"Circumstances Alter Cases."

In cases of scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., the circumstances may be altered by purifying and enriching the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

MEXICO'S GAMBLER KING.

Pays $1,000 a Day for License Fee and Has Made $2,000,000.

Mexico has a Monaco which outdoes the sensational marvels of Monte Carlo, reports the New York World. This gambling palace is situated in the center of the city of Mexico, at No. 2 Gante street. Its proprietor and manager, Don Filipe Martel, is not only a self-made prince, but a phenomenal character.

For Don Felipe is not only the king of gamblers, but a devout churchman and the chief backer of the municipal treasurer. Mexico City is almost dependent upon this one citizen.

Martel was a rich man before the Mexican government decided to abolish gambling houses. Many influential Mexicans objected so seriously to the absolute stopping of their favorite pastime that the authorities thought they would achieve a clever compromise by demanding from every gambling resort a daily license tax of $1,000.

No one supposed that the gambling spirit would be strong enough to rise above this obstacle. This proved to be the case and one by one the gambling houses closed their doors.

When the field was clear Don Felipe Martel approached the authorities with $1,000 in cash and demanded a day's license. In a few hours his place was thronged. At a single stroke he had won the patronage of Mexico and his doors have never ben closed since. The daily outlay of $1,000 is not missed from the daily revenue of thousands.

It is not remarkable that Don Felipe's personal fortune should have reached $2,000,000 in spite of the constant lavish expenditure. His chief establishment is as glitteringly appointed as a palace. Liveried attendants minister to guests and refreshments and cigars are served at the host's expense. Mexicans find no amusement more alluring than a visit to No. 2 Gante street.

Don Felipe's strong religious tendencies are so well known that nobody was surprised when he built recently in the village of San Angel a church that cost more than $50,000. The poor people of the vicinity and many of the rich as well have come to regard him as a sort of fairy prince. His own style of living encourages this belief. The Martel mansion in Mexico City is a magnificent affair, constantly filled with guests. A curious feature is that it contains forty windows—the number of cards in the Mexican deck.

Tobacco.

Detroit Journal: The Saintly Man finally accosted the Other Man.

"How long have you been addicted to the tobacco habit?" the Saintly Man demanded, with the brusquerie befitting his sense of rectitude.

"Forty-six years," answered the Other Man, humbly.

"Do you see that twenty-story building yonder?" asked the Saintly Man.

"Yes, sir," the Other Man replied. "If I had saved the money I have spent for tobacco I might own that building, merely, or two or three like it, at most. But fortunately I learned to use tobacco so that now I have but to stick a 10-cent perfecto in my face and I own the earth!"

This fable teaches—but that is another story.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Back Hawk, the most noted of the chiefs of the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians, died in the town of Brockway, aged 90 years. Black Hawk has been well known in the western part of Wisconsin for the last fifty years, was always a friend of the whites and on several occasions prevented the Winnebagos from taking the war path against the palefaces.

The populists of Massachusetts will not hold a state convention this year.

Ayer's Pills

Dizzy? Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Tower 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 Get Your Pension DOUBLE QUICK
Write CAPT. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, 1425 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS Spanish and Civil Wars. Soldiers, Sailors, Widows, Children, Fathers and Mothers. No fee unless success. Tel. E. H. GILSTER CO., Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LADY OR MAN wanted to travel and appoint agents. $60 per month salary and all expenses. ZINGLER CO. 719 Monon Bldg. Chicago

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WORST COUGHS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

CAMPFIRE SKETCHES

GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE VETERANS.

Saved by a Goose—The Bird Gives Timely Warning to a Sentry—A Battlefield Dream—A Reminiscence of a Carnival of Slaughter.

Requiem.

For One Slain in Battle, 1862.

Breathe, trumpets, breathe
Slow notes of saddest wailing—
Sadly responsive peal, ye muffled drums;
Comrades, with downcast eyes
And banners trailing,
Attend him home—
The youthful warrior comes.

Upon his shield,
Upon his shield returning,
Borne from the field of honor,
Where he fell;
Glory and grief, together clasped
In mourning,
His fame, his fate
With sobs exulting tell.

Wrap round his breast
The flag his breast defended—
His country's flag.
In battle's front unrolled;
For it he died—
On earth forever ended
His brave young life
Lives in each sacred fold.

With proud, fond tears,
By tinge of shame untainted,
Bear him, and lay him
Gently in his grave:
Above the hero write:
The young, half-sainted—
His country asked his life,
His life he gave!

—George Lunt.

Saved by a Goose.

Ella Rodman Church tells a very "Strange Story of a Goose" in St. Nicholas—a story that recalls the legend of the Roman capital and the cackling geese that saved it from surprise. This goose made its first appearance near Quebec over fifty years ago, when some British troops had been sent out to put down a rebellion of the colonists. A certain farm in the neighborhood, suspected of being a resort for the insurgents, was surrounded by sentries placed at some distance apart, and one day the sentry whose post was near the gate of the farm heard a singular noise. A fine, plump goose soon appeared on a run, making directly for the spot where the soldier stood, and close behind in pursuit came a hungry fox. The sentry's first impulse was to shoot the thievish animal and rescue the goose, but since the noise of the report would have brought out the guard on a false alarm he was obliged to deny himself this satisfaction. The fox was gaining on his intended prey, when the goose, in a frantic attempt to reach the sentry box, ran his head and neck between the soldier's legs just as the pursuer was on the point of seizing it. Fortunately, the guard could use his bayonet without making a disturbance, and he did this to such good advantage that the pursuit was soon ended. The rescued goose, evidently animated by the liveliest gratitude, rubbed its head against its deliverer's legs, and performed various other joyful and kitten-like antics. Then, deliberately taking up its residence at the garrison post, it walked up and down with the sentry while he was on duty, and thus accompanied each successive sentry who appeared to patrol that beat. About two months later the goose actually saved the life of its particular friend in a very remarkable way. The soldier was again on duty at the same place, and on a moonlight night, when the moon was frequently obscured by passing clouds, the enemy had formed a plan to surprise and kill him. His feathered devotee was beside him, as usual, while he paced his lonely beat, challenging at every sound and then "standing at ease" before his sentry box. The goose always stood at ease, too, and it made a very comical picture. But some undesirable spectators—at least, of the soldier's movements—were stealing cautiously toward the place, under cover of the frequent clouds and a line of stunted pine trees. Nearer and nearer to the post they crawled, till one of them, with uplifted knife, was about to spring on the unsuspecting man. Then it was that the watchful goose covered itself with glory by rising unexpectedly from the ground and flapping its wings in the faces of the would-be assassins. They rushed blindly forward, but the sentry succeeded in shooting one of the party and bayoneting another, while the goose continued to worry and confuse the remainder until they fled wildly for their lives. The brave bird was at once adopted by the regiment, under the name of "Jacob," and decorated with a gold collar on which his name was engraved. In appreciation of his services. Ever after, during his life of twelve years, he did sentry duty at home and abroad, for he was taken to England at the close of the war in Canada, and greatly lamented there when he died. His epitaph reads, "Died on duty," and no human sentinel could have been more faithful than poor old Jacob. As it may occur to some readers who have not made a study of the interesting and almost human ways of many animals to doubt the truth of so remarkable a story, they are referred to the gold collar, with Jacob's name and exploit engraved on it, which may still be seen at the headquarters of the Horse Guards in London.

Battlefield Dream.

They were talking of dreams, when the volunteer who was shot through the hip at San Juan spoke up, says the Washington Star. "It is strange," said he, "how the real and the unreal are sometimes connected in dreams. I had an experience down at Tampa while we were waiting for orders to go to Cuba which was remarkable in its way. One night, after trying for hours to go to sleep in my tent, I went outside to see if there was a breath of fresh air to be had. Near the tent there was a rough bench, which had been built for card playing. It was about three feet from the ground and was just wide enough for a man to lie down on. I walked over to the bench and, stretching out on it, was soon asleep. I dreamed that I was standing in a Spanish camp surrounded by hundreds of excited Spaniards, who were insisting that I be shot at once for a spy. I was perfectly cool and had a supreme indifference about my fate. They took me over to a stake driven in the ground and tied me up to it. Then they wheeled up an enormous cannon to within fifty feet of where I stood and aimed it straight at me. I saw the gunner seize the lanyard and look around at the officer in charge for a command to fire. Then I closed my eyes. The next moment there was a tremendous roar. The cannon ball struck me squarely on the side of the right hip and I flew up into the air. I woke to find myself on the ground, where I had rolled from the bench. There was a sharp pain in my right hip, and, looking out into the open space beyond the tents I saw that the morning gun had just been fired. The smoke was still hanging over the cannon. The pain in my hip was caused by its coming in contact with a stake driven in the ground near the bench. Several weeks later at San Juan I got a bullet in my right hip where the cannon ball of the dream struck and directly in the center of the bruise left by my forcible contact with the stake when I rolled off the bench."

Reminiscence of a Carnival of Slaughter

Denver News: "Yes, we made about 550 good Indians on that day," said Robert Fiskin, a former member of company G, First Colorado volunteers, who served three years during the civil war in the department of the Missouri, and who is now visiting Colorado after an absence of thirty-five years. The day referred to above was the date of the Sand Creek massacre, in which Mr. Fiskin took an active part. I left my home in Dubuque, Iowa, in the spring of '60," he resumed, "and, of course, came overland by wagon. I was only a lad of 20, but I had the 'fever,' and in company with Jim McBride and a man named Wood we headed for Russell Gulch. We mined with varying success all that year, and in the spring of '61 I sold the only claim I had for $50 and went to Denver. War had just been declared, and I enlisted in the First Colorado for a period of three years, or until the end of the war. We went into camp at Camp Weld on the Platte river, and our first campaign was in New Mexico, where at Canby, 1,350 Colorado troops routed 3,000 Texans under Bailey and drove them back into Texas. Soon after this the government commenced having trouble with the Indians and we were sent back to Fort Lyons. On the night of Nov. 27, Col. Chivington rode into the fort and gave orders for the entire regiment to be ready to move on the following night. The government had been finding fault with Chivington for his apparent inability to restrain the Indians, and he had evidently resolved to give them a lesson which they would remember. On the night of the 28th we left the fort and after marching all night came upon the Indians on Sand Creek in the early morning. The Indians were taken wholly unawares, and then ensued a carnival of slaughter the memory of which even now makes my blood run cold. Of the 850 Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Sioux Indians there were but 300 who escaped. Over 550 were massacred and left dead and dying on the field, their flesh to be eaten by the coyotes and their bones to bleach on the prairie. Mr. Fiskin was mustered out in the fall of '65 and went back to Iowa, where he has been ever since. He has come to Denver for the purpose of entering the Soldiers' Home at Monte Vista.

An Historic Slip of Paper.

A scrap of paper that carries one back to the very atmosphere of a great decisive battle in the world's history is among the historical treasures of Blenheim house. On the paper are a dozen lines scribbled in pencil. They were written by the duke of Marlborough at the close of the fierce struggle at Blenheim. The tumult of battle was rolling westward, where French and Bavarians were in disordered retreat, with Marlborough's cavalry riding fiercely in their rear. The slopes of the hills and the marshy plain were strewn with thirty thousand killed and wounded. But Marlborough, with the excitement of the great fight yet strong within him, pulled up his horse on one of the little rustic bridges across the Schwanbuch, and scribbled these dozen lines to his imperious wife in London, to tell her of the great event. Apparently, says the Cornhill Magazine, the duke borrowed the scrap of paper from some member of his staff, for on the back of it are the faded items of a tavern bill. He used the parapet of the bridge for a writing desk. He had been seventeen hours in the saddle, most of that time riding in the very heart of one of the greatest battles in all history, yet the letters are firm in shape, a curious testimony to that serenely unshakable temperament which was Marlborough's most striking characteristic.

Army and Navy.

The annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was not held last season, as many of its prominent members were engaged in the war with Spain. This year's meeting is to take place at Detroit, Sept. 26 and 27.

A German officer has invented an acetylene searchlight, which can be carried by one man and which will illuminate everything within a distance of 100 yards. It is expected to be of great use in searching for the wounded after a battle and in bridge building at night.

M. Dunant, a doctor, was the first to call the attention of the world to the necessity of some such thing as the Geneva flag, for the betterment of the wounded on the great battlefields of the world. It was in 1859 that he aroused the people to the situation by an account of the condition of things on the field at Solferino. M. Dunant, who was a resident of Geneva, and a fellow-citizen, M. Moynier, set the ball rolling, which resulted in the final acceptance of the Geneva flag, which is merely the Swiss flag reversed—a red cross on a white field, instead of a white cross on a red field.

The military authorities in Austria-Hungary are confronted with a somewhat serious situation—the escape over the frontier of men liable to military service in Austria-Hungary. A large business is carried on by the agents, chiefly foreigners, who assist these men. The first essential is a passport, and this is generally forged. It is known that 1,000 men weekly, on their way to the frontier, pass through Vienna alone, and as most of these are young men, it is calculated that during the year at least 30,000 of those who so pass are escaping from military service. Most of these, it is estimated, come to America, where it is believed there are at present over 100,000 men who should be in the Austro-Hungarian army or reserves.

During the Franco-Prussian war the French hospital at Vendome was in charge of Mme. Coralie Cahen, aided by two other nurses and seven sisters of charity. These women visited thousands of both the French and German soldiers. The recent death of Mme. Cahen has brought to light the story of her bravery when the Prussians occupied Vendome and attempted to turn the hospital into a German place of refuge for the sick and wounded. Mme. Cahen herself went to see the Prussian general and protested against the raising of the German flag over her institution, replying to his remark that "We are masters here" with: "In the town it may be; here, no. We are protected by the red cross and the French flag, neither of which you have the right to touch." She was allowed her own way, and soon won the love of the enemy, whom she continued to nurse, as she had done every time one of them came under her notice.

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.

American False Hellebore.

In this column we illustrate a plant known as American False Hellebore. It is one of the poisonous plants of the United States. It is blessed with a great variety of names, as follows: White hellebore, false hellebore, swamp hellebore, Indian poke, meadow poke, poke root (in N. H.), Indian uncus, puppet roots, earth gall, crow poison, devil's bite, duckretter, itch weed, bugbane, wolf's bane, bear corn. It grows from two to seven feet high and has a fleshy root one to three inches long. The leaves are large and stemless and of varying size. The flowers blossom in a large yellowish-green cluster from May to July. The plant is a native of this country. In New England it is found in wet meadows and by mountain brooks. It is found in cold situations as far south as Virginia and westward to Oregon and Washington. It is even met with in Alaska. Its poisonous properties are found in all parts of the plant, seed, leaves and root. It has been reported that chickens are frequently killed by eating the seeds, and horses by eating the leaves. But it is asserted that sheep eat the leaves with relish and apparent impunity. The root has been known to kill people who ate it for something else. One case is reported where a family prepared the leaves for eating, thinking them to be marsh marigolds. The result was the poisoning of the entire family. The poison acts by paralyzing the heart.

False hellebore (*Veratrum viride*), one-third natural size.

Fertilizers for Wheat.

The Ohio Station has been making an interesting experiment on fertilizing wheat. The marked effect on the growth of the wheat plant, which is usually observed after the application of fertilizers carrying soluble phosphoric acid, such as acid phosphate or dissolved bone black, together with the low price at which plain acid phosphates can be bought, as compared with fertilizers containing nitrogen and potash, have led many farmers to the use of this material alone, believing that they can supply sufficient nitrogen by growing clover, and that potash is not needed. The trials made covering a period of years show conclusively that the clover is not furnishing sufficient nitrogen to meet the demands of a full crop, and that it is more economical to use a fertilizer containing a small percentage of nitrogen (ammonia), even though the cost be somewhat increased, than to use one which carries only phosphoric acid.

Cow Peas in the Orchard.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of Illinois State Horticultural Convention.)

Q.—Is it not an advantage to sow cow peas in the orchard the fourth year and then pasture it with hogs?

Mr. Riehl—That practice is all right. I do it, and think it is better than the cultivation I give my orchard. I had a peach orchard on a side hill that I could no longer cultivate, as it was washing so. So I put in cow peas and let the hogs eat them. However, I lost some trees from mice that got into the cow peas. So the last season I mowed the cow peas, hauled them off and made them into hay.

Q.—Would you seed your peas to grass after two years of good cultivation?

A. W. Stanton—I would not, but it depends to a large extent on the kind of soil. The practice with us is to cultivate only till the trees come into bearing, and then stop. Keep the weeds or grass mowed down.

Mr. Riehl—I think the question is not asked right. We should not make any hard and fast rule; we must get at the principle of what we are doing. It has been said to cultivate your pears till they come into bearing and then rest your trees.

Our Friend, the Ladybug.

"Ladybug, ladybug, fly away home," is a line familiar to most children who are taught not to hurt the pretty bug, as she is a friend of the garden; and this is strictly true. The ladybug does great damage to insects which themselves destroy the products of the gardener's labor. Plant lice, for instance, like most insects, have certain natural enemies which tend to keep them in check. The ladybirds or ladybugs are by far the most important factors in the destruction of plant lice, as both the adults and young feed ravenously upon them. There is a notion prevalent that ladybirds, in some way or other, produce plant lice. Natural laws will not permit such a state of affairs. Like begets like in the insect world, just as persistently as it does in the higher animals. The progeny of a ladybird is always a ladybird like the parent insect. The young of a ladybird, however, looks very different from the adult. In fact, the young of some species resemble minute alligators in general appearance, and are gaily colored. They feed almost entirely upon soft-bodied insects.

Wood Floors in Poultry Houses.

We notice that a contemporary objects to board floors in poultry houses, because they get wet and soaked with filth from the poultry droppings. Whenever that condition arises, it is a positive proof that the poultry house is overcrowded, or lacks light and ventilation, or is not cleaned out as often as it should be. The writer of this has a poultry house that has been in use for some years, but in it no such condition has arisen as is described in the said journal as a necessary consequence of having a board floor. The building is 12x20 feet and is well lighted on the east, south and west. In summer two of the sashes are taken out and wire screens put in. In this house not to exceed fifty fowls are kept at any one time, and generally the number does not exceed twenty-five. The light and ventilation keep the floor dry in all seasons. The droppings become soon dry and the house is cleaned out in large part by sweeping, the shovel being used only immediately under the roosts. It is better to have the floor of matched lumber, as there are then no cracks to annoy in cleaning out the house. As to rats, there is no danger at all if the floor is so built that it will be a foot or two above the ground. There is no point of support at which a rat could begin operations to gnaw his way into the poultry house.

Layers in the Fall.

Some hens begin laying late in the fall, lay through the winter, and during the summer losing no time until August or September, when they begin to moult, says Mirror and Farmer. But moulting is considered a fault with such hens, as they receive no credit for their good works. If they set an example of usefulness they lead their owners to expect them to so continue, and as soon as they fail to keep on, their heads fall under the hatchet for simply resting from their labors, while the fat drone hens, that have been expected to begin, are retained a second year, in the hope that they will do better. Virtue does not receive its reward, even among hens. Individual merit is swallowed up in the vices of the whole number. Early pullets are the most uncertain of all. A pullet that does not begin to lay before she is ten months old should be sent to the market stall. It does not pay to keep pullets to replace hens unless the pullets begin to lay in November, and then lay during the winter. When the pullet is slow in beginning to lay, the cost of her maintenance detracts from the profits greatly. When early pullets (those hatched not later than April) do not begin in November it is seldom they will lay until the opening of spring. It is much cheaper to keep the old hens during the three months required for the moulting process than to sell them off and replace them with early pullets. The old hens will cost less and pay better. No early pullet will pay for herself until she is at least 15 months old, as she must return the cost from the time she was hatched until the time she begins laying, a tribute which the hen has already paid.

Beech Hedges.

The tourist in Scotland, as his brothers elsewhere, with his hurry and scurry, forever in haste to see everything in a few days, too often passes by the smaller objects of interest and thus really accomplishes little of his vast undertaking, says the New York Tribune. The beech hedge is one of these too often neglected wonders of nature. Not that it is a "smaller object of interest" by any means, for it stands over 100 feet high. The beech hedge is the property of the marquis of Lansdown, at Meiklour, Perthshire, and was planted in or about the year 1745 by a party of highlanders encamped there for a few days while on their way to join the pretender, Prince Charlie. This mammoth hedge, which indeed deserves the name of being one of the modern wonders of the world, is a fitting monument to commemorate the pretender's defeat at Culloden, "the last battle ever fought on English soil."

Surface Fires in Forests.—Surface fires may be checked if they are feeble by beating them out with green branches, or by raking the leaves away from a narrow strip across their course. When the duff is deep or the soil peaty, a fire may burn beneath the surface of the ground for weeks or even months, sometimes showing its presence by a little smoke, sometimes without giving any sign of life. Even a heavy rain may fail to quench a fire of this kind, which often breaks out again long after it is believed to be entirely extinct. Fires which thus burn into the ground can sometimes be checked only by digging a trench through the layer of decaying wood and other vegetable matter to the mineral soil beneath. The most dangerous and destructive forest fires are those which run both along the ground and in the tops of the trees. They can be checked only by rain or change of wind, or by meeting some barrier which they cannot pass. A barrier of this kind is often made by starting another fire some distance ahead of the principal one.

Wheat for Macaroni.—M. A. Carleton of the department of agriculture, who last year brought to this country a large number of species of grain from Russia and Siberia, is about starting for the west to follow out the line of this work with cereals. He is especially interested in visiting Arizona and New Mexico with the idea of establishing there the hard macaroni wheats. Mr. Carleton is assured that if these wheats can be grown in this country the manufacture of genuine "Italian" macaroni will be at once taken up. Some macaroni is now manufactured in the United States, but the best is imported, as the wheat grown here is not suitable for its manufacture. Mr. Carleton also intends visiting the irrigated wheat sections of Utah and Idaho, where such immense yields are secured, being more than double, it is stated, an ordinary heavy crop under dry farming.

Pig Feeding.—It is unprofitable for any swine raiser to stint his animals, as they should be made to grow every day, says Farm, Stock and Home. After ten days or two weeks pigs should be fed generously through their dams, and at three or four weeks provided with a place where they can obtain, unmolested, a little feed of slop and soaked shelled corn. Keep them growing every day, and at an early age they will be ready for the market at a profit to the raiser. If pigs are allowed to stop growing and become stunted it is very hard to start them anew, not to mention the loss of feed, time and labor. Pigs enclosed in a dry lot or yard, and given only dry, hard corn and hard water seldom yield a handsome profit. They need a variety of food, such as will expand the stomach and at the same time be cooling to the system. Corn, alone, is too heating.

The Profit in Poultry.—The profit in poultry is just what we make it. If we pay out large sums of money for eggs, birds and equipments, we must make large sales and lots of them if we expect to make a profit. If we neglect our poultry, no matter how little we pay out, we will lose money.—Ex.

Summering Pigs.

Let pigs run with the dam until twelve weeks old, provided she is fed liberally with a warm, well balanced ration of shorts, oats, corn meal and screenings, says Farm, Stock and Home. This last mentioned food for hogs, of which the Northwest has an immense bulk, is lost to the farmers and being utilized by sheep feeders at the Twin Cities and other central points. To the above list of foods add a ration of oil meal, bran, and even corn on the cob. Let the little pigs also have access to whole oats. Care should be used so as not to overfeed the sow. Once off her feed she will fail to produce milk, and it is difficult to restore good digestion and milk production. The clover field must go hand in hand with this good feeding, but on stormy days they are much better cared for in their pens with an abundance of freshly cut clover. By July there should be a field of peas, where the pigs will grow and do well. The field of peas is next in value to the clover field. If not convenient to pasture the peas, then cut and feed to the young pigs. To this method of feeding upon clover and peas, add regular feeding hours for concentrated feed. This is of vast importance. Pigs should not be allowed to stray all over the farm. When confined at night in well-regulated stables and in well-littered yards, there is made a large return for food consumed. The pigs should be promptly returned in the morning to the pasture after feeding. By this method little if any manure is lost, and a steady increase in the fertility of the soil will be the result.

By such methods of feeding during the summer and finishing or ripening the animal on a mixed food of squash, shorts, oats, peas, meal and corn, the previous feeding of bulky clover and peas will have distended their stomachs and put them in fine form to ripen rapidly into the desirable hog.

Success Depends on Management.

When the market quality is considered we find many desire size, says Poultry, Fruit and Garden. The best breed for size can easily be named, but it is not the "best breed," however. It may have size, and yet lack quality of flesh, and it may be of excellent quality of flesh, full of juicy meat on the breast, and not be large. It may quickly fatten on a small amount of food, and be easily kept on a city lot, and yet with all these points in its favor it may be a very indifferent breed for laying. Some breeds can give better results on corn than will others, and some will fatten so readily on corn that they will be rendered useless as layers altogether, for there is an art in feeding, and it is often the case that the "best breed" depends on the "best man," for upon the management of the flock depends the results expected.

Heavy Pruning.—Heavy pruning of old trees will cause them to make extra efforts to produce a heavy crop for a few years, but it will be at the cost of the trees. The wounds made will never thoroughly heal; and even if new wood grows over the cut you will find a rotten place in the tree which will continue to increase until the tree dies. The first indication of the tree's decay will be a growth on the body of the tree near the ground of a toadstool-looking substance, which will continue to increase even after the tree is dead, and if there are any large roots near the surface it will sometimes grow on them. Never cut any wood from an old tree except dead or broken limbs. Clean up all grass and weeds during the winter or early spring and burn them. It pays, for if there are any apples in this neighborhood you are sure to get them.—Rural World.

Fighting Grasshoppers in Algeria.—The state department has a letter indicating that Kansas is not the only place where grasshoppers eat things. In Algeria, it is stated, the standing crops will be seriously damaged and in some cases destroyed by the clouds of grasshoppers moving in a northerly direction. Ten thousand francs have been appropriated for the first expenses incurred in fighting against the invasion and steps have been taken to secure 200,000 francs additional for the same purpose. Near Bisera 3,200 camels are being employed in the transportation of inflammable material which is being burned where deposits of eggs are found. In all parts of the colony men are at work plowing up eggs and destroying them.

Italy Exporting Butter and Cheese.—According to the Italian trade returns it appears that the quantity of Italian butter exported to Great Britain in 1897 was about 31,500 cwts. and of cheese 42,900 cwts. These commodities are for the most part exported overland through other countries, chiefly through Belgium, and consequently the annual statements of trade of the United Kingdom for 1897 show only 1,349 cwts. of butter and 1,892 cwts. of cheese as having been imported into that country from Italy. The total exports of fresh and salt butter from Italy in 1897 were 93,600 cwts., and of cheese 173,400 cwts.

Dried Blood.—The principal food ingredient in blood is nitrogen, which is also the most essential substance in albumen or the white of egg. Dried blood contains about 14 per cent of nitrogen, while green bone may contain but 1 or 2 per cent, as the bone is mostly phosphate of lime. Bone varies. If it has adhering meat it will contain more nitrogen than if clean. Blood cannot entirely take the place of bone, as the bone contains phosphates. The dried blood will answer as a substitute for fresh blood, but no kind of dry food, whether animal or vegetable, is equal to that which is fresh.—Ex.

Maine's Apple Crop.—A year ago the apple crop in Maine was one of the smallest on record, but there is every indication that it will be no larger, even if it is not smaller, this season. The experts say that a large percentage of the trees in most sections of the state did not blossom and those that did have been greatly injured by the ravages of the so-called tent caterpillar, many orchards having been almost entirely stripped of their leaves by this pest.—Ex.

Bermuda Lilies in the South.—Secretary Wilson has sent large numbers of Bermuda lily bulbs into several of the Southern states, with a view to supplanting the Bermuda Easter trade, which annually sends out of the country a large amount of money. Mr. Wilson expresses the belief that there are sections of the country, if they can be found, as well adapted to the culture of this flower as is Bermuda.—Ex.

The French government is about to expend several million francs on the coast defenses of New Caledonia.

Free Clothing Catalogue.

Ready now. Hayden Bros.' clothing catalogue showing samples and latest styles and lowest prices. Mailed free on request. Send postal to Hayden Bros., Omaha, for prices on any goods you need. Make yourself at home in the Big Store when in Omaha.

No Gold Statutes Wanted

The United States commissioner to the Paris exposition desires the fact officially stated that no such undignified production as a life-sized gold statue of a woman will be permitted in the Paris exposition grounds, either as an exhibit or a concession. It is proposed to maintain the dignity of the United States exhibit, and not to encourage or permit advertising which would reflect discredit upon the nation.

Oklahoma.

Its wonderful resources and superior advantages to homeseekers are set forth in a handsome illustrated pamphlet just issued by the Frisco Line Passenger Department. Copy will be mailed free on application to Bryan Snyder, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Brought Their Heroes Home.

The cost of transporting the Tenth regiment of Pennsylvania from San Francisco to Chicago was $30,851. From the latter city to Pittsburg the Keystone state's troops were carried free by the Pennsylvania railroad, which company also took entire charge gratis of all transportation arrangements over the whole route.

Patents Sold.

The United States Patent Office records show that 141 patentees who received patents this week had sold either a part or the entire interest in their inventions. This means that 32 per cent of the inventors have been successful in selling their inventions.

Amongst the prominent manufacturers who bought these inventions are the

American Shoe Machinery Co., Portland, Me.

The Gorham Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.

Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

Western Electric Co., of Chicago.

Scoville Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn.

American Electric Vehicle Co., Chicago.

Bethlehem Iron Co., South Bethlehem, Pa.

Inventors desiring free information as to the law and practice of patents may obtain the same in addressing Sues & Co., Registered Patent Attorneys, Omaha, Neb.

Locomotive Runs.

During the past few months, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has materially extended the runs of the passenger locomotives on through trains. Formerly engines were changed on an average every 100 or 150 miles. It was thought that the mountain grades of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad would prevent an extension of the runs. However, the experiment was made. It has proved successful and reduced the number of locomotives formerly required by twenty-four, which can be used in other branches of the service and save the purchase of more motive power. Under the new plan, locomotives are double crewed and make from 7,000 to 8,000 miles a month, as against 3,500 to 4,000 under the former method.

The best qualified to judge reckon that the fortune left by A. T. Stewart, which he left to the care of the late Judge Hilton, amounted to about $40,000,000. Mrs. Stewart survived her husband ten years, and the great Stewart fortune survived her ten years. In 1876 Stewart died; in 1886 Mrs. Stewart died, and in 1896 the last of the visible Stewart millions disappeared in the wreck of Hilton, Hughes & Co.

The Baltimore American completed the other day its one hundred and twenty-sixth year, and presented to each one of its readers a fac simile of its first issue, which bore date of August 20, 1773. The original title, however, was the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser. It purported to give "the freshest advices," and its latest English news was dated June 19.

There is a project on foot in Geneva, O., to erect a library in memory of the father of penmanship, Platt R. Spencer. The new building will be of stone, and will cost $20,000. In this town of about 3,000 inhabitants Spencer lived in the early days of the western reserve, and in the little log school house, which was also his home, he first taught writing.

Miss Jane Smith, who, on a wager of $1,000, is making her way from Chicago to New York with no other money than she can make by shining shoes, earned $8 in one day in Binghamton, N. Y., by charging 25 cents a shine. She has twenty-four days remaining in which to complete her trip, and at that rate will easily make it.

Iowa Inventions.

Fifteen patents were issued to Iowa inventors this week as follows: To A. W. Lewis of Keota, for a vehicle attachment; to J. James of Atlantic, for a draft-equalizer; to W. Loudon of Fairfield, for a hay-carrier; to J. W. Macy of Searsboro, for a road-grader; to A. W. and T. E. Morgan of Burlington, for a wire fence stay; to J. H. Morris of Maquoketa, for a cream separator; to C. F. Nelson of Exira, for a boot and shoe cleaner; to C. O. Haven and P. P. Uhrig of Fort Madison, for a harrow; to H. Phillips and W. Hunt of Ottumwa, for a car-loader; to H. B. Porter of Hartwick, for a hat and clothes rack; to E. L. Rigg of Griswold, for a steam generating appliance; to H. Tuttle of Cedar Rapids, two for a bicycle; to C. H. Van Alstyne of Manchester, for a barrel heater and feed cooker, and to S. Adson of Springwater, for a collar clasp.

A copyright has been granted to Rev. A. C. Smith of Des Moines for a new book entitled "Gathered Gems of Literature." The work is in the hands of a printer in Chicago and will be handsomely illustrated and sold upon the subscription plan.

Consultation and advice about securing property rights for inventions and literary work given free to inquirers.

THOMAS G. ORWIG & CO.,
Registered Attorneys.
Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 2, 1899.

The military household of the czar is composed of ninety-eight officers of various ranks, eighty-three of whom belong to the army and fifteen to the navy. Nineteen members of the royal family are included in this list.

The government is paying from $200 to $600 a day for each vessel carrying horses, supplies and army baggage to the Philippines, and $1,000 a day for each vessel that carries troops.

In Germany during the year ending July, 1898, out of 387,991 persons looking for employment, 222,515 found occupation by means of free employment agencies.

Mrs. Barnard Thanks MRS. PINKHAM FOR HEALTH.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 18,032]

"DEAR FRIEND—I feel it my duty to express my gratitude and thanks to you for what your medicine has done for me. I was very miserable and losing flesh very fast, had bladder trouble, fluttering pains about the heart and would get so dizzy and suffered with painful menstruation. I was reading in a paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I wrote to you and after taking two bottles I felt like a new person. Your Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me and I cannot praise it enough."—MRS. J. O. BARNARD, MILLTOWN, WASHINGTON CO., ME.

An Iowa Woman's Convincing Statement.

"I tried three doctors, and the last one said nothing but an operation would help me. My trouble was profuse flowing; sometimes I would think I would flow to death. I was so weak that the least work would tire me. Reading of so many being cured by your medicine, I made up my mind to write to you for advice, and I am so glad that I did. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and followed your directions, and am now well and strong. I shall recommend your medicine to all, for it saved my life."—MISS A. P., BOX 21 ABBOTT, IOWA.

The government is paying from $200 to $600 a day for each vessel carrying horses, supplies and army baggage to the Philippines, and $1,000 a day for each vessel that carries troops.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Unlike Some Other Occupations—Golfer—"Don't you ever get tired of farming?" The Farmer—"Taint no use gettin' tired of it, young man. Farmin' ain't no fad!"—Puck.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

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

The man who succeeds in forging his way to the front is in a position to be trmpled on by the mob if he falls.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

About the hardest thing for the amateur farmer to raise is the money to run the farm.

We will forfeit $1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. THE PIZO CO., Warren, Pa.

A pun is merely a play on words, but it's hard work to understand some of them.

A Perfect Cathartic.

Not violent to