longer any reason approximated when a greater number each, at 111/2 cents, brought but \$1.15- says some reader, "that would not of those who wash them: also the fact an inquiry made by the writer last that most hired men do the work so spring some facts were given and are imperfectly that the wool seldom quoted as follows: passes as thoroughly washed wool. There is no doubt that the rule of deducting one-third is unjust, but the

merits, and not on estimated shrinkage.

High-Priced Hogs. The sale of Poland China Swine at the Fair Grounds, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 5, indicates that notwithstanding the hard times and that this is a political campaign year, usually dull for business, there are men that have great faith in the money-making power of the American hog. The animals sold, owned give a surface for the pasting of the by three central Illinois breeders, were nearly all good individually and in pedigree, some of them in these regards were considered of special excellence. The day was here the hottest of the season, but the building in which gested by an exchange. It is said to the sale was held permitting access of work to a charm, and certainly it costs | air from all sides bidders were not unlittle to try it. The method is to throw duly heated except it was at times ini a piece of cloth over the cow's back at | making bids. Bidding was generally conducted on ce-aweek excursions to
California.

a piece of cloth over the cow's back at
miking time. The cloth can be made
out of old cotton sacks and should be
deavors to secure another dollar when buyers were slow in answering the call of the salesman. The animals sold were her tail, so that that member cannot be all old enought to show their quality and usefulness. The highest price was for a two year old sow that went to Indiana on the record beating bid of \$1,810, the most that was ever paid for a hog at public auction. The next highest price was for a two yoar old sow of his product. It may be that adults but it would seem that better bargains were had in the abnormally high priced ones. The Poland China breeders have set a mark, will the Berkshire sale at this place next Wednesday reach it?

Barbed Wire and Stock.-We cannot object too much to the use of barbed wire for fences for sock. Some years ago we were riding across the Dakota plains in a train. A herd of cattle became frightened at the train and some of them made a break for the Barbed wire fence. None of them tried to get over except a calf. The poor animal got partly over the wire and was held there by the barbs. As the train went out of sight the creature was seen still held fast by the steel prongs. As there let trusts and impostures is that the the barbed wire barbarism;

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

may be said that the trade is begin-



ments to Europe, affoat, have helped

cracks or crevices should be filled up last year, and which means that supwith clay or putty. The inside should plies of foreign wheat must be modhave a good coating of lime, in which erate for some time to come, a fact some carbolic acid has been mixed, and which English farmers with their new wheat in excellent condition will not be slow to take note of. There are, indeed, several sufficient reasons why the immediate future of wheat should be regarded with less discouragement than was the case a month ago. First and foremost, it is becoming evident from the various reports received that the American crop is not likely to be as large as was expected, and, indeed, will fall rather considerably below last year's total, a poor spring wheat crop nuch more than counterbalancing an improved winter wheat crop. In the second place it is now tolerably clear that France will not have the abunlant crop once looked for, enough being known of the threshing results in the south, southwest, center and east been obtained in these districts. In the north and northwest, where the results are relatively better, but the best informed authorities affirm that the total crop will not exceed and will probably not equal that of last year, so that, as we pointed out in our last review, as the stocks of old wheat have been practically exhausted in the absence of any important supply of foreign wheat in the past season, France will in all probability import considerably more foreign wheat in 1896-7 than she has in 1895-6. The Paris Bulletin des Halles, we may add, deduces from the recent official crop report that 118,750,000 hectolitres, against 119,500,-000 hectolitres last year. So far, how- to new setting this year, and great tively high price; Danubian wheat, for in good condition for next year's fruit instance, sells at Dunkirk or Calais at ing.—M. A. Thayer. equal to 33s 6d per 480 lbs, duty paid,

while at Lille new home-grown wheat is offered at 31s to 32s per 480 lbs. Another reason why the trade should be less despondent is to be found in the latest official Russian crop report, and according to which neither the Ghirks wheat nor the Azima wheat crop is former is regarded as promising beterally have apparently become so exremely cautious that they need not be reminded of the fact that early crop estimates, specially in America and Russia, are apt to be misleading, but under the present extraordinary circumstances in regard to the statistical position, any marked deterioration in the general crop outlook might find

The Four-Hundred Pound Cow. The possibilities of butter production in matter of yield per cow per season is one of great interest, writes F. W Moseley in Nebraska Farmer. Other things being equal, the smaller the herd the easier great results can be unwashed fleeces. He claims that this obtained. Some of the best results are lets there will be, and the more food rule originated when the excessively shown when but one cow is kept. Yet the plant can gather from the soil. oily and dirty merinos were in vogue, no one will deny such results can be or justice in it. His washed wool of cows are kept, but in such cases the brought 16 2-3 cents per pound, so that cows to start with must be equally an 8-pound fleece brought \$1.33 1-3, good and each must have the same atwhile his unwashed fleeces of 10 pounds tention given to the one cow. "But," a difference of 181-3 cents, and he pay." If results such as are given bethinks this will amply pay for washing low could be obtained it would pay. the sheep. Points overlooked by this Mr. John Pritchard, Castleton, Rut-Ohio man are the injury and cruelty to land county, Vt., has a cow with a recthe sheep, and the danger to the health ord worthy of emulation. In reply to

"Our cow is six years old, is three fourths Jersey, and is of good size. She calved the 25th of February, went dry Ohio wool growers had better erect six weeks, had no grain while dry, but scouring plants, take their wools to the plenty of hay and corn fodder and a good warm stable. After she calved we scouring mills, have them sure-enough began to feed her and gradually incleaned, and then sell them on their creased it to two quarts gluten meal and two quarts of middlings in the morning and the same at evening, with a peck of cut potatoes per day and a good ration of hay—all she would eat clean. She has made three pounds three ounces of butter per day some weeks and we use all the milk and cream needed for our family of two and some visitors. We do not claim to use great deal, but just all we want. We raise our cream in a portable creamery -the Occident. Last year our cow made 378 pounds of butter, and we had a family of five for over two months-a grandchild taking three pints of new milk every day during that time." It will be seen that as the cow had gone dry six weeks of the year and that 378 pounds of butter were made, the yield per week (forty-six weeks) was nearly eight and one-fifth pounds per week. Had none of the milk or cream product would have been considerably greater. That it would have been more than four hundred (400) pounds for the year no one can doubt—but call it just that and you have a standard worth working to reach. No one can denyeven at present low prices of butterthere is a good profit in keeping a 400-

> Best Beight for Ground Water. F. H. Storer, in his work on "Agriculture," speaking of the height to which ground-water should rise in order to do the most good, says: "The height of the ground-water may

> be ascertained in any special case by noting that of the surface of a well, or any open ditch or hole in which the water is standing. But it is to be observed that the water in such ditch or well is usually a little lower than that of the water in the soil. It must be remembered also that the foregoing statement would rarely be true for a stiff clay soil. In clay soils the wells are commonly 'over-shot wells,' as the term is; that is, they are mere pits to receive and hold the surface water, which flows into them at the top. The proper height at which ground-water should stand in order best to conduce is a question of no little complexity. There are numberies swamp plants

which prefer to have their roots conleadly immersed in ground-water. Rice, also, and the cranberry and ribbon-grass, and a few other neeful grasses, flourish with their roots ac-tually wet. But as a general rule the plants of cultivation cannot bear such ah excess of this kind of moisture. It is with them much as it is with the greenhouse plants, there must be a hele in the bottom of the pot or the plants will drown. Many plants having powerful roots do indeed send some of them down to ground-water. There are innumerable examples on record, for that matter, of the choking o drains by the roots of various kinds of wue ez hahd ez all dis. Hit doan mel clover, and of turnips, grape-vines and so much differ nce ter cullud folks. the like. It is possible to grow a great variety of plants in mere water. But in spite of all this, it is notorious that plants flourish best in soils where the ground-water is several feet from the surface of the soil. In the cultivation of moors and bogs in Europe, it is held new wheat, and in a general way it as one essential condition of success that the ground-water must be kept at least three feet below the surface of the land in summer, and as much as

> The first to perfect the root, the plant and the fruit bud. The root is the foundation on which future success depends. The tint of flower and perfection of fruit proceeds from the root. Its best development requires fine, rich soil, plenty of moisture and frequent cultivation. With good roots, vigorous plants and canes may be expected Vigorous canes well pruned, free from weeds and grass and having sufficient room to grow, will form many strong igorous buds for next season's fruit. These fruit buds are promises of future payment and the first season's fully prepared for their long winter sleep. The second season is a repetition of the first, as the same care that matures this year's plant also matures fruit on last year's cane. The fruit grower should then remember that in is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs.
>
> J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada. preparing the soil, in selecting plants, in hoeing, cultivating, pruning, thinning of fruit, protection, and in every little detail, he is performing an important part in the quality and quantity of his fruit one or two years hence. Neglect the work but a single week and like it is reckoned that there are at least the work but a single week, and like an ugly thread woven into a beautiful pattern, it shows imperfection ever after. The eternal now is the time to grow good fruit. In many parts of the beings? Well, the court surmises not northwest, strawberries have been al- Look at the mosquito, the cockroach, most a failure because of imperfect root growth last year. In many cases even staminate varieties were so weak and pollen so impotent, they could not fertilize their own blossoms. Lack of polmization is the direct cause of failure. This weakness of root growth extends care will be necessary even under favor-

Finences of Soil Important. Prof. Milton Whitney, of Johns Hopkins university, has determined that, in an ordinary wheat soil, there are at least 10.000 million soil grains in a gram (about a pint), and in some of the finest soils this number has reached likely to be an average, although the 24,000 millions. In coarse or sandy soils, the particles, by reason of greater weight, take a closer arrangement; hence there is less air space. The more soils are divided up and made fine, like dust, the more air space, and for same reason, the more surface in a given bulk. To illustrate: A cubic foot of hard granite has only six square feet of surface exposed to air or water. If ground to fineness of a good wheat soil, then a cubic foot will have over two acres of surface, and in the finest limestone soil of Maryland the exposed surface of all the soil grains in a cubic foot exceed three acres in extent. The amount of surface is important, as the water in the soil adheres to these surfaces, and the roots occupy the spaces between in search of food. The more fine spaces there are the more fine root-

> To prevent the development of any miasma it will be proper from the beginning of the warm weather and during the summer to frequently disinfect the premesis with solutions of chloride of lime and carbolic acid. Proper housing and cleanliness go far towards warding off disease; but a healthy diet is as necessary to enable the animals to resist disease. To secure healthy produce, the animal should be fed on nutritious, rather than fattening diet. Access to charcoal and ashes should at all times be provided. The being an omnivorous animal, it will thrive best on mixed diet. Therefore, give what the farm affords in the line of animal food, such as plenty of sour milk and buttermilk. In summer the animals should have access to green food, but should not be obliged to subsist on this exclusively. In winter they should have plenty of roots and vegetables, but not such as have been spoiled by keeping. Cabbage, beets, turnips, poptatoes, apples, onions, etc., sliced and mixed with dry food, alternately with slops or a liberal supply of sour milk. Steaming stories will begin in the November St. or cooking the food is by far preferable Nicholas. to giving it whole or dry, and is cer-

tainly less wasteful.

Wet Lands Waste Manure.—Wet lands waste the manure, by not allowing ready absorption, the valuable parts of the manure frequently pass off n vapor and are carried by the winds to enrich your neighbor's soil, who, by underdrainage, reaps the benefit of your labor as well as his own.

The Butter Talat.

In conversation with a dealer rewas on acount of a strange and peculiar taint. No observing dairyman need be told from whence it comes. Filth and filthy milkers, milkers who do not wash their hands before milking, who wet the teats, who do not brush off the cows' bags; filthy cows-cows that are compelled to lie down in their own droppings and are never cleaned off fithy stables stables that are improperly cleaned or not cleaned at all; all these things tend to make the milk taste and smell of manure. It was very charitable of the dealer to suggest that this taint was caused by something the cows had eaten, but had he ever seen the inside of some of the sables we had occasion to enter recently he would soon lay the blame where it justly belongs. Dairymen cannot ex-pec' to produce clean milk when they allow such a condition to exist. Why we have lately seen cows with their thighs and hips caked with manare-

edly not.-Ex. Good feeding should not be governed by the price of dairy products. Neither should the enthusiasm of the dairy. men fluctuate with the market. Constancy is needed in both cases.

which will semain there until it drops

off with the shedding hair. Is it possi-

ble for such methods to long coatinue

"What's the matter, Augustus? you approve of this outfit?"
"Taint fer me ter 'spress no 'pinion.
But I wants ter say dat ef wus comes
ter de wus, I's redy ter stick by de
fam'ly eben if I has ter take less

nected with hard times." "Yassir. But I didn't 'magine des Wen I wah livin' down souf I'se raised hul fam'lies ob pikerninnies dat ud tak' er coffee sack an' cut hol's foh dere arms an' mak' it pass fer co't vest an' breeches. But much ez I've hyurd 'bout dese hahd times, I nebber didn' spek ter see er sho nuff white gen'leman have ter go 'roun in jute clo's. Detroit Free Press.

Iowa farms for sale on crop payments. 10 per cent cash, balance 1/2 crop yearly until paid for. J. MUL HALL, Waukegan, Ill.

Kansas Has a Girl Blacksmith. For largest yield of perfect berries A Kansas girl of 17 not long ago won two favorable seasons are necessary the prize in an unusual contest in competition with two men. She had learned to turn a horseshoe in a blacksmith shop, and at an entertainment for the benefit of the church she matched herself against two of the most expert blacksmith's in the city. Three portable forges were placed on the stage, and each contestant was allowed a helper to blow the bellows.

Both men and the girl wore the leather aprons peculiar to their calling.

The men smiled indulgently at their girl rival as they waited for time to be called. but became anxious, then alarmed, and finally discomfitted, when she turned a perfect horseshoe before ture payment and the first season's the audience and judges in less than work is not done until they are carefour minutes. The curtain dropped on a pretty tableau of glowing forges and the smiling girl victor, who speedily appeared among her friends daintily For lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure

Bugs Rule the World. "It is an interesting fact," says a correspondent of the Boston Transcript, 10,000 species of insects in existence: and will anybody mention one of the injurious species that has been dimin-ished in numbers by efforts of human the moth which attacks our clothes. Where are they today? Just living at our expense, and suffering the loss of only a few individuals killed. We can't destroy them, we only defend ourselves feebly.

If the Baby is Cutting Teetm. Se sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Man Winslow's Soozning Synup for Children Teething

In the August issue of the Arena the editor contributes the following signifi cant anecdote concerning Whittier and Emerson: The two were taking a drive together when they passed a small, unpainted house by the roadside. "There," said Emerson, pointing out the house, "lives an old Calvanist, and she prays for me every day. I am glad she does. I pray for myself."
"Does she?" said Whittier. "What does thee pray for, friend Emerson." "Well, when I first open my eyes on the beautiful world, I thank God that I am alive and live so near Boston."

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Negro Esstorer. Free Strial bottle and treatise. Send to Dz. Kling, Si Arch St., Philadelphis, Pa.

It is very hard to go about with bullet and an ache in your head. Still harder is it when your doctor disbe-lieves the headache and bullet and shuts you up as a lunatic. This happened to a young Hamburg confeetioner, and for some years he lived in a lunatic asylum. Finally he signed a paper that the headache was a fancy and the bullet a mere idea, and that he had got them both out of his head. And now have come the remorseless X rays, which have disclosed the bullet in the man's skull. Ought he to be glad or sorry?-London World.

No cough so bad that Dr. Kay's Lung Balm will not cure it. See ad

There is a Boston society woman who cannot remember names, neither can her daughter. One day they met a Mrs. Howe, and afterward the daughter remarked: "Howe invented the sewing machine didn't he? Well, just think of machines and we will be sure to get her name." The two ladies went to tea a few days afterward, and Mrs. Howe was there. Up sailed the mother with her sweetest smile and exclaimed: "My dear Mrs. Singer, how delighted I am to see you again!" Soon afterward the daughter appeared, and, with equal charm of manner, said: "My

written by John Bennett, will be the leading serial for the new volume of St. Nicholas. It is called "Master Skylark," and will deal with the age. The great dramatist figures as one of the leading characters, although the hero and heroine are a boy and a girl. Another serial, "The Last Three Soldiers," by William H. Shel-ton, has a novel plot. It tells of three Union soldiers who became veritable castaways in the Confederacy. Both



Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many phys-VV transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all 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 bene-ficial effects, to note when you pur-chase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

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summer wear. The colored man who
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at it, turned away and heaved a tre
mendous sigh.

"What's the matter, Augustus? Don't and eyes, move them along over so lit-tle. Make a virtue of worn out seams by applying black feather stitching; and remember that a silk waist is good as long as the upper part of the sleave remains. Plastron, choker, lace, cuffs and careful mending make a new waist

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Mrs. Hendricks (proudly walking out of the sewing room)-"Well, Percy, how do you like my bloomers?" Mr. Hendricks-'Oh, they do very well, but dear me, how much older than usual they make you look."
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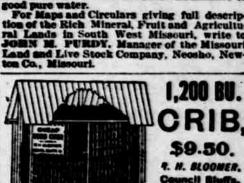
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