PAINFUL AFFLICTION

A Son Writes a Letter Telling How His Father Was Troubled.

WINAMOE, IND.—"My father was troubled with boils and carbuncles. After suffering for some time, he heard of a similar case cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. He began taking this medicine and continued its use until he was cured. My mother is taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism and it is helping her." GUY E. NEWKIRK, Box 184.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of inventors, no one has been able to discover a substitute for leather. For shoes, belting, harness and a thousand other uses, "there's nothing like leather."

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.

Toronto hotels have been bothered by a man who persists in putting six names on the register and ordering six rooms, although no one accompanies him, and he represents nobody but himself.

Lincoln Park, Chicago.

One of the beauty spots of Chicago, is described in a most beautifully illustrated book of 96 pages, now being distributed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. It is full of the finest half-tone pictures of one of Creation's most charming places of resort for citizens of the Great Republic. Everyone who has ever visited the park will appreciate the souvenir, and for those who have not it will be a revelation of what is to be seen in Chicago. It can only be procured by enclosing twenty-five (25) cents in coin or postage stamps, to Geo. H. Heafford, general passenger agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

"Didn't you forget something, sir," asked the waiter. "Yes," replied Gimpy, reaching for his hat. "You were so long bringing my dinner that I forgot what I had ordered."—Philadelphia North American.

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.

For, live how we can, die we must.—Shakespeare.

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.

A Kansas City young man of American parentage, whose Christian name was Moses, has had it changed to Moke, which may or may not be an improvement.

If you want to operate on the Chicago Board of Trade send for our free book containing full information how to trade. On account of the short wheat crop in foreign countries and the short corn crop in this country, both corn and wheat will sell much higher, and now is the time to make a profitable investment. We execute orders in wheat in 1,000 bushels and upwards, and corn and oats in 5,000 bushels and upwards. Write us today. R. J. Lauchery & Co., 228 Rialto Building, Chicago. Members Chicago Board of Trade.

There are in India 200,000 widows aged between ten and fourteen years, and 80,000 less than nine years old.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat.—Willis.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

Gambling mania is now accepted in France as a ground for divorce.

First Passenger—Would you—ah—lend me your spectacles a moment, please? Second Passenger—Certainly, sir. First Passenger—Ah, thank you; now, as you cannot see to read your paper, would you mind letting me have it, please?—Tit-Bits.

The web of our life is a mingled yarn—good and ill together.—Shakespeare. The ruling passion be it what it will, The ruling passion conquers reason still. —Pope.

It is only from the belief of the goodness and wisdom of a Supreme Being that our calamities can be borne in the manner which becomes a man. —Mackenzie.

I have always found that the honest truth of one mind has a certain attraction for every other mind which loves truth honestly.—Thomas Carlyle.

Man's life is a book of history; the leaves therof are days; the letters, mercies closely joined; the title is God's praise.—Masson.

Men of the noblest dispositions think themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.—Jeremy Taylor.

Wake Up.

Yes, wake up to the danger which threatens you if your kidneys and bladder are inactive or weak. Don't you know that if you fail to impel them to action, Bright's disease or diabetes awaits you? Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters without delay. It has a most beneficial effect upon the kidneys when sluggish, and upon the bowels, liver, stomach and nervous system.

To live in the presence of great truths and eternal laws, to be led by permanent ideals—that is what keeps a man patient when the world ignores him, and calm and unspoiled when the world praises him.—Balzac.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Religion is the mortar that binds society together; the granite pedestal of liberty; the strong backbone of the social system.—Dr. Guthrie.

Tours in the Rocky Mountains.

The "Scenic Line of the World." the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the choicest resorts, and to the transcontinental traveler the grandest scenery. Two separate and distinct routes through the Rocky Mountains, all through tickets available via either. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest Gold Camp on earth. Double daily train service with through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars between Denver to San Francisco.

The best line to Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington via the "Ogden Gateway."

Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colorado, for illustrated descriptive pamphlets.

A god book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.—Milton.

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.

The greatest cape in the world is Cape Horn, a precipitous mountain over 3,000 feet high.

FARRELL'S RED STAR EXTRACT 15

The best; all grocers will refund your money if you are not satisfied with it.

Few people in India eat more than twice a day and thousands only once.

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 paths of glory lead but to the grave.—Gray.

Hungry

The hair is like a plant. What makes the plant fade and wither? Usually lack of necessary nourishment. The reason why Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its normal color, stops hair from falling, and makes it grow, is because it supplies the nourishment the hair needs.

Hair.

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Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited, (Established 1780.) Dorchester, Mass.

Trade-Mark.

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TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER The Best Saddle Coat. Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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.

CAMPFIRE SKETCHES.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE VETERANS.

The Awful Threat Made by Gen. Toombs—How Gen. Winfield Scott Quietly Converted the Georgian Into A Laughing Stock—The Rebel Flag.

To the Mississippi.

MAJESTIC stream! along thy banks,
In silent, stately, solemn ranks,
The forests stand, and seem with pride
To gaze upon thy mighty tide;
As when, in olden, classic clime,
Beneath a soft, blue, Grecian clime,
Bent o'er the stage, in breathless awe,
Crowds thrilled and trembled as they saw
Sweep by the pomp of human life,
The sounding flood of passion's strife,
And the great stream of history
Glide on before the musing eye.
There, row on row, the gazers rise;
Above, look down the arching skies;
O'er all those gathered multitudes
Such deep and voiceful silence broods,
Methinks one mighty heart I hear
Beat high with hope, or quake with fear;
E'en so yon groves and forests seem
Spectators of this rushing stream.
In sweeping, circling ranks they rise,
Beneath the blue o'erarching skies;
They crowd around and forward lean,
As eager to behold the scene—
To see, proud river! sparkling wide,
The long procession of thy tide—
To stand and gaze, and feel with thee
All thy unuttered ecstasy.
It seems as if a heart did thrill
Within yon forests, deep and still,
So soft and ghost-like is the sound
That stirs their solitudes profound.

Toombs' Threat.

From the Chicago Times-Herald: When General Robert Toombs of Georgia was a young man in his twenties he raised a volunteer company and joined General Scott, who was then conducting a campaign against the Indians in Florida.

Even in his early youth Toombs was noted for his self-confidence and his aggressive bearing.

He was without military training, and had never submitted to rules and discipline, at college, or anywhere else. The youngster had an imperious will, and regarded no human being as his superior.

Naturally, when he met General Scott it was a case of oil and water—they would not mix.

Private James White, who served in a Georgia company during that war, laughs to this day over a tilt between Captain Toombs and General Scott.

The general knew the character of his red enemies, and he was in no hurry to attack them in the position which they had chosen. He waited day after day, determined not to move forward until he was satisfied that he would be successful, and would not uselessly cause the sacrifice of many valuable lives.

The delay did not suit the Georgia captain. He fretted, fumed and swore, and did not attempt to conceal his contempt for the slow methods of his commander.

One night Toombs felt that he could stand it no longer.

The indignant captain paid a visit to the general's tent, where he found Scott engaged in a pleasant conversation with a dozen officers of high rank.

The Georgian was a man of superb physique, the finest looking American of his generation, and when he marched into the tent with flashing eyes and a defiant look everybody gazed expectantly in his direction.

General Scott greeted him pleasantly and invited him to join the circle of military men who were telling stories of camp life.

"General Scott," said Toombs, in a stern tone, "I desire to know, sir, whether the army will march against the enemy within the next few days."

"I am not ready yet to answer that question," replied the general with a smile.

"Then, sir," continued the youthful captain, "I will notify you that unless the army marches tomorrow I propose to go forward with my company into the very heart of the Indian territory."

When this astounding declaration was made the officers almost fainted, and they expected the general to administer a withering rebuke.

To their astonishment Scott never changed his genial expression. His eye twinkled with good humor, and he turned a serene and benignant face upon his audacious visitor.

"Very well, captain," was his quiet answer in a soothing tone. "Very well, captain, use your own pleasure, by all means. Take your company tomorrow and march into the Indian country. We may follow you a few weeks later. But don't wait for us. Take your company and go ahead. Good night, captain."

Private White says that when Toombs heard this a look of bewilderment, disappointment and anger came over his face, but not a word fell from his lips. He saluted the commander and bowed himself out.

"Did he march his company against the enemy the next day?" was my natural question.

"No," replied White, "he said nothing more about it. He remained at his post and was an exemplary officer during the remainder of the war. And he was not chafed about the affair, either. He was not the man to stand such treatment."

I asked White why Scott overlooked the captain's breach of military discipline.

"Well," said the old man, reflectively, "the general was a good judge of human nature. He knew that young Toombs was a gallant fellow who would some day be an honor to his country, and he doubtless thought that it would be sufficient punishment to answer him as he did. He could not have done a better thing. The captain had lots of sense, and he never again placed himself in such an embarrassing position.

"But I shall never forget that awful threat of Toombs and the neat way in which Scott turned it back like a boomerang. The captain met more than his match that time."

Knits Under a Rebel Flag.

There is an old woman in Charleston who has not been on the Battery since the war and has not been on King street in fifteen years, says the Charleston (S. C.) Post. This may seem like a fairy tale to many, but it is a true statement. She is not a cripple, either, but is as well and strong as a woman could expect to be who has reached the age of 74 years. She lives in the western part of the city within a few squares of King street and near the Rutledge avenue street car line.

Another remarkable thing about this old lady is that she has never seen the electric cars and has no desire to see one, she says. She was asked by a friend of hers the other day to join in a trolley ride, but she declined with thanks, saying she did not care to ride on anything that was propelled by unseen power. "Law me," said she, when asked to take a trolley ride, "do you think I'd get on one of those cars that are run by electricity? I could not be induced to take one of those electric rides. You are fooling with something you can't see."

As before stated, the old lady has not been on the Battery since the war, and, notwithstanding repeated efforts have been made by friends and relatives to get her to visit this beautiful place, all appeals fell on deaf ears. She would reply when asked: "Thank you, I do not care to go."

Other than this no excuse was ever offered. Oftentimes she has been asked by her friends why she did not care to go on the Battery or why she had not been there since the war, but never a reason did she give. The old lady is a genuine rebel and says she has never surrendered and never will. In her house is a large Confederate flag suspended from the wall in her room and it is said she sits under it hours at a time and knits stockings.

To Make Smooth Bore Cannon Effective.

A most ingenious method has been devised by Colonel W. H. Bell of San Francisco for the effective restoration of smooth-bore cannon, this invention as claimed, securing the necessary rotary twist in the air without the trouble of being fired from a rifled gun, and there is no liability to tumbling. In shape the device for accomplishing this purpose is that of an ordinary conical shot, and in its bore is a hollow capable of holding a considerable quantity of slow-burning powder; a plug screws into this hollow, holding the powder securely within. Around the edges of this plug are a series of grooves leading into the powder chamber, and bored at an angle opposite the direction in which the projectile is expected to twist, and thus bores its way through the air, doing this on the same principle that makes the "pin wheel" revolve when it is lighted. A charge of quick-burning powder is dropped into the smooth-bore cannon, and the projectile is pushed in upon it; the fuse is attached and the cannon fired—the quick-burning powder expelling the projectile and lighting the slow-burning powder through the grooves. This beins to act at once, accelerating the speed and initiating the twist even before leaving the cannon. The speed is said to actually increase while the projectile is in the air, and until the powder is burned out the rotary motion continues to accelerate the ball.

British Sailors in India.

This picture shows the kind of work that Tommy Atkins has to do in the

plague segregation camps in India. Here is a Barria being disinfected before being allowed to return to his home in Karachi. Two stalwart gunners assist him in his toilet, and a doctor is in attendance to see that he is fit to be discharged. The man's bodily condition is evidence of the good living he has enjoyed while in segregation. Probably this is the first bath he has had in many years, as men of his caste are very dirty.

The Use of Muskets.

While the introduction of portable firearms into Europe is of comparatively recent date, their use was frequent among the Mohamedans of eastern Asia at a very early period. La Brocquiere, who made a journey to Jerusalem in the middle of the fifteenth century, and who traveled etxensively in the east, mentions the firing of small harquebuses at the great festivals in Damascus.

The first use of muskets in Europe was at the siege of Rhege in 1591 by the Spanish soldiers. These arms were so extremely heavy that they could not be used without a rest. They were provided with matchblocks, and were effective at a considerable distance. While on the march the soldiers themselves carried only the ammunition and the rests, and boys, bearing the muskets, followed after, like caddies on a golf course.

Loading these cumbersome arms was a slow operation. They were clumsy and awkward to handle, the ball and powder were carried separately, and the preparation and adjustment of the match took a long time.

Before long, however, improvements began to be made. The guns became lighter in construction, and the soldiers carried their amunition in broad shoulder-belts called bandeliers, to which were suspended a number of little leather-covered wooden cases, each of which held a charge of powder; a pouch, in which the bullets were carried loose, and a priming-horn hung at the sides of the soldier.

As late as the time of Charles I, muskets with rests were still in use, and it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that firelocks were successfully employed.

Warning the Community.

A miserable imposter is working his game on some of the cities of the state, selling from house to house a salve which he guarantees to cure warts. All sensible people know that the only way to remove a wart is to rub it with half a potato, which is afterward to be buried by a cross-eyed negro in the northwest corner of a grave yard at midnight, during the dark of the moon. As the potato decays the wart will disappear, and while the present Saturn is passing through the constellation of saggitarius. The salve in tin boxes is a delusion and a snare.—Cannon Falls (Minn.) Beacon.

Bushels of Berries.

Little Lyndon went alone to pick field strawberries and brought back a small cup half full. "Oh, mamma," he said, "there were bushels and bushels of berries, but I picked them all."—Youth's Companion.

Horseshoes which can be attached to the hoof without the use of nails have a broad steel band attached to the front and sides of the shoe, ending in screw sockets at the rear to draw band tight over the hoof by means of screws inserted in the rear of the shoe.

You must not severely scrutinize the actions of others, unless you have first done your duty yourselves.—Demosthenes.

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.

Russian Hops.

WE recall that, in 1882, when hops were very scarce, and when we were paying for them ten francs per kilo., and even more, our brewers searched in every direction for cheaper hops. Orders were then specially sent to Poland, from which country we received some hops of very ordinary quality, at prices not more than half those which were being charged for the inferior qualities produced in other countries. The situation is now entirely changed, as it is not uncommon, to-day, to find Polish hops quoted at very high rates. It is true that considerable plantations have existed in Russia for a long period, but their product has been little known, and has been in small demand because the drying and curing were far from what was desirable. During the past twelve years or so many improvements have been effected. The Russian government, seeing the profits which would accrue to the country by the adoption of a more rational and more careful system, has supported the efforts made by the planters, with the object of obtaining a product resembling the fine qualities of Germany and Austria. The first Warsaw hop company, whose collection of samples is shown in the brewery section of our International Exhibition, were among the earliest to take advantage of this encouragement given by the support of the government, and have rendered important service to the hop culture by engaging experts from abroad, and by introducing on a large scale the cultivation of plants obtained from Bohemia and Bavaria. After careful examination of the samples resulting from these replantings, we are able to state that they now correspond very nearly with the actual Bohemian or Bavarian growths. The total production of hops in the world in 1896 amounted to 1,650,000 quintals. Russia's contribution to this figure was 83,000 quintals and her export of hops in 1896 to the different European states reached 21,000 quintals, being an increase of 2,500 quintals upon the previous year. It can, therefore, be understood that Russian hops will probably attain an honorable and important position in the world's market.—Le Petit Journal du Brasseur, Brussels.

The Cherry Orchard.

Bulletin 35, of the Delaware experiment station treats of the cherry. In part it says:

Soil.—The cherry will thrive in a variety of soils, but it reaches its highest development in one naturally light, dry and loamy; in a soil retentive of moisture, but which never "sours." The sweet cherry will flourish on soils too dry for other fruits, but the sour varieties require more moisture to develop their best cherries. The orchardist must have recourse to underdraining if the soil is not naturally dry, but on light dry knolls, otherwise favorable to cherry culture, the moisture content and the moisture-holding capacity of the soil can be increased by the addition of vegetable matter, and by judicious surface cultivation. The writer has in mind a knoll in eastern New York, ideal for the sweet cherry, but which was too dry and thin for the growth of the trees. The mechanical condition of the soil has been changed by turning under crimson clover, and by frequent cultivation to a deep retentive loam, adapted to the highest development of the fruit in the dryest seasons.

Location.—It is probable that in northern Delaware the best results with the cherry will follow a location that retards the period of blooming, a slope to the west or northwest, as an exposure to the south would hasten the development of the buds in spring, and endanger the crop from the late white frosts. The selection of a depression or the base of a hill is likely to be followed by late frosts in these locations. In the central and southern part of the state, where the country is nearly level or gently undulating, a slight elevation is preferable since it insures good drainage of the land, and a circulation of air. It should be said, however, that the more hardy sour cherry will thrive on lower levels than the sweet varieties.

Distance of Trees.—In thirty years the vigorous varieties of sweet cherries may attain a height of from 40 to 50 feet, with arms spreading on either side from 15 to 20 feet. The varieties of sweet cherries should stand not less than 30 feet apart each way. Closer distances result in interlacing branches, difficult picking and spraying and a larger amount of decayed fruit. In western New York, the sour varieties are set at various distances, ranging from 12x12 to 18x18 feet. Later plantings place the trees 18x18 feet for the spreading Montmorency and Early Richmond, and 16x16 feet for the more bushy Morellos.

Propagating the Varieties.—Cherry trees are usually set two years after budding. The trees are budded in the nursery as yearlings, the sour cherries mainly on the Mahaleb, and less on the Mazzard, and the sweet varieties almost entirely on the Mazzard. If the grower contemplates the cherry business on a large scale, the writer believes it of great importance that he select buds from trees with uniformly heavy bearing tendencies, and send them to a nurseryman to be budded for the future orchard. Every fruit grower appreciates the fact that some trees of his orchard always bear, others occasionally bear, while still others never bear. It is universally known that the tendencies in a bud are transmitted to the plant resulting from its propagation. The present system of propagating fruits from bearing trees, nonbearing trees, and nursery rows must tend to deteriorate varieties, which can be maintained and improved only by selecting buds from trees whose fruit is superior to that of the entire orchard. The subject of the maintenance and improvement of varieties through bud selection will be treated in a subsequent bulletin.

Pruning.—The pruning of the cherry orchard should be done during the first two or three years of its existence, after which only the dead and interlacing branches will need to be removed. In general, the sweet cherry should be so formed as to give it a spreading habit. When the sweet cherry is allowed to grow without paying attention to its form, it assumes a spire-like shape, but if the head is started 3 to 3½ feet from the ground, and the three or four main arms are pruned in for two or three years, the tree assumes more of the spreading apple tree form. The spreading form of tree has many essential advantages; it facilitates the operation of spraying, materially reduces the cost of gathering the fruit, and of greater importance, it shades the trunk and lessens the danger to it from sun scald and from the bursting of the bark.

The Sorghums in Kansas.

In 1893, when the first returns of the non-saccharine sorghums in Kansas were made to the State Board of Agriculture the area planted to milo maize was 14,004 acres, Kafir corn 46,911 acres, and Jerusalem corn 17,027 acres. In the four years since, according to a press bulletin issued by Secretary F. D. Coburn, milo maize has fallen 25.5 per cent in acreage, and Jerusalem corn 50 per cent, while the increase in Kafir corn has been 692 per cent, 324,838 acres. The counties in 1893 having 1,000 acres or more of Kafir corn were Neosho, leading with 2,832 acres; Clark, 2,480; Comanche, 2,405; Haskell, 2,005; Ness, 1,716; Greenwood, 1,627; Dickinson, 1,549; Stanton, 1,321; Gray, 1,263; Morris, 1,218; Meade, 1,210; Ford 1,171; Grant, 1,150; Lincoln, 1,099, and Ellis, 1,044, or fifteen counties all told. This year there are 71 counties with 1,000 acres and upwards, ranging from 1,128 acres in Graham to 22,256 in Greenwood. This year's area is 371,838 acres. The leading counties are Greenwood, with 22,256 acres; Barber, 21,548; Dickinson, 11,731; Butler, 11,714, and Reno, 11,124. So popular has this plant become that it is grown in every county, and, except in a very few, its acreage is of considerable importance. If the total increase in acreage during the past four years was equally apportioned there would be 3,093 acres increase for each county in the state. During the four years from 1894 to 1897 inclusive, the saccharine sorghum area increased 220,323 acres, or 166 per cent. The total this year is 352,528 acres. The county having the largest planting is Barber, with 13,183 acres, followed by Finney, 11,873; Ottawa, 9,930; Reno, 9,082; Russell, 8,883, and Dickinson, 8,269. Sorghum is grown in every county; the great bulk of the saccharine sorghum now raised in the state is for forage and grain; not at all for sugar-making, and only in a small way for syrup. While stock growers are pretty evenly divided as to which sorts are of greatest value for their purposes both the sweet and the nonsweet are rapidly gaining in popularity and becoming important factors in their business.—F. D. Coburn.

Hygienic Value of Fruits.

Dr. Dupoury, a French physician, celebrated for his scientific investigations in dietary matters, in an article printed in a Paris journal, considers the hygienic value of the fruits, says California Fruit Grower. He divides fruit into five classes, each of which possesses a great hygienic value—the acid, the sweet, the astringent, the oily and the mealy. To the first, including cherries, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, peaches, apples, lemons, and oranges, he accords great merit. Cherries, however, he prohibits entirely to those affected with neuralgia of the stomach. Strawberries and raspberries he recommends warmly to those of bilious, plethoric and gouty temperament, and denies them to those to whom diabetes is present or suspected. Of the sweet fruits he considers that plums are of a special hygienic value, and even a preventive in gout, and, particularly, rheumatism. To the grape he accords the very first place. He is an ardent advocate of what in Europe is called the grape cure. In this cure grapes for several days form the exclusive aliment. The patient commences with the consumption of from one to two pounds daily, with a gradual increase to eight or ten pounds daily. After a few days of this diet a marked improvement in the general health is noticeable. The appetite improves, the digestion becomes easy and rapid, and increased capacity to withstand the fatigue of outdoor exercise is noticeable. The grape cure is particularly recommended to the anaemic, dyspeptic and consumptive, in diseases of the liver and in gout.

Sunshine and Plants.

Some interesting experiments on the effects of weather on plants are given in a little work by John Clayton, an English naturalist. Twelve bean plants were placed in the ground so that one-half of them would receive all the sunshine of the day, while the others remained continuously in the shade, and the crop of beans grown in the sunshine weighed three times that produced in the shade. The experiment was continued in succeeding years. All seeds were planted under the conditions of the preceding year, the differences between the two classes of plants progressively increasing until in the fourth year the plants of exclusively shade-grown ancestors flowered but failed to mature fruit. Measurements of the contraction of trees in winter were also made. The girths of sycamore trunks were from two to three-sixteenths of an inch, and of oaks from five to six-sixteenths of an inch, less in February at a temperature of 3 degrees Fahr. than in October, after growth had ceased, and the trunks expanded to their original size on March 2, at a temperature of 39 degrees. The frequent splitting of forest trees is due to this contraction by cold.

Syrup from Sugar Beets.

Report comes from Germany of the invention of a process of manufacturing syrup from sugar beets, which has not heretofore been done, on account of refractory elements in the juice. The new process was invented by a German manufacturer, who has obtained patents in Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Holland and lately in the United States. This process, it is claimed, reduces the manufacturer's cost to less than 2 cents per pound of syrup (if the beets are bought at $5 per ton) and leaves only 10 per cent residue. The syrup thus made is the best in the markets, as to quality and taste, and contains, according to the official analysis of a German government chemist and expert, no injurious substances whatever.—Ex.

Notebook and Pencil.—A farmer should never be without notebook and pencil. He doesn't know what minute he may need it. We ought to use the pencil more anyway, and do more figuring. Sometimes, when work piles up ahead of me, and I get worried over it, I write off a list for a month of what must be done, beginning with that which demands immediate attention, and then drop the worry and go to work and pick one job after another from the list. Sometimes it surprises me to find the list diminish so fast.—Stephen M. Cox.

Protect the Hog.—Let the hog have shade. Don't compel him to lie out in the hot sunshine. He won't do well if thus treated. If there are no shade trees make him a shed to lie under. They like to wallow. Mud is a vermin killer, and the hogs that lie in mud and water never have lice. Give him a wallow and shade and plenty of feed and grass, and he will "laugh and grow fat" and make you smile to see him grow.—Traer Star-Clipper.

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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 283, Chicago, Ill. Send 2-cent stamp if convenient.

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Life is too short for mean anxieties. —Kingsley.

Discovery of a Fossil.

A curious and valuable fossil was found in the Withlocoochee river, near the Dunellen Phosphate company's works, Florida. It is the broken skull and horn of a mammoth ox or bison. The frontal bone, between the horns, is eighteen inches across, and the diameter of the horns at the base is seven inches. The horns bend backward, like the African buffalo. This important and valuable relic was brought up by the dredging machine, with some mastodon's bones, monster teeth and pieces of an immense turtle.

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