Discouraging.

"Well, how do you like farming? Has the hog cholera got in your pigweed patch yet?" asked the friend from the city.

Johnson, who had rented a farm to escape an epidemic of appendicitis that was raging in the city, extracted a sliver from his thumb and replied: "I can tell you that farming isn't the snap folks think. There's lots of work. A couple of weeks ago I wanted to set a hen. The hens were all laying and, not wishing to disturb them, I set a rooster. I've been working with him ever since. The bird is as faithless to his vows as a summer girl. But my worst stroke of luck was last week."

"What was it? Forgot to put quilts on your onion bed?"

"No, not that. You see, I had a colt that was in rather poor flesh. One of the neighbors told me to feed it plenty of corn in the ear. I did so and I'm afraid it is going to die. The poor animal has been deaf as a bat ever since."—Truth.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Ode to Napoleon.

When booms spring up like mushrooms in a night,
And to conventions warring bosses come,
Just let them keep this motto square in sight,
"The shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb."

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Fatherhood.

To be a husband and father is the crowning glory of manhood. All other relations, positions, pursuits, offices and honors are mere incidents and by plays subordinate to this great end.—Rev. Dr. Cherington.

Christ never sent anyone to anybody else who came to him for help.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

The Newest Thing.

"You say, then, that this material is the latest fashion?"

"The very latest, madam."

"But will it fade in the sun?"

"Why, it has been lying in the sun in the window for two years, and look how well it has stood!"—Boston Traveler.

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

Only 9 per cent. of amputations are fatal.

Regulate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Best Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

We have noticed that lawyers have very little respect for the law.

$100 To Any Man.

WILL PAY $100 FOR ANY CASE

Of Weakness in Men They Treat and Fail to Cure.

An Omaha Company places for the first time before the public a MAGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of Lost Vitality, Nervous and Sexual Weakness, and Restoration of Life Force in old and young men. No worn-out French remedy; contains no Phosphorous or other harmful drugs. It is a WONDERFUL TREATMENT—magical in its effects—positive in its cure. All readers, who are suffering from a weakness that blights their life, causing that mental and physical suffering peculiar to Lost Manhood, should write to the STATE MEDICAL COMPANY, Omaha, Neb., and they will send you absolutely FREE, a valuable paper on these diseases, and positive proofs of their truly MAGICAL TREATMENT. Thousands of men, who have lost all hope of a cure, are being restored by them to a perfect condition.

This MAGICAL TREATMENT may be taken at home under their directions, or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go there for treatment, if they fail to cure. They are perfectly reliable; have no Free Prescriptions, Free Cure, Free Sample, or C. O. D. fake. They have $250,000 capital, and guarantee to cure every case they treat or refund every dollar; or their charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid to them when a cure is effected. Write them today.

TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND

SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.

R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

IT'S DANGEROUS

To buy SCALES, guaranteed "AS GOOD AS" FAIRBANKS", for less money; they can't be made. Don't buy, unless you get the best. A cheap Scale is the most expensive investment you can make; it is unreliable, and means that sooner or later you must buy again. Buy only a genuine, latest improved FAIRBANKS' which will last you a lifetime, and prove the cheapest in the end. No one can then dispute your weights. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 1102 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb. (Old Scales Repaired.)

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

OPIUM MORPHINE and WHISKY HABITS. HOME CURE. Book FREE. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Leibrite Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

CAMPFIRE SKETCHES.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE VETERANS.

Doping the Army Mules—Mother Bickerdyke Honored—Kansas Soldiers Pay Homage to the Great Army Muse—Our Grand Old Ship.

The Flight of the "Constitution."

THE sky in the south
was unclouded,
the sea was like
grass
That glitters green
although shrouded in ice clear as
glass.
The pennants and
topsails hung
idly, awaiting the
breeze,
While Hull from the
quarter marked
widely the sweep
of the seas.

Behind him, like hawks that one second
repose ere they fall,
The ships of the English he reckoned, six
vessels in all.
They had followed him far down the
ocean, and now they were there;
But they, too, were left without motion,
were stranded for air.

Across the smooth sheen of the surface
no ripple made way;
To east the moon even showed her face,
so rare was the day.
And once in a while rang defiant Hull's
bellow, "twenty-four,"—
From the shattered stern windows the
giant grinned black to the core.

Cried Hull: "We are wasting our thunder, unhardie the gun!
What trick can we play them, I wonder,
what thing can be done?
We will tow with the current to nor'ward,
and give them a chase,
Come! Down with the boats and stand
forward! Each man to his place!"

They were off, and the hawse held securely; the towing seemed play,
And the frigate forged slowly but surely
ahead and away!
But the fleet of the foemen still followed
and hung like a hound,
And the foam of the sea curled and hollowed their oar-blades around.

The captains of England peered proudly,
and straightened in pride;
The captains of England laughed loudly,
and sang as they cried:
"Now woe to the ship Constitution, for
this day shall be
The day of her first retribution, her last
on the sea!"

They had no occasion for hurry, their net
was made fast,
Two short miles ahead lay their quarry;
they held her at last.
They thought that ere night should come
rolling, the sound of the surge
Would bury the foe and be tolling the
knell of his dirge!

"The wind we shall have ere it reach him,
for we are behind!
Though to Neptune he kneel and beseech
him, no help shall he find;"
And Broke smiled quite slowly at Dacres,
and Dacres at him:
"We have her, by all your broad acres,
unless she can swim!"

Yet night came and no wind was blowing,
and all of the night
The ships of the English were towing, and
held her in sight.
At noon there crept out of the distance
four frigates again!
And Hull prayed aloud for assistance; the
English were ten!

Then up sprang his oldest lieutenant and
cried: "We are saved!
We shall save every star in the pennant—
Each inch that has waved!
Splice cables and take out the kedges, and
see they are strong;
Drop them down to the lowest sea ledges!
We'll warp her along!"

Then swift the sea-anchors uplifting, they
bore them away,
But while the great frigate was drifting
to give the ropes play,
Broke came in his flag-ship, the Shannon,
by sixteen boats towed,
And the crash and confusion of cannon
rang out as they rowed!

Already new night was unfolding her
wings from the shore,
And the great Constitution was holding
her distance, and more,
And when the dear Dawn, rosy-fingered,
commenced to appear,
The crew cheered the foe where they lingered, three miles to the rear.

And ere the third daylight was passing,
and twilight began,
Dark clouds on the sea-line were massing,
and thin ripples ran.
The rain that arose whirled and hovered,
and fell like a pall
Till the ship Constitution was covered and
safe from them all.

With a smile on his lips that half-paled
them, Hull softly said: "Well!
We've outfought them, outtricked them,
outsailed them!" and slept where he
fell.
And see! when the clouds broke in sunder
the wind was still fair,
But they scanned the wide ocean in wonder; no English were there!

Oh, save us the old Constitution! What!
shall this day be
The day of her first retribution—her last
on the sea!
Preserve her with all great glory—she
still is sublime;
Forever she lives in our story, a landmark
of time!

—Thomas Tracy Bouve.

Doping the Army Mule.

From St. Louis Post Dispatch: A unique swindle of the government has recently been exposed by Dr. Ed Ferrell and further attempt in that direction prevented. Dr. Ferrell is a well-known St. Louis veterinarian, having taken up the large practice enjoyed by his father, when the latter was appointed inspector of horses and mules for the government, with headquarters at Chicago.

According to the young veterinarian's story a large contract for army mules was recently advertised, and, following the rules and regulations, was let to the lowest bidder. This man said he would furnish all mules wanted at $85 apiece.

"The first consignment was to arrive in East St. Louis," said Dr. Ed Ferrell, "and father appointed me to inspect them. When I looked at the papers and saw that $85 was the price per head I at once concluded something was amiss, for I knew a good mule cannot be purchased for less than $150. But the animals I examined seemed all right; they were sleek and lively, and apparently came up to the requirements. During the first half hour that I was inspecting I noticed that I was never permitted to examine a mule very closely. The animal itself objected and when one or two had nearly kicked my head off I began to suspect that some person was causing their deviltry. Then, finally, I caught sight of a man poking a mule with a sharp-pointed iron just as I stooped to examine a fetlock. This happened two or three times, and I tell you my life was in danger.

The next discovery I made was that of a man poking a 'hypo' into a mule. Then I called a halt, and ordered one of the drivers to take an animal far to one side, and not have anyone come near. For half an hour I examined that mule, and when I had finished I was ready for the contractor. We didn't exchange many words, but the result of what was said appeared the day following, when the man relinquished his contract."

"What was it you discovered?" the reporter for the Post-Dispatch asked.

"I discovered," replied Dr. Farrell, "that every one of those mules, and there were several hundred of them, was old enough to keel over and die of antiquity. But they had been undergoing treatment. For a month or more the beasts had been treated to hypodermic injections of a fluid especially prepared for the purpose, and which contained some arsenic. It caused them to be temporarily young again, filled them out and gave their coats a sleek appearance and made their eyes glisten.

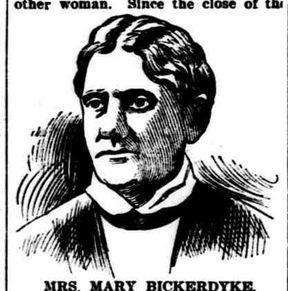
"I suspected the mules had been doped after I had examined that animal ten minutes, but I was puzzled when I opened the mouth, for the teeth indicated a 3-year-old. It was some time before I caught on, and when I did I marveled at the neatness of the work. Those teeth had not only been sawed to the right, but had been rounded with a file. Then again I was puzzled There are little black spots around the lower part of an old mule's teeth that are missing on more youthful animals. I looked for these and could not find them, but as I passed my finger over where they should be I felt slight indentations, and at once realized that nitric acid had been used to burn the marks away. That settled the business."

"Mother Bickerdyke" Honored.

Fully 200 old soldiers, their families and friends crowded into Bunker Hill, Kan., the other day to honor and pay their respects to that mother of all soldiers, Mrs. Bickerdyke. The Mother Bickerdyke day was originated by Commander Botkin as a token of the gratitude of the western soldier to an estimable woman.

Mother Bickerdyke, while 80 years of age, is remarkably vigorous and in good health. She delights to see the soldiers and cheer them in their old age. As each delegation came into the city they went to the home of Mother Bickerdyke and paid their respects. She received each one with a handshake and a cheering word.

Department Commander Botkin and staff, and Mrs. Griffiths, president of the W. R. C., and staff came in early this morning. The services were held in the morning in a large tent. Addresses were made by J. A. Dickson of Russell and William Russell of Bunker Hill. A hundred old veterans escorted Mother Bickerdyke to the afternoon celebration in a hack. Addresses were made by Commander Botkin, General Lewis Handback of Topeka and Colonel Thomas Jackson of Newton. Mother Bickerdyke was presented with a silver water service by the G. A. R. of Kansas in commemoration of her labors for the old soldiers of Kansas. Mrs. Bickerdyke was Mary Ann Ball, and she was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1817. She came from the old pilgrim stock, intermingled with the Knickerbockers. Her ancestors came from England almost a century before the great revolution, and it is from the Virginia Balls that Mrs. Bickerdyke is descended. After a course at Oberlin college, Miss Ball studied the methods of the nursing of that day in the hospitals of Cincinnati. After her marriage she removed to Galesburg, Ill. and the death of her husband left her to support two children. At the beginning of the civil war she offered her services to the sanitary commission at Chicago and, being accepted, was assigned to Cairo, Ill. She served all through the war, and her fame as a nurse spread throughout the armies of the north and the south. Many a brave soldier owes his life to her, and she is honored by the soldiers as is no other woman. Since the close of the



MRS. MARY BICKERDYKE.

war "Mother" Rickerdyke has lent her valuable aid to many charitable missions in the east and in the west. She has been a pension agent, and in that capacity she has seen that many a deserving soldier has got his rights. Of late years she has lived at Salina, Kan., closing the years of a well-spent life.

New American Hymn.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson has written a new American national hymn, with music by Charles Crozat Converse. The air is described as a broad and simple melody, with a strong harmonic effect and a distinctly religious vein, emphasized by the fact that its meter is the same as of the stately "Old Hundred." The words which appear below, tell their own story:

Sound forth again the nation's voice
To God, who ruled the ancient days
His power will make our hearts rejoice
Can we but trust our fathers' ways

The sea that girds our land with blue
The winds that make it wave with
wheat,
Are witnesses for ever true
That strength and freedom here
shall meet.

Strike down the foes of pride and
scorn;
Lead up the lowly; shield the pure
And be a noble nation born
To dare, to shelter, to endure.

United the people all shall find,
'Mid strife of votes, 'mid jar of
tongue,
The peace that gladdens all mankind,
The love that keeps us ever young.

Where'er our starry flag may wave,
Far as our nation's rule may span,
Let one firm purpose, true and brave,
Bind all to God, and man with man.

The British Army.

In the course of an article in Harper's Weekly on the British army, Mr. Poultney Bigelow says:

The English officer, man for man, is better stuff for leadership than the average German—though this seems to contradict what I have already said. The young Englishman who is brought up to every manner of reckless outdoor sport enters the army with natural capacity for leadership. He can ride, shoot, and, if necessary, use his fists better than any man in his company or regiment, and the private in the ranks respects his officer as an honorable sport-loving gentleman, whether he be in or out of uniform. No army, not even our own, can produce a larger proportion of enterprising young officers ready to volunteer for any dangerous service anywhere, nor can any corps of officers produce men who have achieved greater distinction in leading small outfits successfully. But the German officer is superior in being one of a vast machine, all the parts of which, from the top to the bottom, work so smoothly that at any given moment the whole resources of the people are concentrated in one military effort. The army of England, on the contrary, is officered so unequally, is recruited so precariously, and the whole is administered with so little coherence, that the result of a great European war would be watched with grave apprehension by those who expect English troops to play a leading part. Physical pluck and chivalrous self-sacrifice are magnificent things in a soldier, and achieve wonders in our Indians wars on the frontier, as they do in the hundreds of little British expeditions among natives. But nowadays wars are decided, not by skirmishes so much as by the use of huge military machinery in the hands of organizing experts like Moltke.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Kaffir Corn in Indiana.

LETTERS of inquiry, received at the experiment station, indicate that many Indiana farmers are becoming interested in kaffir corn. This forage plant has been grown experimentally for a number of years in many parts of the country, but without attracting much notice. Recently it has sprung into some prominence as a forage plant for the semi-arid portions of the country, and astonishing claims are made for it in certain newspaper articles which are attracting wide attention. Kaffir corn is one of the many non-saccharine varieties of sorghum. In common with other sorghums, both sweet and non-saccharine, kaffir corn appears to succeed quite well in climates too dry for the best development of Indian corn. While kaffir corn may well claim the attention of farmers living in very dry climates, it is at least an open question, whether it can prove advantageous to the farmers of Indiana. It should be borne in mind that the sorghums are recommended as forage plants for the drier climates in which Indian corn cannot thrive. Where Indian corn grows to perfection, as it does in all portions of Indiana, it would be extremely unwise to neglect it for any of the sorghums which have thus far shown no special adaptation to this section. Although the kaffir corn and other sorghums have shown no superior merit in previous trials at this experiment station, the former will be more thoroughly tested here the coming season. Farmers having very dry, warm soils, will do well to grow small areas of kaffir corn along side the common field corn for comparison. Those who intend trying kaffir corn, should remember that it is said to be very sensitive to cold, especially when germinating. The ground may be prepared at the same time and in the same manner as for common field corn, but the planting of the kaffir corn should be delayed until late in May or early in June. Meanwhile, the prepared ground should be cultivated from time to time as weeds appear, so that it will be cleared of weeds before the seed is planted. Put into clean ground thus late, the seed will germinate more promptly, and the early growth which is slow at best, will be more vigorous than if planted early and the subsequent labor of cultivation will be considerably reduced. If much seed is desired, plant the same as sweet sorghum. If sorghum hay is desired, it is recommended that one bushel of seed be sown broadcast, or three pecks to the acre in drills. At the Kansas experiment station the red kaffir corn yields more grain and fodder than the white variety, and is considered superior to the latter.—W. C. Latta, Indiana Experiment Station.

Peach Yellows and Peach Rosette.

Missouri Experiment Station: The recent discovery by the Experiment Station of outbreaks of Peach Rosette in two localities of the leading peach section of the state, has prompted the station to issue for free distribution among the peach growers an illustrated pamphlet fully describing this disease and also Peach Yellows, and giving suggestions for the suppression of these diseases. They are by far the most destructive diseases known among peaches. In some states the peach orchards, over large areas, have become so generally diseased that peach growing cannot profitably be carried on there. The symptoms of Yellows are premature ripening of the fruit, which is unnaturally blotched or clouded with red, and which is usually insipid or bitter; a general falling off in vigor of the tree, small, cup-shaped leaves, a failure of many of the winter buds to start in spring, the presence of sprouts and tufts of leaves in the body of the tree, in early autumn, and sometimes a yellowish, sickly color of the leaves, from which the disease takes its name. Any or all of the above symptoms may occur, but the premature ripening of the fruit is usually the most prominent. A tree once attacked by "Yellows" is sure to die sooner or later, generally within from three to five years. The "Rosette" usually attacks the tree in the spring, or in early summer. It is characterized by tufts or rosettes of leaves, which usually form at the ends of the newer wood, then along the trunk and main branches. The tree becomes weaker and the leaves fewer, until when the tree dies, the last leaves are usually those that form in numerous tufts along the trunk. The "Rosette" kills the tree in a single season. Both the "Yellows" and "Rosette" are slowly, but surely spreading westward. A few trees of the "Rosette" have been found in Missouri peach orchards and destroyed this season. The only safeguard against the spread of these diseases is to dig up and burn all trees that are known to be infected, and this should be promptly done wherever the diseases occur. Careful attention to this matter now will save immense losses.

Wisdom for Sheep Breeders.

Dr. Galen Wilson, the noted writer and sheep breeder, was recently applied to by a new beginner in the sheep business for advice. The inquiry and reply which are interesting and instructive, are reproduced from Wool Markets and Sheep, as follows: "I have lately engaged in the sheep business. Have seven head of yearling ewes and three lambs, and will soon get two ewes and three lambs more, the latter registered Shropshires. The ones I now have are infested with ticks. Can I exterminate the ticks, and how? Will the ticks get a start in the pasture and trouble in after years if I turn to pasture before I get rid of them? These are the first sheep I ever owned, and I will be pleased to have you give an article telling how to run my flock to a success. The seven ewes I now have are grade Shropshires, as are their lambs. I want to accumulate a flock of 50 to 100 head, finally all to be pure-bloods. How can I manage them to secure the most profit?" Making inquiries to get a right start is an earnest that you love sheep and a guarantee of success. To get rid of ticks when you sheer the ewes in the spring, dip both ewes and lambs in any of the dips on the market. It pays well to dip all sheep, both spring and fall. Ticks will not infest a pasture field. They are unlike the scab insect about that, and several species of the internal parasites. You have selected your breed; now use none but pure-bred Shropshire rams, and change every season for rams not of family relationship. I think sheep more sensitive to bad effects of inbreeding than any other domestic animals. I saw a flock that had been bred in-and-in for four seasons and about half of the last crop of lambs were idiots. Observe these rules a few years and all of your flock will be strong and vigorous pure-bloods. You have sheep of English blood and for best success you should give them English care. If you do not they will deteriorate. This care means good pasturage in summer, and cultivated succulence, like rape, for droughty weather in late summer and fall. There is no doubt but that rape is a valuable addition to fodder paints for sheep in this country. For winter feed clover hay is best; but as sheep like a variety, some other kind of hay, corn fodder and straw may be alternated with it. Some kind of succulent feed in winter is almost a necessity for the English breeds; and it is better for all other breeds than dry feeds alone. For succulence, either corn silage, beats or turnips will answer; but preferably all three, for variety. A very little grain of any kind is fed in winter. Sheep should have access to salt every day in the year. Salt is a great worm preventative, and goes far as a remedy. Never pasture sheep on low wet ground, nor where they can get stagnant water to drink. Their drinking water to be pure, and so situated that they can get it without wetting their feet. They are about as afraid of this as they are of a dog. Who ever saw sheep wade into water to drink, as other animals do? Wet feet tends to cause hoof-ail in sheep and they know it instinctively and avoid stepping into water when possible. Sheep of English blood should be housed from very cold weather and from all severe storms. Their wool is not greasy to aid in shedding rain, their fleece wets through easily, and with this wet, they must feel like a man with a wet overcoat on. Male lambs are to be castrated when two or three days of age. They feel it less then than later. A few days after this their tails can be amputated. If both are done at the same time the shock is greater. Now that you are commencing the business, I trust you will resolve to have your flock tame and docile. Have them as the Holy Writ says: "My sheep know my voice and they follow me." Nothing is said in the Bible about driving sheep; yet in this country, as in no other, it is nearly all "drive, drive." It is the nature of sheep to follow. Driving worries them, and worried sheep lose flesh. The greatest proof of a person being a qualified shepherd is, that his sheep heed his voice and follow him. This is easily accomplished. Bring up a cosset lamb or two; or teach two or three to drink milk when running with their dams.

Cultivation of Orchards.

If orchards are to be profitable, they must receive as good care as other crops.

Good tillage increases the available food supply of the soil; it also conserves its moisture.

Trees should be made to send their roots deep into the soil, in order to fortify themselves against drought. This is done by draining the soil and by plowing the orchard rather deep.

This deep plowing should begin the very year the trees are set and it should be continued every spring until the habit of the tree is established.

Moisture is retained in the upper soil by very frequent but shallow tillage, by means of which the surface of the land becomes a mulch for the soil beneath.

Tillage should be begun just as soon as the ground is dry enough in spring.

This tillage should be repeated as often as once in ten days through growing season—from spring until July or August.

Tillage should not exist for the purpose of killing weeds.

Late cultivation may be injurious by inducing a late growth. At all events it can be of small utility when the tree begins to mature and rains become frequent. This season of respite gives the grower the opportunity of raising a green manure, and of adding fertility to his land at trifling expense and with no harm to his trees.

Fall plowing may be advisable for farm crops, but not for orchards.

Only cultivated crops should be allowed in orchards early in the season. Grain and hay should never be grown.

In general, level culture is best. The modern cultivators and harrows make such cultivation easy.

Trees, especially apples, are often trained too high, because of difficulty of working close; but modern tools permit the heads to be made low.

Harnesses with no projecting hames nor metal turrets should be used in bearing orchards. Those requiring no whiffletrees are also useful.

Potash is the chief fertilizer for fruit trees, particularly after bearing.

Potash may be had in wood ashes, and muriate of potash. An annual application of potash should be made upon bearing orchards. Of the muriate from 500 to 700 pounds to the acre.

Barn manures can be used with good results, particularly on old orchards.

Cultivation may be stopped late in the season, and a crop can then be sown upon the land. This crop may serve as a cover or protection to the soil, and as a green manure.—Prof. L. H. Bailey in Stark Bros.' Orchard Bulletin.

Growing Blackberries.

In a soil reclaimed for timber and affording sufficient moisture, viz: not subject to drought, blackberries will do well. Most people plant them too close in the beginning and they do not grow. Rows six feet apart are none too wide. If the ground cannot be spared one may for a year or two cultivate corn, or better, potatoes or bush beans between the rows. The greatest drawback is the red rust, which should on no account be permitted to get a foothold. These red-tinged plants grow very rapidly, but are easily pulled up. Every bit of rust must be burned as soon as seen. Of course, very dry weather just before or in fruiting will be disastrous. When the plants are well up cultivation should be by horse or hand hoe. As soon as possible after the plants are well started a good mulch of wet straw should be applied. This, when done properly, need not hinder the growth of potatoes for a year or two. Subsequently the bushes will have to be cut back severally to admit of horse cultivation.

Saving the Cents.—Many of our Maine farmers are engaged in dairying. Prices for dairy goods rule low, without much prospect that they will be higher in the very immediate future. Hence, it should not be forgotten, that the profits of dairying are made up of the small daily savings of the difference between the cost of production and value of the milk and butter. A saving of 10 cents per day in a herd of fifty cows amounts to $5; in a month to $150.—Lewiston Journal.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Proper and Advantageous Way to Sell Farm Products.

The independent shippers of grain to Chicago begin to realize that they have a common obstacle to surmount. The professional grain shippers over a dozen big states tributary to Chicago number an army. Many of them have grown rich from the farmers' wagons by a 25 years' stay at their stations. Some of them have private banks, some have bought farms, all are prosperous. This house has not a word against these people. It is not doing business with them. It is doing business with an army of farmers. It has given producers the best practical help since the railroads made the big central markets possible. If 10,000 farmers have discovered that they have no further use for 1,000 country grain buyers, they have a perfect right to go past them, fill their own cars, and ship their own grain. Many years ago farmers discovered that the old reaper and the old double shovel one-horse corn cultivator were too slow. They left them in the fence corners and bought improved machinery. The manufacturers did not kick. They met the demand with self-binders and riding sulky plows. The world has grown tired of many old things. The farming world is getting tired of paying others to do what it can do itself. If farmers wish to desert the local shippers (who may have been needed 40 years ago), no amount of muleishness on the part of the shippers can stop them. Grain shippers have an organ to keep up their courage. Their publication has again filled its columns with abuse of the farmers' commission house. It is a case of sore toe. They howl because they are hurt.

The farmers understand this sort of warfare made on the house which has put them in touch with Chicago. Their letters to us show that they believe this fact, viz., that if there is enough in grain shipments to fight for, the farmers want that margin. All that is now needed to spread direct shipments is some well-developed opposition. Farmers are in a frame of mind to do about as they please this year. We welcome any fair and honorable attention from the paid organ of grain shippers, and will see that its attacks are well spread before independent shippers and independent thinkers in a thousand farming communities. We have assurances that our efforts in behalf of farmers will be fully appreciated and reciprocated. Any man or any house may be glad of a fair criticism from the enemy with such an army at his back, but unjust, malignant attacks, made with the intention of villifying and injuring us, are different. Farmers never were in better temper to demand their full rights and full profits for their labor than they are to-day.—H. H. Carr.

Ratio of Sickness.

The ratio of sickness rises and falls regularly with death rate in all countries, as shown by Dr. Farr and Mr. Edmonds at the London congress of 1860, when the following rule was established: Of 1,000 persons, aged 30, it is probable 10 will die in the year, in which case there will be 20 of that age sick throughout the year, and 10 invalids. Of 1,000 persons, aged 75, it is probable that 100 will die in the year, in which case the sick and invalids of that age will be 300 throughout the year. For every 100 deaths let there be hospital beds for 200 sick, and infirmaries for 100 invalids.

The success of an educational institution is indicated in no small degree by the numbers who give it their patronage from year to year. A consultation of the record books of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., reveals a student membership of something like 60,000 since its found ng, with a present attendance of from 1,500 to 2,000 annually. This evidence, when taken in connection with the careful work done at the Conservatory, is convincing proof of the efficiency of the school and makes it little wonder that its reputation is world-wide.

Apples Will Produce Lovely Skin.

"The secret of a bad complexion," said a well-known physician recently, "is a bad digestion and we generally trace that to a bad liver. One of the best remedies for a sluggish liver is cheap and pleasant. Dieting is the secret of the cure. The best liver regulator for persons of sedentary habits—and those are the ones whose complexions are muddy—is to be found in apples eaten baked if they are not well digested when eaten raw."—Exchange.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

For a Son's Memory.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow, the mother of the well-known New Yorker, Robert Center, who was killed while riding a bicycle on the Western boulevard in New York, some months ago, has given his entire estate, valued at $150,000, to endow in his memory a fund for instruction at Columbia College.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most interesting study and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable, they send what they advertise.

Bismarck Cards.

A New York printer, who has struck off several thousand Bismarck cards, has disposed of more than 6,000, some for parties in Texas, and from the United States between 25,000 and 30,000 congratulatory postals will be sent to Prince Bismarck. The cards of United States origin go for 2 cents.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Fare and Stare.

Blazley—"I was coming downtown in a car this morning and the conductor came along and looked at me as if I hadn't paid my fare." Bizley—"What did you do?" Blazley—"I looked at him as if I had."—Roxbury Gazette.

Dr. Kay's Renovator builds up the nervous system and worn-out tissue, renovates the whole system and makes the weak strong. See advt.

Poor, Indeed.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"The gas is very poor tonight." Mr. Crimsonbeak (sniffing)—"Yes; it seems to have only a bad scent."—Yonkers Statesman.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, LTD., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A man who laughs at his own joke usually tells a poor story.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Every man is secretly proud if his beard is stiff and hard to cut.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

The smallest humming bird weighs twenty grains.

CARNOT MEMORIAL CHAMBER.

Widow of France's Martyred President Now Has It Completed.

Mme. Carnot has now completed the memorial chamber dedicated to her martyred husband, and means that it shall be used as a private chapel. The room contains some praying chairs, President Carnot's desk and inkstand, and the souvenirs to which he was attached. On the walls hang the ribbons that tied the wreaths that appeared at his funeral, with the inscriptions turned to view, and the different silver wreaths sent from Russia are placed on easels. Albums filled with the letters of condolence and telegrams received from all the great ones on earth, and photographs of every description relating to the visit to Lyons and to the funeral are disposed in cases especially made for them. At Mme. Carnot's death these family treasures become her son's, but after that they will be given to the state, if then the state is republican and cares to remember the tragic assassination of its president well enough to receive their charge. The age changes so rapidly that one can not predict, even in a matter closely allied to the nation's welfare.

Confinement and Hard Work

Indoors, particularly in a sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary workers are far too weary after office hours to take much needful rest in the open air, they often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certain and agreeable than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and rheumatic ailments.

English as Sometimes Written.

Sol Miller offers the following sentence for school teachers to dissect, and is willing to bet a quart of molasses that some of them will find nothing wrong in it: A widow woman who was always noted for truth and veracity, and who had recently celebrated her centennial anniversary, died of pneumonia fever, Friday evening at 9 o'clock p. m., and her funeral obsequies were numerously attended by many people.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Betz, 429 8th Ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

Only one bootblack in a hundred is able to put 5 cents' worth of shine on your shoes.

FARRELL'S BAKING POWDER IS The best, at half the price; all grocers will refund your money if you are not satisfied.

Of the 136,000 persons in Johannesburg 50,907 are Europeans.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets. Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Wild birds do not sing more than ten weeks in the year.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

MAMMOTH FENCE WEAVING SPINNER. For next 30 days we will sell this machine for $1. to advertise same. Weave your fence for 14c. per rod. COMPLETE OUTFIT. AMERICAN TRUSS FENCE CO., TREMONT, ILL.

$12 TO $35 Per WEEK Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to the business. Spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts. J. L. GIFFORD, 11th & Main Sts., Richmond, Va.

WE PAY CASH each WEEK to men all over U. S. to sell Stark Trees—cheapest best. Outfit Free—takes no money to TRY the work. Also want CLUB MANAGERS to get their trees free. Drop us postal: name references. Stark Nursery, Louisiana Mo., or Rockport, Ill.

FREMONT PAID on orders of 2000 sq. ft. of Roofing or Wall and Ceiling Manilla. Write for samples and prices. The Fay Manilla Roofing Company, Camden, N. J.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

W. N. U. OMAHA. No. 35.—1897.

When writing to advertisers, kindly mention this paper.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CAS