MERIT MEANS MONEY MADE.

You cannot advertise money out of people's pockets all the time; you may do it now and then, but if you don't give them something of absolute merit in return, advertising will never prove successful. The kind of advertising that pays is advertising a good thing. As it has the merit people will use it again and again. Never has it been better illustrated than in the great success of Cascarets, candy cathartic, that we have been lately advertising in this paper. All druggists call Cascarets repeaters, that is, people buy them, like them, and buy them again and recommend them to their friends. Cascarets are guaranteed to cure constipation or money refunded, and are a delightful laxative and liver stimulant; the best medicine ever made. We recommend all our readers to try them.

Gold in the Ocean.

Prof. Liversidge of the Sydney (Australia) university has made chemical experiments which, he says, show that there are over 100,000,000 tons of gold dissolved in the ocean water of the world, if the rate of one grain per ton, which be found on the Australian coast, holds everywhere.—New York Tribune.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Everything Harmonious.

De Witte—"How in the world did you happen to get married?"

Mrs. Black-Jones—"By a phenomenal combination of circumstances. He and I, and his family and my family, were willing."—Truth.

Cheap Tickets

Via the Omaha & St. Louis R. R. and Wabash R. R. St. Louis, one way, $9.15, round trip, $15.35. On sale every Tuesdays and Thursdays. St. Louis: Round trip October 3d to 8th, $11.50. Homeseekers' Excursions. South: September 21, October 5 and 19. One fare the round trip, plus $2. Springfield, Ill.: Round trip, $13.25; on sale September 18, 19, 20. For tickets and further information call at 1415 Farnam St. (Paxton Hotel Block), Omaha, or write G. N. Clayton, Omaha, Neb.

Leave No Trace.

In the dominions of the British empire alone, some 8,000 individuals vanish every year without leaving any trace.

Rugs Made From Your Old Carpets.

Latest improved, new method of making reversible rugs from your old carpets or Ingrain carpets, with border all around. Send for circular and prices to S. Kross, 641 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Evening Up.

Barber—This is a bad quarter, sir.

Customer—That's all right. I had a bad shave.—Yale Record.

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.

He is very unfortunate that has no trouble.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c

Knowledge will grow until the last scholar is dead.

Nervous Weak Tired. Thousands are in this condition.

They are despondent and gloomy, cannot sleep, have no appetite, no energy, no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon brings help to such people. It gives them pure, rich blood, cures nervousness, creates an appetite, tones and strengthens the stomach and imparts new life and increased vigor to all the organs of the body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

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

does for the hair just what its name says it does—it renews it. Fading, falling, thin locks are stimulated to look fresh and new by its use; nature does the rest.

SCALES

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.)

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. $1.00

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.

WILL IT BE BOY OR GIRL. We can tell. Send 2c stamp for question blank. Address Wisconsin Medical Institute, Burlington, Wis.

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.

FREIGHT PAID on all orders of 200 sq. ft. of Roofing or Wall and Ceiling Manilla. Write for samples and prices. The Par Manilla Roofing Company, Camden, N. J.

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

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

A PROTEST IS FILED.

OBJECTION TO THE USE OF SILVER REPUBLICAN.

Hon. J. R. Webster of Lincoln Makes the Complaint on the Ground that It is the Use of an Old Party Name—Silver Republicans but an Offshoot of the Party.

A Republican Files Protest.

John R. Webster of Lincoln filed a protest last week against the use of the party name "silver republican" on the official ballot. The protest was filed with Secretary of State Porter who will fix a date for a hearing after he has consulted the attorney-general in relation to a method of procedure. The protest is filed by Mr. Webster as an elector. He objects to the use of the name "silver republican" because it is the adoption of an old party name; because it is calculated to confuse voters, and because the party attempting to use it is but a faction of the republican party and by the statutes of the state is prohibited from using the name "republican." The protest in full follows:

"Whereas, A political party designating itself as the 'silver republican party' has filed a certificate of its nominations by its said convention in the office of the secretary of state, certifying that said party did at said convention nominate John J. Sullivan for the office of judge of the supreme court for the state of Nebraska, and George F. Kenower and E. von Forrell for the office of regents of the university of Nebraska, now, therefore, I, Joseph R. Webster, an elector and member of the republican party, and a resident and citizen of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, hereby protest and object against the use of the term 'republican' by said party and hereby protest and object to the use of the term 'silver republican party' as a party name, and protest and object against designating the nominations of said party on the ticket as 'silver republicans' and protest and object against the placing on said ticket of the words 'silver republicans' and protest and object to the secretary of state certifying to the several county clerks of the state of Nebraska said nominations under the name and style of 'silver republican.'

"Said Joseph R. Webster objects to the use and designation of the name 'silver republican' on the said ticket for the reasons:

"First: That it is the adoption and use of an old party name, to wit, 'the republican party' which party is known as a national political organization, which has been in existence for more than forty years and which is a party organization in the state of Nebraska, and throughout the United States and has a place in history under the name of the 'republican party.' That the use of the name 'silver republican' on the said ticket over the said nominations is calculated to mislead and confuse the voters and electors of the state and is in violation of the letter, spirit and intent of the statute.

"Second: That said Joseph R. Webster further objecting and protesting says that the 'republican party' of the state of Nebraska met in convention on the 26th day of August, 1897, and adopted a party emblem and made nominations for the said offices and a certificate of the party device and emblem, and of the said nominations made by the said 'republican party' of the state of Nebraska at said convention have been duly filed by the proper officers with the secretary of state of Nebraska, and no objection to the same has been filed and the said party name and emblem of the 'republican party' are entitled to a place, and will be placed upon the ticket by the secretary of state.

"Third: Said Joseph R. Webster protests and objects for the further reason that the said party styling itself as 'silver republican' is but a faction and off-shoot of the said 'republican party' and by the statutes of Nebraska is prohibited from using or adopting the old party name 'republican' of which the said 'silver republican' is a faction and off-shoot, the members and organization of which are not in accord with the principles of and do not and did not at the late general national or state election support the platform of principles adopted by the 'republican party' or support the nominees thereof, but opposed and endeavored to defeat the same, and aided their adversaries in so doing."

Mexican Price for Wheat.

Detroit Journal: Misfortunes never come singly. Mr. Bryan has hardly had time to flounder through an explanation of the simultaneous rise of wheat and fall of silver when another perplexing situation has arisen to annoy him. When the Nebraskan was making his memorable campaign for cheap money last fall, it will be remembered that one of his stock arguments was the assertion that the low prices of farm products was directly traceable to the gold standard. Based upon this assertion, he drew the conclusion that the free coinage of silver, by largely increasing the amount of money in circulation, would effect a corresponding increase in whatever the farmer had to sell. In proof of this contention he was accustomed to point to Mexico, as tangible evidence of the value of cheap money to the producing classes.

It may be unkind of the Mexicans to strike a man when he is down, but the facts appear to indicate that they have dealt the boy orator a body blow when he was hardly in condition to receive such a shock. In a dispatch from the City of Mexico yesterday, it is said that wheat is selling in some parts of the republic at prices equal to 50 or 60 cents in gold. American farmers who are receiving from 95 cents to $1 a bushel for their wheat will probably find it difficult to reconcile Bryan's flimsy argument with the cold facts.

Wild Guesswork of Popocrats.

Kansas City Star: There seems to be a serious disagreement among the silver men as to what the price of wheat ought to be. Bland says, "under a good government wheat would be worth $1.75 instead of a dollar." Ex-Congressman Towne says wheat ought to be selling for $2.50, and Altgeld declares that $1.50 would be the price if this country had free silver coinage. They merely made an off-hand guess, whereas there is some logic underlying Towne's figures. With silver and gold at the present commercial ratio dollar wheat, measured by the gold standard, is equivalent to $2.50 in free coinage dollars, and that is the price, plus freight charges and import duty, for which wheat sells today in Mexico. So the logical slogan for Mr. Bryan's followers today is "free silver and $2.50 wheat."

The Fused Triplets.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The democratic party in Nebraska hardly knows whether it is standing on its head or on its feet. It is triplets, and there is much noise in the land.

Globe Democrat: A change of 7,000 votes in Nebraska will give the state to the republicans. There should be more than that number of voters who are tired of exploded fallacies.

Buffalo Express: As Mr. Bryan is preparing to make the fight in Nebraska this year on the silver issue, his challenge should be accepted by the republicans and the best oratorical talent of the party in the country should be employed to beat him on his own ground. Two months of hard campaigning would probably end forever the career of the late national candidate in Nebraska.

New York Mail and Express: The republican party, supported by the sound money democrats, should be able to defeat this combination of populistic democratic forces in Nebraska. Business conditions and political events have discredited the issue upon which Mr. Bryan carried the state last fall and his fight this year is inspired not by any vital public question, but by a desperate realization that his defeat now will render him an impossible candidate for the presidency in 1900.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The Nebraska populist convention adopted one resolution expressing thankfulness to Providence "rather than to any man for the measure of prosperity with which our state has been blessed, and we attribute the rise in wheat to foreign scarcity rather than suppose it to be the result of dear sugar or an increased tariff on straw." It is something for populistst to admit the existence of a measure of prosperity from any cause whatever outside of populist government. Altogether, then, the resolution exhibits populist platform improvement, both in temper and wit.

None So Blind.

Wallace Tug: If there is a man in the country who will not admit that prosperity has returned, he is a hopeless case. If he lives a hundred years he will always be found damning the government and the plutocrats and registering a demand for the initiative and referendum. Prosperity has come to us as a nation, but many an honest and hard working man does not share in it. Sickness, drouth, storms, grasshoppers, catworms, etc., will always find victims; others will never prosper, because they're not built that way. But as a nation we're all right again, and the man who cannot see it is hopelessly or wilfully blind.

Repent and Be Saved.

Lousville Courier-Journal: As a democrat, we appeal to democrats to come out from the body of death which envelops them in the camp of Bryanism and to march with us upon the broad open highway of democracy. As a democrat, we appeal once again to summon to mind and heart the courage of conviction and to stand as of old a wall of conservative democracy against the follies and passions of those extreme and unsound men who wear the mask of democracy only the better to serve the purpose of fanaticism and self.

Blow Hot and Cold.

Ord Times: The without-the-aid-or-consent people claim now that prices are getting too high for the poor laboring people. Last fall prices were too low for the poor farmer. When prices are low they are anxious to die for the farmer and put the price up, and the next week when the price has come up, they begin to be friends with the city consumer and want the price down. Now if they will explain how to have high prices for one and low prices for the other at the same time, there would be some sense in their talk.

Not a Democrat.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Mr. Bryan deplores the fact that the New York popocrats refuse to say anything about silver in the present campaign. In this Mr. Bryan and his national committee chairman, Mr. Jones, are at loggerheads, Mr. Jones having advised the course which Mr. Bryan deprecates. This, however, is only one of the differences between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones was long a good democrat; Mr. Bryan has always been more of a populist than a democrat, and more of a Bryanite than anything.

Time to Cut Loose.

Weeping Water Republican: Judge Sullivan said the next day after he had received the nomination for supreme judge that he thought the high prices for farm products would injure him to some extent in the campaign, but not enough to prevent his election. May the good Lord deliver us from a party that thrives on the adversity of the people. Is it not about time for honest men to cut loose from parties holding theories that require calamity to the people in order to secure party success?

If It Should Rain.

South Sioux City Record: Our free silver friends hate to admit that times are picking up under a republican administration, but it keeps them busy getting out of the way of prosperity. No matter how unwilling they are it is bound to be thrust upon them, and the Record advises every one of them to hold fast to as much as he can. If the unexpected should happen and the democrats secure control three years hence, they will need all they can get.

A Dire Extremity.

Boston Journal: Those who are inclined to cast harsh reflections upon Mr. Bryan because he traveled on passes which implies that he represented papers with which he had no connection, should pause a moment and consider his means of support. He is an office-seeker without an office, and a lawyer without clients. The lecturing business has been ruined by the wheat crop, and the misguided, over advertised man has a family. What if he did stretch a point to get a pass?

A Smooth Scheme.

Elk Creek Herald: The populists did not do a thing but sell their body, and souls to W. J. Bryan and the crippled wing of the democratic party at the triangular state convention at Lincoln. It was another one of Bryan's smooth schemes and the pops are now black and blue from kicking themselves over being duped so easily by their idol. After all the scheming it took exactly twenty seven hours to select a candidate.

Bitter Pill for Pops.

South Omaha Sun: The fact is daily becoming more apparent to the populists that they were buncoed in the recent three-cornered state convention deal. They went there to have one of their kind put up for them to vote for, but they have got to swallow the pill of voting for one who in no way represents them. They are to furnish most of the votes and the other fellows are to get what there is in it.

The Con Man Among Farmers.

Springfield Republican: The silver republican Charles A. Towne of Minnesota is telling his democratic audiences in Iowa that under silver remonitization the American farmers would today be getting $2.50 instead of less than $1. This would mean flour at over $15 a barrel. How that would draw the wage laborer of the country to the radical party.

Why She Kept It Quiet.

Husband—Say, you didn't say anything to any one about what I was telling you night before last. That's a secret.

Wife—A secret?

Husband—Yes, a secret.

Wife—I didn't know it was a secret.

Husband—Have you told any body?

Wife—No, of course not. I didn't know it was a secret.—Texas Siftings.

Wealth of Nations.

The richest civilized people are the English, with $1,266 per capita. France follows with $1,102, while the United States have $1,029, while by the sale of their lands to the government some of the Indian tribes are worth from $5,000 to $10,000 per capita.

Her Standing Unimpaired.

Lillie—Why did you speak to that horrid fellow in the street car? Weren't you afraid it would affect your standing?

Millie—Not a bit; he never offered a girl a seat in his life.—Kate Field's Washington.

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.

Burning Over Old Strawberry Beds.

I NOTICE in your issue of July Mr. Brinkley's inquiry in relation to the burning off of old strawberry beds, writes J. H. Hale in Strawberry Culturist. I am not much of a believer in old strawberry beds, still I know that under certain conditions they are fairly profitable, for on old beds the fruit ripens a week or so earlier than the same varieties in new beds. In years past I had a considerable experience in burning over old beds, but it has nearly always been within two or three weeks after the fruiting season, when I have a mowing machine go over and cut down berry plants, weeds, grass, and everything quite close to the ground and then in a few days after all were thoroughly dried and there was a good fair wind blowing I have started fires on the windward side and burned the field over rapidly; this killed all fungus diseases, insects, weed seeds, etc., and injures but few of the plants, although occasionally where the roughage is a little heavy it may make too hot a fire and hurt a few crowns. If this burning over can be done just before a rain storm I have found the plants start new leaves very rapidly. I have some times after the burning run a smoothing harrow over the entire field to loosen up the ground a little; this tears out a few plants, but does no harm to matted beds; it is sometimes advisable after the harrowing to run a cultivator over between the rows and loosen up the ground, which helps to stimulate a new growth more rapidly. What effect mowing off the tops and burning the field later in the season would do I am not sure, but the fruit crowns will be forming late in August and early in September, and I would not think that burning over at this season would be safe or advisable. I am rather of the opinion now that as far south as Norfolk, where fruitage was ended in May, that it would be better to defer burning until very early next spring, sometime in late February or early March, when the ground was dry enough, a quick fire over the field might do some good. Some years ago I had an accidental fire get into an old strawberry field early in spring and burn off the tops and a lot of old hay mulch, and where this burning over was, the fruit was earlier and better than where left undisturbed; still one accidental success of this kind would not be a guarantee that like results would follow every such burning.

Mistakes on the Farm.

1. I made a mistake when I bought swamp land in thick timber, black ash, elm, sycamore and black alder, cat swamp easy lands.
2. Tried to farm it with open shallow ditches.
3. Laid it with tile too shallow.
4. Laid it with tile too small to carry off the water soon enough to save the crop.
5. Plowed up wet meadow land to raise corn on.
6. Tried to raise the third crop of corn in rotation on one piece of ground.
7. Did not select my seed corn in September and take proper care of same.
8. Planted in hills instead of drilling it.
9. Did not cut up corn early enough to make good feed of the stalks.
10. Did not tie fodder in bundles to stack or mow away.
11. Did not reclean and grade seed wheat before sowing.
12. Not plowing oats ground in fall so as to sow early in spring.
13. Sowing and planting all kinds of grain too thick.
14. Going in debt for farm machinery.
15. Allowing agents of every description to persuade me to buy or take stock in companies for public improvements. Agents are a curse to the farmer and a public nuisance, and ought not to be tolerated.
16. With that lawyer when I counseled with him. Your case is all right when there is money in it.
17. When I sold that good brood mare and bred a common one.
18. When I bought a grade bull $20 cheaper than I could a good one.
19. When I hired a lively, spirited boar when a lazy one is better.
20. Letting the young pigs lay in a wet nest.
21. Feeding too much corn and not enough clover and slop.
22. Selling young calves for veal and steers as stockers.
23. Selling corn, oats and rye instead of feeding it on the farm.
24. Farming too much land and planning too much work.
25. Not confining ourselves strictly to the farm in all its branches.
26. Not having an education thoroughly in all branches.—D. C. W., in Indiana Farmer.

Farm Roads.

A writer in an exchange says: The load of wheat or hay that can be drawn to the barn is measured by the worst place in the farm road leading to the barn. This may seem a small matter, but it is not so on thousands of farms. I cannot afford to have a bad piece in the road, because time and wages of men are going on while the team is hauled or taking only three-fourths of a load to escape stalling. A day's work of man and team filling gullies and chuck-holes, and doing a little grading of steep bluffs, would be worth twenty dollars on a few farms with which I am acquainted. It would save wear of wagon, team and driver's temper, and make it possible to increase the size of loads without danger of overloading. This work should be done thoroughly and on time. I prefer having it done a month before harvest, so that some wear may make it smooth. These are "details," but details count. A man will spend half a dollar to go to a circus and be happy two hours, while that half a dollar expended in permanently getting rid of some nuisance would save him from being mad a month, if all the little vexatious times could be shoved together and be thus measured.

Bees and Horticulture.

I have lately had my attention called to the fact that there was a great difference in the yield of honey from colonies located only from one to two miles apart, writes Mrs. L. Harrison in Rural World. Judging from this, orchardists, farmers and gardeners, will not get the full benefit of their crops of fruit, vines and clovers, if they do not keep bees upon their own fields. Especially is this true, if the weather should be foggy and damp during the blooming season. Specialists in beeculture know that a good place to locate an apiary is near large orchards, seed farms, alfalfa or alsike clover fields, pickle farms, etc. Those who raise cucumbers under glass, find they must have bees in their green house or their cucumbers will not set. Those who are engaged in these pursuits, unless there are large apiaries near them, should cultivate bees as well as fields. "He who would live at ease, should cultivate both fruit and bees." It would be better for the welfare of our country if bees were more equally distributed. Very large apiaries are not as desirable as that every orchard and farm should have sufficient workers to gather the nectar, and fertilize the bloom. It is not necessary that every farmer should be a skillful apiarist, and secure large crops of honey, but he should keep bees in large hives, well protected from the intrusion of stock. Where horses and other animals have been injured by being stung it was usually the result of carelessness. Hives should be well protected, and not placed near hitching posts, nor drinking places.

Plant for Bees.—Bee-keepers who have experimented along this line claim that it does not pay to plant for honey alone; but there are many crops and trees that can be grown, that have a dual value, such as the clovers, alsike and white. What is more beautiful upon a lawn than the linden or basswood? Sweet clover, Melilotus alba and Melilotus officinalis, are yearly gaining in favor, as food for stock and bees, and are fast rooting out dog-fennel and other noxious weeds, from roadsides and waste places. They thrive on gravelly knolls, railroad embankments and rocky hillsides.

Digestive Power of Animals.

The digestive and assimilative powers of animals are much more vigorous when they are young than when they have grown old, and in selecting cattle for feeding purposes this should be borne in mind. This difference is plainly shown in the tests that have been made from time to time, the gain being much more rapid during the first two years than it is afterwards, and the profits from feeding correspondingly greater. It is frequently the case, to be sure, that old cattle grow very fat, but it must be borne in mind that this has come about from long-continued feeding, and the question is to be considered whether, when the value of the food consumed is taken into account, there is any profit left. In the selection of animals it should not be taken for granted that a large beast will necessarily eat more than a small one, for this is not always the case. Much depends on the powers of assimilation. It has often been noticed that one lot of cattle will thrive and make rapid gain on much less food than another. Careful watching of the stock while being fattened, and keeping an accurate account of the cost of food consumed, will soon enable a man to make such selections as may be depended on to show good returns.—Ex.

Diversifying Agricultural Products.

The first thing that suggests itself to my mind is diversification of our agricultural products. We are now importing from foreign countries agricultural products of an average value of $369,651,012, which is a little more than one-half of all our importations of all kinds. Some of these importations cannot be profitably produced here; a large share of them can and ought to be produced here by American farmers. This would give employment to labor in this country and ought to be produced here by American farmers. This would give employment to labor in this country and keep at home the millions that go abroad to pay for foreign labor. Such diversification would also reduce the production of the cereals which have been produced in late years at a loss. It is folly for us to try to force upon consumers more of any product than their wants demand. We must learn to supply them with what they want and then make them pay fair prices for the same. In this way we may exercise some control over our business and realize some profit on our labor and investment.—J. H. Brigham.

Cabbages in Winter.

The old plan of burying, or putting cabbage in trenches during winter, or for winter use, has become obsolete, and a more simple and easy plan has been adopted. Where cabbage is grown on a large scale for shipping purposes, the best plan is to lift the cabbage and stack them two tiers deep and as closely as they can be placed in an orchard, or wood if convenient, and cover with leaves to the depth of two or three inches, the leaves to be kept in place by a slight covering of earth, says American Gardening. In this way the heads will keep perfectly sound all winter, and they can be easily taken up as wanted for shipping. For family use cabbages can be kept in the same way, only it will not be necessary to make the second layer. It is quite important to keep them a little below the freezing point. It has been suggested to keep them in some convenient building, but this plan has always resulted in failure, as the dry atmosphere is fatal; cabbage must be kept moist and cool, the slightest wilting rende it unfit for the table.

Keeping Grapes.

Concerning methods of keeping grapes, Consul-General Jones writes from Rome, Italy: "A recent bulletin of the School of Agriculture of Scandicci, Italy, describes experiments made by Professor Marchi for the keeping of grapes fresh during the winter. A certain quantity of grapes (comprising different qualities) were hung up in a cool and dry place, all damaged berries having been previously removed; a second lot was packed in dry, pulverized peat in wooden boxes. At the end of four months the grapes that had been hung up had become decayed and had dropped off; on the other hand, those that had been packed in the boxes were found to be in fine condition. This is, therefore, a simple and economical method. Another one consists in gathering the bunches with a good bit of stem attached and immersing their tips in bottles containing water and pulverized charcoal.

Fat Hens Preferred.—With all the abuse that may be heaped upon the fat hen because she does not lay she brings more in market than any other kind of poultry except the turkey, and at times the difference in favor of the turkey is very little. As the consumers are willing to pay good prices for fat hens it is best to sell them as soon as they cease laying if in a very fat condition, as the time required to get such hens to the proper condition for laying again may be weeks or even months. The best time to sell is when you have the article the consumer requires, and at the present time the fat hen is in demand.—Ex.

Air the cellar during the warm days, throwing open all windows and doors.

Selling butterine for butter is getting money under false pretenses.

THE SERPENT SYMBOL.

Widely Employed in All Parts of the American Continent.

An interesting paper was read recently before a convention of anthropologists in session at Detroit, Mich., by the Rev. Stephen D. Peet, entitled "The Serpent Symbol in Nicaragua and Yucatan." He said in brief: "The serpent symbol is prevalent all over this continent. It appears in effigies in Canada, Ohio, Illinois and Minnesota. There are many serpent myths among the Iroquois and Algonquins. These represent the serpent as coming out of the water and fascinating men and turning them into serpents, taking them below the water, thus reminding us of the temptation. The serpent, also, is a water god, who antagonizes the chief god, and produces a great flood. The story of the flood is always associated with the serpent as the cause. The serpent, in fact, is the source of evil.

"In Nicaragua and Central America the serpent is, on the other hand, a source of good. He is in reality the symbol of the raincloud, and the crops and the seasons are dependent upon his appearance. Instead of antagonizing the chief divinity, he seems to be sailing through the air bearing the chief divinity on his back. Sometimes there are vases held in the folds of the serpent that are emptying water or rain upon the fields. In Nicaragua the serpent appears in the architecture highly wrought and sculptured with great force. There are serpents guarding the balustrades to the pyramids, and other serpents covered with feathers which form the piers by the side of the doorways to the temples. The idea is that they are coming down from the clouds, along the fronts of the temple, to the ground, symbolizing rain clouds. The sacred book of the Mayas have many serpents coiled up, with coils on the oases and heaps of corn in the latter. Even the hieroglyphs of the Mayas have serpents upon them, the serpent forming one part of the glyph, suggesting that a phonetic alphabet grew out of the picture-graphs and the symbols. The serpent itself gives one of the elements. Among the Pueblos the serpent figured in a very interesting way. When the children were initiated, and were to receive the breath of the divinity through the sacred plumes, they were prepared to enter the sacred city, which is under the water of the sacred lake. But the serpent must also be carried to the upper door of the place of worship where the children are, and its mouth placed near the entrance. Water and seed were poured through the serpent-effigy. The priests below caught the water in a sacred vessel and the seed in sacred baskets, and presented them to the children, teaching them that both water and seed came from the serpent, which was the symbol of the raincloud."

At Home One Day.

"An' sure, Dennis," said Mrs. Flannigan to her husband, "that Mrs. Topnotch must gad about ivery day in th' wake but wan." "An' why so?" asked Dennis. "I've just bin afther reading in th' paper," replied Mrs. Flannigan, "that she's 'at home' ivery Wednesday."—Ohio State Journal.

A Broken Spirit.

Fuddy—"What a pusillanimous chap Togler is! He's the worst henpecked man in town, and to see how even his children ride rough-shod over him is really disgraceful." Duddy—"Togler? Oh, yes, the base ball umpire; yes, he is a little easy when he's off duty."—Boston Transcript.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A soft cloth wet with milk and rubbed over boots and shoes three or four times a month will improve the appearance of the leather and help to keep it soft, and thus make it last longer.

Now is the time to pickle cucumbers. Put the little cucumbers in vinegar, adding some horseradish root in order to retain the strength of the vinegar and to prevent its moulding. Horseradish leaves are good to put on top.

To remove paint from window glass, take some strong vinegar and heat it very hot. Wet a cloth in the hot liquid and wash the glass with it and the paint will come off quite readily. A strong solution of oxalic acid will also remove dry paint.

The white of a raw egg is the most satisfactory of pastes, and is better than any prepared mucilage or paste one can buy. Papers intended to be put over tumblers of jelly and jam will hold very securely and be air tight if dipped in the white of an egg.

A wash that will remove the oily appearance of the skin consists of a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin added to fifteen teaspoonfuls of soft water shaking thoroughly. Put this on the face with a small sponge or bit of old linen rag and let it dry on. It leaves a dainty fragrance much resembling mignonette or heliotrope.

In making meringues for a pie, never use less than the whites of two eggs. Take one tablespoonful of pulverized sugar to one egg. Allow the pie to cool, then spread the meringue, which has been beaten as light as possible, over it. Be careful to spread the meringue over the crust. Place in a cool oven until a delicate fawn color.

NEW WRINKLES.

Of late the Duchess of York has been wearing a very neat tailor gown of dark blue with a short eton jacket bound in white moire, which also forms the revers, edged with black braiding. The same style trimming is also introduced at the foot of the skirt.

There is a revolution in veils this year. Those of black net lined with pink did not meet favor, though lined veils on another principle are now the swellest things out. The veil of the day hails from Paris, and is called the persane. It is of white silk tulle.

A short white eton in pique or drill is very smart for bicycling. With a dark gray skirt, vest and belt of rose glace silk and a sailor hat bound with pink ribbon, the effect is charming. At least, so says an English fashion journal, but the American mind shrinks from such a combination.

A new idea in handkerchiefs is to embroider them on one side with tiny flowers, which look as though accidentally dropped there. With a pink gown the morsel of cambric is embroidered with rose petals and perfumed with rose; with a heliotrope gown it is embroidered and scented with lilacs or violets.

The Princess of Wales has set the fashion of wearing ruffs of tulle silk and flowers, and for a long neck the mode is becoming. Feather boas are being worn with the ends pinned down to the waist at either side, leaving the throat free. Pretty boas for evening are made of white chiffon, the edges sewn with a fringe.

HOW TO KEEP EMBROIDERED LINENS BRIGHT AND FRESH.

That hand work on wash materials is far more desirable than on silk and velvet, so popular a few years ago, cannot be doubted, yet many women complain that the colors fade and dinge so soon that the work is labor thrown away. But this is an error, for if properly laundried, wash silks may be kept fresh and bright until the articles they adorn are past usefulness. The doing of the embroidery is no daintier work than that of keeping it in good order, and only by doing it herself can the tasty woman have her fancy linens kept bright and pretty.

When ready to do the work, select a bright day, fill a small tub nearly full of warm water and add a little Ivory soap to make suds, put each piece in and wash carefully. After each article is clean, rinse in slightly blue water, to which a little thin starch is added, wring and hang in the shade. When dry, sprinkle, fold, and let stand half an hour. Iron on the wrong side, pressing down heavily to throw out the stitches of the embroidery, thus restoring their original beauty.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Professional Instinct.

She was engaged in conducting a department for a magazine, and her mind was very much with her work.

"Did you not receive my letter?" he asked.

"Yes."

"The one asking you to be mine?"

"Yes."

"Then," he said almost fiercely, "why did you not answer it?"

"Why, William," and there was both surprise and reproach in her voice, "you know you forgot to send stamps for a reply."

The Blues.

This is a synonym for that gloomy, harrassed condition of the mind which has its origin in dyspepsia. All of the ugly spirits that, under the name of the "blue," "blue devils," "megrims" and "mulligrubs" torments the dyspeptic almost ceaselessly, vanish when attacked by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that, moreover, annihilates biliousness, constipation, chills and fever, kidney complaints and nervousness.

Crazy or Courageous?

"Here's a queer thing," said Mrs. Bickers, looking up from the paper. "An Indiana clergyman, who has married 1,500 couples, has invited them all to a grand reunion."

Try Grain-O.

Ask your grocer today 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.

Covetousness is cussedness nicknamed.

When you visit Omaha you should call at C. S. Raymond Co.'s jewelry store, corner Fifteenth and Douglas streets, and examine their jewelry and art goods for wedding, birthday and Christmas presents, also steel engraved wedding stationery, invitations and visiting cards. It is the only first class, up-to-date jewelry, art and cut glass store west of Chicago and St. Louis. Engraving and printing 100 visiting cards $1.50 by mail.

He that is always calm is always brave

FREE, IMPORTANT INFORMATION

To men (plain envelope.) How, after ten years' fruitless doctoring, I was fully restored to full vigor and robust manhood. No C.O.D. fraud. No money accepted. No connection with medical concerns. Sent absolutely free. Address, Lock Box 288, Chicago, Ill. Send 2-cent stamp if convenient.

Nature is the supernatural partially unveiled.

Coe's Cough Balsam

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

The man robs others who does not make the best of himself.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

The ass might sing better if he didn't pitch his tune so high.

Retirement of Lord Rosebery.

Lord Rosebery, who has been the leader of the liberal party in England since the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, has resigned that position. His reason is that he disagrees with other liberal leaders, and especially with Mr. Gladstone, as to the proper course for England to take with reference to the Armenian question. He views the Armenian atrocities with as much abhorrence as Mr. Gladstone, but differs from him on the question of separate action by England. Lord Rosebery regards such action as out of the question, and certain to precipitate a war whose results would be more shocking that the massacres which occasioned it.

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.

We may stand on the highest hill if we are only willing to take steps enough.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind. March 26, 1895.

If only good men could marry, the world would be full of old maids.

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

Call a little man great and other little people will throw up their hats.

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.

Try Grain-O!

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