Could Understand English Better. "The other day," says the Washington correspondent of the Unicago Recshe is a linguist, but whose friends have doubts, started a conversation with Herr Von Holleben, the German ambassador, in his native tongue. He listened patiently for a few mo and then gallantly remarked: 'Madame, you will do me a great favor if you will speak English. O do not understand German very well.' Mrs. Senator looked surprised, but took the

Straight Road To Health

Is by the way of purifying the blood. Germs and impurities in the blood cause disease and sickness. Expelling these impurities removes the disease. Hood's Sarsaparille does this and it does more. It makes the blood rich by increasing and vitalising the red globules and giving it power to transmit to the organs, nerves and muscles the nutriment contained in digested food.

lood's Serseperills Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

England's oldest actor, James Doel has just passed another birthday, his

Carter's Ink Is Used Exclusive by the schools of New York, Boston and many other places, and they won't use any other. It takes 5.000 bees, unloaded, to

make a pound. FITS Permanently Cuput. He fits or nervousness after End day's use of Dr. Etine's Great Herve Restorer Send for PREE 08.00 trial bottle and treating In. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., Wi Arch St., Philodolphia, Pa

The dressmaker has many trying Magnetic Starch is the very bes laundry starch in the world.

quality of the coffee. For starching fine linen use Magnetic Starch.

Why does a pup always chew the best curtains in the house?

Your clothes will not crack if you use Magnetic Starch. Why do men with bald heads always have the heaviest beards?

Hall's Catarra Cure Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Black silk flowers on colored tulle hats are very stylish. Mrs. Window's Soothing Syrap-

Don't close the oven door with a

spoiled many a fine loaf. Pino's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.-J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

bang when cake is baking; the jar has

There is disease among cattle known as big jaw; many people catch

Rend for "Choice Recipes," by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mana, mailed free. Mention this paper. Very often the things we want we

seem to get just as we've left off wanting them.-Philadelphia Times. Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new hoeseasy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, sching feet, ingrowing palls, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

A man is always willing to carry the first baby.

use "Faultless Starch" because it gives the best results-at all grocers, 10c.

It is hard to find a man who thinks he is worse than he really is. Throw physic to the dogs—if you don't want the dogs—but if you want good digestion chew Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

Large ocean going vessels can go

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN

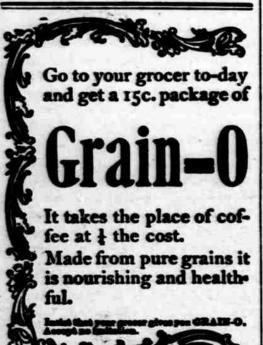
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVEN-

TION

Held in Kansas City, July 4th.

The Omaha & St. Louis R. R. will run a special train, leaving Omaha Union Station July 3rd, 8 p. m., Council Bluffs, 8-15 p. m., arrive Kansas City July 4th, 7 a. m. Trains consist of sleeper, coaches and chair cars. Round trip rate from Omaha, \$5.90. Round trip including railroad fare, 4 days sleeping car accommodations while in Kansas City, \$8.00. Black silk hat and badge, \$3.00. All those joining this excursion will have no trouble in gaining admission to the Convention Hall. Sleeping car berths should be engaged at once. Ask your nearest Ticket Agent or write Jno, E. Reagan, Secy. Douglas County Democracy Club, No, 509 Brown Block, Omaha, or write Harry E. Moores, C. P. & T. A., 1415 Farnam St., (Paxton Hotel Block), Omaha, Neb.

A good test of housekeeping is the quality of the coffee.





the Rolling He Couldes It Stiffens the Goods It Whitens the Goods It polishes the Goods

W. N. U. OMAHA. No. 34-1900

CAMPFIRE SKETCHES.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE VETERANS. Breat Armies on the March—Thirty-thir Indiana - The Chattaneoga Rebel

(Old Favorites Series.) [In the opinion of many, Hohenlinden is the best poem of its kind in the English language. The battle of Hohenlinden, fought Dec. 2, 1800, between the Austrians and the French, the latter being victorious, was witnessed by the poet, Thomas Campbell, who shortly afterward wrote

On Linden, when the sun was low, All bloodless lay th' untrodden snow, And dark as winter was the flow Of Iser, rolling rapidly,

But Linden saw another sight, When the drum beat at the dead of night mmanding fires of death to light The darkness of her scenery.

By torch and trumpet fast arrayed, Each horseman drew his battle-blade, And furious every charger neigh'd, To join the dreadful revelry.

Then shook the hills with thunder riven. Then rush'd the steed to battle driven. And louder than the bolts of Heaven Far flashed the red artillery.

But redder yet that light shall glow On Linden's hills of stained snow, And bloodier yet the torrent flow Of Iser, rolling rapidly. Tis morn, but scarce you level sun Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun, Where furious Frank and flery Hun

The combat deepens. On ye brave! Who rush to glory or the grave, Wave, Munich! all thy banners wave, And charge with all thy chivalry!

out in their sulph'rous canopy.

Few, few shall part, where many meet; The snow shall be their winding sheet, And every turf beneath their feet Shall be a soldier's sepulchre. A good test of housekeeping is the

> Great Armies on the March. From some of the descriptions th newspaper correspondents have sent home of the United States army when on the march in the Philippines, most people may have an idea of the great length of an army as it is stretched out on the road. Correspondents with the British army in South Africa have noticed the same thing, as one column or another has advanced. One such writer states that a single battalion of infantry 1,000 strong-which is the strength of an English battaliontakes up a road length of 525 yards, including about eighty yards for stragglers. A battalion of field artillery abreast, 650 yards. An army corps, with its staff, wagons, guns, hospitals, etc., would extend over thirty-four of about two and one-half or two and three-quarter miles an hour, and in the march when they cover thirteen miles. This accounts for the fact that when news is printed of an army marching to attack surprise is expressed that the day or more for all the men to assem-

three miles; artillery, trotting, eight tillery, therefore, need not occasion miles. In our army the average march surprise.—Atlanta Constitution. for infantry is from fifteen to twenty miles a day. When troops move in large bodies and particularly in the vicinity of the enemy, the march is alities connected with the war departconducted in several columns so as to ment is Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. diminish the depth of the column and who is at the head of the woman army to expedite the deployment into line nurses and is assistant to Surgeon up the St. Lawrence river as far as of battle. In large commands the General Sternberg. Dr. McGee has the Montreal, over 1,000 miles from the roads, if possible, are left to the ar- rank of a first lieutenant, and is entillery and trains. When long distances have to be covered rapidly it live of her rank, but she is averse to is done by changing gaits. The most display and is too sensible a woman to favorable ground is selected for the permit the curious to annoy her. Dr. double time, but care is taken not to McGee has the distinction of being the

engaging the enemy.-Chicago Chron-

Thirty-Third Indiana. long been in the service of the government in Washington, has completed a with him, for he is a Hoosier, and served with the organization from the time it was formed until it was distural classes, and no finer body of Johns Hopkins University.—New York | such drugs unnecessary. young men ever took up arms to serve Herald. their country. The story of the regiment's trials and vicissitudes the hardships endured in Kentucky. Ohio and Tennessee, as well as in Libbey prison; of the capture of Atlanta, the triumphant march with Sherman to the sea, and finally the participation in the grand review in Washington, is large.—Newcastle Press. told by Capt. McBride in graphic style. To Hoosiers who had fathers or brothers in the gallant Thirty-third this history wil have a deep and thrilling perfacts brought out is that the re during the several years of its service -the largest infantry regiment sent

and wounded, and those who died of could count more genuine friends than wounds and disease. The farewell ad- could Colonel Ruckle.-Columbus Redress to the regiment, made by Gen. publican. Coburn at Atlanta, is a feature of the history, which also contains official atches bearing upon the battles in

bears evidence on every page of the ability and painstaking care of the

The Chattaneoga Rebel. Editor Atlanta Constitution-Mr. Bennett errs in stating that the entire outfit of the Chattanooga Rebel was destroyed by Wilson's raiders in March, 1865, at Selma, Ala. General Wilson entered Selma on Sunday, April 2, 1865, and while he pretty badly wrecked the Rebel on the morning of his departure, April 10th, so far from the destruction being entire, it was only a few hours until the Rebel was on the streets, curtailed in proportions, but at defiant as ever. The building in which were located the two local papers were burned with their contents, and the Mississippian succeeded, the night before the town was captured, in getting its entire plant transferred to Meridian, Miss. The Rebel was taken possession of by the fedprinting they found necessary. for the morning of their departure Montgomery, however, a detail armed

with sledgehammers entered the buildpresses, doing perfect work on everything except the proof press, which they left unharmed, except for demolything that would burn, was dumped rom a third story window to the street below; then a bonfire was made in the the Rebel was entirely destroyed. However, the same fortune which saved the proof press got in its good work by causing the destroyers to overlook one stand, two pairs of cases and a bundle of paper. As soon as the federals had left, Charley Faxon got all the printers he could find together; he furnishcd copy, the printers sailed into the pied type on the sidewalk, and in a few hours had out enough to get out a two-column editorial of the Rebel on the proof press. I was of the party,but left a few days after, and don't know how long the publication was kept up, but presume it lasted until the blank

"Artillery Punch."

ed at the time.—Ed. Guthrie.

paper gave out. Mr. Paul had left.

meanwhile, but returned afterwards.

and sold the wreck of the Rebel for a

few hundred dollars, as I was inform-

No one who has ever enjoyed the hospitality of the Ancient Savannah Artillery was surprised to hear that takes up 260 yards, and a regiment of it was too much even for our gallant cavalry takes up, when marching four Admiral Dewey. It was too much fr Persident Arthur when he made his slowly on the best of roads. It is much | been the recipient of the courtesies of tion in the United States, Boston hav-English army they do a good day's ing the first. Hon. John E. Ward, now of New Jersey, was its former captain, and he will be remembered especially as chairman of the convention at which Buchanan was nominated for attack is delayed so long. It takes a the presidency. A peculiarity of the entertainments provided by this milible on the battlefield. The rates of tary organization is a punch known as march for the various arms differ, of the "Artillery" punch. It is a seductcourse, but the fastest arm has to suit | ive mixture of brandy and champagne. its pace to the slowest. Here are the served as cold as ice, with a few English official rates: Infantry in strawberries serenely floating about small bodies, three miles an hour; in- the top. In its workings on the inner fantry in large bodies, two and a half man it is the most insidious, deceptive to two and three-quarter miles; cav- and entangling concoction ever labeled alry, walking, four miles; cavalry, with the name of punch. The mere trotting, nine miles; cavalry, gallop- fact that Admiral Dewey was indising, fifteen miles; artillery, walking, posed after a visit to the Savannah Ar-

One of the most interesting personexhaust the troops immediately before only woman officer in the United States army service. There is no woman officer in the navy. She is one of the vice-presidents of the Daughters of the American Revolution. One of her ancestors, General John Bull, Washington special to the Indianap- fought the British during the revoluolis News: After years of painstaking tionary war. Her father is Professor work. Capt. J. R. McBride, who has Simon Newcomb well known as an astronomer, and her husband is Professor W. J. McGee, who has charge of history of the Thirty-third Indiana the American Bureau of Ethnology. regiment. It has been a labor of love Dr. McGee is lithe, of middle height for a woman and impresses one with her intelligence and command of language. She is a fascinating conversationalist. banded. This regiment, commanded by She studied at Cambridge University. Col. (late brigadier general) John Co- England, and the University of Geneburn, was recruited from the counties va. She obtained her medical degree of central and southern Indiana. It from Columbian University, at Wash-

Only Woman Officer in U. S. Army.

Col. Ruckle was an excellent citizen dreds, and his loss will be sincerely

military and Masonic circles, where and closely affect it. sonal interest. One of the remarkable the colonel was best known and beparts, who won friends and kept them had enlistments agregating 2,500 men through life.—South Bend Tribune. Many persons throughout the state from Indiana. Only a surviving veteran will be sorry to hear of the death of like Capt. McBride, situated in Wash- Col. N. R. Ruckle of Indianapolis. ington and having access to the war Col. Ruckle was a man much beloved records could have succeeded in mak- by all who knew him, and he had ing so complete a history of the regi- many friends all over the state. He ment. The most difficult task was to was a man of many lovable qualifies, secure the full and accurate roster, and he attached men to him on first but he succeeded in this, and the his- acquaintance, who ever after became tory will contain the names of all offi- his friends. Such men when they die cers and enlisted men, with their rec- are greatly missed, and their places are ords as soldiers; names of those killed not easily filled. Few men in the state

Death of Famous Soldier.
Major W. C. D. Gillespie, River Forwhich the regiment took part, and is ost, Ill., who died recently of paralysis, interspersed with anecdotes that will was a great soldier. Major Gillespie be read with sest by the few survivors. | was born in New Orleans in 1844. At The manuscript has been read by Gen. | the outbreak of the civil war he enlist-Coburn, who gives it his warmest com-ed with the One Hundred and Six-mendation. It will make a book of teenth New York infantry and served about 300 pages, and the distribution three years. He married Miss Amelia will be through a committee in Indi- Yout of Racine, Wis., in 1968, and took ana, of which Capt. Charles Seaton of up his residence in Chicago. He be-Martinsville is the head. Capt. Mc-Bride has given his labor free—a labor extending over a period of several years—and has thus earned the lasting gratitude of the surviving members of 615, G. A. R., and the Masonic frater-

the gallant Thirty-third. It is an ex- nity. Mrs. Gillespie and one

ceptionally well-written history, and George H., survive.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Department of the Farm-A Few Hinto as to the Care of Live Steek and Poultry.

Danish and American Dairying (Condensed from Farmers' Review nographic report of Illinois

J. H. Monrad said, in substance: hope I will be able to assist the dairymen of Illinois, not only by reducing the sale of fraudulent products, but also by taking part in the educational work. While Elgin creamery men may think we need no more dairy education, I must say that I differ with them, and I even believe that further education is needed in the Elgin diserals and during their occupancy of trict as well as in other parts of the the city they used it for whatever state. We have some very dirty On creameries. Every creamery should be clean and neat enough to be an object lesson. This state of things must come before we can go out from ing and proceeded to smash the the creameries and preach cleanliness to the patrons.

I want to say to the milk producers that whether the creamery be run by ishing the wooden frame. Then all the the farmers or by an individual own-"pe cases, stands, paper, in fact, ev- er, they will have to co-operate better than they have done in the past. heard one man say that he did not care whether his milk was good or middle of the street, and that much of bad, as he always got the same pay for it. Even in Denmark they have the same trouble with the farmers, who do not deliver the milk in as good condition as it should be.

It is a rather remarkable fact that, though the Babcock test was originated in this country, the Danes were the first to form associations for its use. In 1895 the first Danish test association started up. It consisted of thirteen farmers that thought it was too much trouble to test their own cows, so they formed an association and hired a young man from an agricultural college to do the work for them. He went from farm to farm testing the cows. He weighed and tested the milk of each cow and made a report on it. The farmers soon found that their cows were making butter at very diverse costs. The best cow was making butter at a cost of 15.1 cents per pound, and the poorest was making butter at a cost of 78.5 cents per pound.

Q.-Why did you give away the secret that the Danes do not furnish clean milk, when we have been holding them up as models?

A .- In Denmark nearly all famous visit to the Garden City of creameries get their milk in good Georgia, and it has been too much enough condition to pasteurise. If tomiles of road. An army marches for every Northern visitor who has day we were to order pasteurization in our American creameries I do not bemore tiring marching in a crowd than this famous Southern club, says Les- lieve that more than 30 per cent could walking alone. Soldiers go at the rate lie's Weekly. The Savannah Artillery do it properly on account of the dirt is the second oldest military associa- in the milk and cream. I think the Danes are a little ahead of us in

Q.-Is not the Danish butter considered the best butter in the world? A .- Yes, sir.

Q.-Can dirty milk and sloppy ways make such good butter? A .- The milk is not so dirty as it is here, and they pasteurize very generally. But most of the advancement in Denmark has been in the creameries, rather than on the farms. A Danish officer, in a recent report, said that now the creameries had done all that could possibly be done with the milk they had, and that henceforth improvement in butter-making must be by farmers bringing better milk. Q.—Is it not true that the Danes sell their best butter and eat the poorest themselves?

A.—The Danes import a good deal of cheap butter, even American butter. They also eat butterine and even lard flavored a little. In Denmark all butterine has to be sold in oval packages. Now if we had that law here we would not need any other law. They are allowed to color their butterine, but not in imitation of butter: the color is a very pale one.

Prof. Henry.—Those Banish farmers buy corn in Illinois; feed it in Denmark and make butter from it that has to be sent to London to compete with American butter. Q.-What became of that cow that

made butter at 78 cents a pound? Mr. Monrad.—She went to the butcher pretty quick. Prof. Henry.-The Danes were smart enough to find that kind of a

cow, but some of our farmers have

similar cows and have not yet found Poultry Notes. Remember that the well hen does not need medicine, and that the sick hen does not need it after she gets well. The feeding of chemicals to

stimulate any functions that are already healthy is a mistake. It is advocated mostly by the people that have the chemical preparations to sell. Every sensible poultryman feeds and The value or harmfulness of the grain diet depends on what other food is being given or being secured by the

and numbered his friends by the hun- birds. While corn is condemned as an exclusive grain food, in the case of fowls mourned not only by Indianapolis, the that have the run of the fields and city he so loved, but by the state at can get green food as well as insects, The death of Col. Nicholas R. Ruckle is no rule that it is safe to lay down, of Indianapolis will create profound but each case must be judged accordsorrow all over the state, especially in ling to the circumstances that directly

> An eastern farmer declares that has discovered a trick that is being played by a certain poultryman that has developed a fine strain of breeding birds. He bought two hens. One died and the other refused to lay. After awhile the second one died, and he made an examination to discover cause of death. To his astonishment he found that the hen had been caponized-rendered impotent to produce eggs. The farmer asserts that it was done to prevent the hen laying eggs. and so that the breeder in question could hold a monopoly of the business.

barred Plymouth Rocks for the rea- cattle. sons I give you: First, they are easy to raise, and I lose very few after they are hatched. Second, they mature quickly, and are ready for market any County, Iowa.

trees, with an occasional run over the cow.

garden and a small grass plat. We ad very satisfactory results. We fed whole corn, cats and wheat. They also had milk and scraps from the kitchen. In addition they were allowed to run at will in a small stable yard 30x30 feet. They also had access to the stable and buggy house during the day, but invariably kept on their own

ground at night.-J. B. Roberts.

While the number of hens that die from poison is probably not large, yet some deaths of poultry are due to poison and should be guarded against. The demises are invaribaly due to carelessness. The can that has contained paint is thrown out into the unused corner of the yard. The rain comes and fills it with water, and the poultry drink it. The potato field is sprayed with paris green and the little chicks drink from the bright drops that sparkle in the sun, and afterwards die from "some mysterious disease." The poison that is put to kill rats is sometimes discovered by the chicks and eaten. The constant use of poisons causes a certain amount of carelessness. Such carelessness is likely at any time to prove expensive.

Dairy Notes. The food affects both butter and milk, at least so far as oils are concerned. There is a controversy over the question of bad silage tasting in or even cause death. Prof. Connell the milk and butter. But it is gener- says regarding second growth cane, ally agreed that when the cows eat "in every case coming under my obthrrough the system of the cows into the cow's stomach was unaccustomed the milk. Where there has been trou- to such food. A small amount of this ble of this kind it would be well for crop swallowed quickly into the the owner of the cows to give the paunch may produce a vast quantity of the cows to the detriment of the qualit yo fthe product.

Man and the lower animals are subject to the same general laws of health. In the case of man it is becoming more and more recognized every year that pure food, pure water and pure air are be drawn in regard to this trouble necessary for health. We seem hard- some typical case must be studied in ly yet to have awakened to the fact all its phases. Besides studying the that the same is true of our domestic plant microscopically and chemically. animals. Filth is the great harbor of it will be necessary to consider the disease germs, and filth may reach the animals more carefully. Their condivital organs or blood of the animal through the water, the food and the air. A little over two years ago a jected to the closest scrutiny and the fatal disease broke out on a dairy farm near Chicago, and investigation showed that the only possible reason for its presence was the flithiness of the premises. Cleanliness and health are allies, and this fact should be recognized by

The Dairy Bureau of Massachusetts is charged with the enforcement of the dairy laws of the state, and also with the educational work along the same lines. This is as it should be. One of the greatest obstacles in the enforcement of such laws is the ignorance of the people as to their benefit. co-operates with the State Board of Health and with milk inspectors, to enforce the laws. The bureau enforces the laws as to butter and the State Board of Health takes up the work of enforcing the milk laws. This latter work is aided by the milk inspectors. but also of teaching the farmers how

Frozen Wheat for Feed.

Luther Foster, Utah Experiment Station: In Manitoba and other portions of Canada, where there are frequently large quantities of frozen wheat, experiments have been conducted to determine its value for cattle and swine feeding, with the results given below. When large swine, averaging 186 pounds in weight at the beginning of the experiment and 275 pounds at its close, were fed frozen wheat, 524 pounds were required for 100 pounds increase live weight, while at the same time, with a like lot of large swine, of equal parts by weight of No. 1

wheat, barley and peas, were required for the same increase in live weight. In a second test, feeding pigs that averaged 61 pounds each until they reached an average weight of 145 pounds each, 100 pounds of increase in live weight were obtained from .388 pounds of frozen wheat. The pork was considered excellent, much superior to that of hogs fed on peas alone. In both triais the frozen wheat was ground and soaked for twelve hours before feeding. One hundred pounds of frozen wheat was found equal to 791 pounds of skim milk in increasing the live weight of pigs.

When frozen wheat was fed to twoyear-old steers in comparison with mixed meal (made up of equal parts. was made up largely from the agricul- ington, and took a graduate course at | treats his fowls in a way that makes | by weight, of oil cake, peas and barley), corn ensilage constituting the roughage, the average daily gains were 1.74 pounds for the wheat and 1.94 pounds for the mixed meal, but at market prices of the feeding stuffs, the frosted wheat gains were made at \$2.12 less cost per hundred weight. Steers fed frozen wheat corn with ensilage made 15 per cent higher daily gains than those fed the mixed meal with hay and roots and at a cost per hundred-weight less than one-half as great.

"The quality of beef from steers fed on frozen wheat was pronounced to be particularly excellent by the butchers and by the members of eight different households who examined it critically when served as roast beef." The daily ration of the mixed meal

and of the frozen wheat was in each instance six pounds per head. When both were fed in connection with corn ensilage it required 309 pounds of the mixed meal for each 100 pounds gain. and 343 of the frozen wheat. While the feeding trials reported give no direct comparison of frozen wheat with that fully matured, still the results show it to be practically equal to a mixture of wheat, oats and barley for hog feeding and to stand very high Barred Plymouth Rocks.-I prefer as a concentrated food for fattening

Where Whips Are Not Used.

John W. Bookwalter: Speaking of horses, there is a notable law in effect time after they are two months old. in most of the large Russian towns The skin is yellow and gives them a concerning them that deserves special good appearance after they are mention. Among the curious things dressed. They are a very handsome that arrest the attention on arriving fowl, large and of good shape. Third, in Moscow is the entire absence of they are the best layers of any of the | whips among the drivers of cabs, carlarger fowls; they are great rustlers riages, and all sorts of vehicles. On and so do not require to much extra inquiry I was informed that there was food .- C. E. Pickering, Muscatine a law prohibiting their use. I don't believe there is a single whip in use in Moscow. The excellent condition of Yarded Fowls.-I lived in town from the horses attests the benefit of this 1890 to 1897 and kept from twenty- humane law. Nothing can exceed the four to forty-eighty chickens in a lot beauty of the sleek and well groomed 30x66 feet. This was set in plum horses used in the carriages of Mos-

Why Does Some Sorghum Kill ? The Nebraska Experiment Station has been unable so far to discover the reason for the occasional fatal effects of sorghum when fed green. A recent

In view of the common practice of cutting the first crop of sorghum for hay and pasturing the second crop, it is not difficult to understand the reason for the prevailing impression regarding the injurious effect of the second growth. It is very likely that if the unmatured first growth were fed as freely as is the second, the number of cattle affected would be more nearly the same in each case. Beyond a doubt the symptoms devel

ped in all the cases cited indicate the

action of some sort of poison. The sudden and violent death, the lesions produced, and the post-mortem sympoms, all seem to point to one causeoison. Yet, in the analysis made, no poison was found, and so far as could be ascertained no chemist has ever found an appreciable quantity of poison in any sorghums. It is believed that the suddenness of attack in such cases does not necessarily preclude other explanations than that of poisoning. An animal may be at times in such a condition physically that wholesome substances — substances that are not of themselves poisonouswill have, when eaten, a toxic action wild onions there is an oil that goes servation, death has occurred when pasture a visit and subject it to a expansive gas, causing death." Anthorough exploration. There may be other authority, Prof. V. K. Chesnut, wild plants growing that are eaten by states that "the qualifications involved in a definition of a poisonous plant are numerous. It may suffice to say that death in some cases is attributable not to any poison which the plant contains but to immoderate or incautious eating or to mechanical injury. Before any decisive conclusion can tion must be noted, the various foods that have been supplied must be subante-mortem as well as the post-

It must be admitted that positive proof is still lacking regarding the dress Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. cause of the disease occasionally inced by sorghum plants. Negative results of an analysis are usually not little girl, you want to be a Christian. at least quite conclusive. In view of rather sing in the choir."—Puck. the analyses and of the collateral evidence given, it seems certain that the chemical poison inherent in the plant and is not peculiar to the second growth alone. This last statement is In Massachusetts the bureau named growth alone. This last statement is year. of special importance. It is in direct contradiction to the prevailing popular opinion, but all the facts at hand sustain the conclusion. The proof of this once accepted and the prejudice against the second growth thereby removed, will result, it is believed, in a The laws of Massachusetts seem to be greatly increased use of this valuable somewhat peculiar in this regard, that | forage crop. The greater the number they lay upon the dairy bureau the of cases studied the more evident it work not only of enforcing the laws, becomes that this is a matter governed entirely by local conditions and that to make better butter. This plan is the safety and health of the herd may being followed to a certain extent in be controlled to a large measure by the herder himself.

mortem symptoms must be observed

and recorded.

Good Fences.

It is always a mistake to build fences in a slipshod manner. Poorly built fences sometimes result from using poor tools in fence building. It is frequently noticed that fences that fall over are not strongly made. The post is the most important part of the fence, and unless it is set so firmly that it will stand almost anything, trouble of a serious nature is bound o result. The way some men set posts is to dig a big deep hole with pick and shovel. The hole may be 20 inches deep and two feet in diam-522 pounds of mixed grain, consisting eter. He sets the post and puts back the dirt, pounding it as hard as possible. He puts his hand on the post and seat of war. concludes it is lacking in stability. so gets a few stones and drives them into the dirt next the post. A post sc set is about sure to give way under great strain. Every man that has much post setting to do should have a posthole digger. These implements cos \$1.00 or less, and there are several kinds on the market. The holes should be dug so deep that there will be no chance for heaving by the frost. The nole being only about the size of th post the undisturbed earth around it holds it fast. The value of a good fence is very great, especially around the pasture. Animals that grow up in a well-fenced pasture never learn that it is possible to break down fences and consequently never become breachy. A poorly built fence invites breachy animals and enables them to teach others like vices. A little extra fort spent in making the fence able o resist all attacks of the elements and of animals will prove wise econ-

> One item of feed which should never be neglected is a good supply of sale and ashes to which the bogs can have access at all times. Wood ashes can always be had and the hogs should have all they will eat. When not convenient to give ashes, charcoal is will be eaten for want of something better. Hogs are never injured by eating all the ashes they want, but i is not safe to give large amounts of salt to animals not accustomed to its use. The salt and ashes mixture should be kept in a low box under a shed where it will be protected from rain, and should consist of about two quarts of salt for each bushel or ashes. Many feeders prefer to add a few ounces of copperas to the mixture. Free access to such a mixture will de much to preserve the health of hogs. and sows which have had an abundance of such food will rarely eat their young.

Salt and Ashes for Bogs.

A Chicago paper complains that \$120,000,000 worth of real estate in that city is held by absentee land

The swine breeder should breed and feed to conserve the vitality of his hogs as well as to build up a frame. Scabby apples decay quicker that

Apple scab fungus on the twigs in winter has the appearance of a greenish mildew. Sterility among cattle is largely traceable to in and in breeding.

low temperature.

The ultimate crown awaits industry

A Black British Bishop. A black bishop of the Anglican church was recently consecrated at is taking steps to put an end to the son, assistant bishop of Western equa-torial Africa, is a Sierra Leone negro, than three children and next married whose parents were rescued slaves from men will be preferred to bacnetors. the Yoruba country. His station will Prizes of \$5 will be awarded yearly be Benin. Durham university has to those parents who have sent the made him an honorary A. M.

In his state clothes, including the crown, the sultan of Johore wears dia- Fathers of families shall also have the his epaulets, his girdle and his cuffs sparkle with precious stones.

If you have not tried Magnetic Starch try it now. You will then use no other.

Rapid Fire Hawley. There is a legend about the senate chamber that General Hawley, for ten or twelve minutes, in a speech, once spoke 225 words a minute. The average speed on senators in speeches does that I thought I would ask your advice not reach 110 words, and in dictating letters rarely reach 100 words.

Try Magnetic Starch-it will last onger than any other.

Cigarette Flends Harred. Cigarette smoking is not to be allowed on the exposition grounds in Paris. Violators of an order forbidding this sort of fumigation, recently issued by the Parisian chief of police, will be arrested and subjected to heavy

Use Magnetic Starch—it has no equal

Amelie on Earth Again Amelie Rives Chanler, now the Priness Troubelzkoy, who was in a santarium but who has now recovered her health and is cutting a figure in the court circles of St. Petersburg has begun to draw her dower interests amounting to about \$200,000 from her former husband's estate.

Korp Your Hair On by using Coke Dandruff Cure. Money refunded if it.fails. \$1.00 a bottle.

We Furnish Them Furniture. Last year we sent furniture eighty-four different countries, total valuation being \$3.571.375. The I would say to all suffering women. trade is growing rapidly, and American beds and chairs and tables can man best understands a woman's sufbe found, not only in every civilized ferings, and Mrs. Pinkham, from her country, but wherever the inhabitants vast experience in treating female ills, are not entirely savage.

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Her Preference: Minister-"Now, satisfactory, but in this case they are don't you?" Ethel-"No, sir; I'd

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A Stedman Statue. Frederick Moynihan, the sculptor has just completed a colossal statue of Brigadier General Griffin A. Stedman. Jr., of New London, Conn., who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. Md., during the war of the rebellion, in which he had served for four years. The statue is to be mounted on a granite pedestal in Camp Feli, near Hartford, where the soldier had frequently drilled prior to his departure for the

For the Census Man's Benefit. The town of Givet, in the Ardennes Lambeth. The Rt. Rev. James John-depopulation of France. Hereafter in largest number of children to school regularly, and scholarships in the national schools will be reserved for fampreference for admission to alms-

LIKE MANY OTHERS

ouses and old people's homes.

Clara Kopp Wrete for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Tolls what it did for Hor.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM :- I have seen so many letters from ladies who were cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies

in regard to my condition. I have been doctoring for four years and have taken different patent medicines, but received very little benefit. I am troubled with backache, in fact my whole body aches, stomach feels sore, by spells get short of breath and am very nervous. Menstruction is very irregular with severe bearing down pains, cramps and backache. I hope to hear from you at once."-

CLARA KOPP, Rockport,

.....

Ind., Sept. 27, 1898. "I think it is my duty to write a letter to you in regard to what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I wrote you some time ago, describing my symptoms and asking your advice, which you very kindly gave. I am now healthy and cannot begin to praise your remedy enough. 'Take Mrs. Pinkham's advice, for a wocan give you advice that you can get from no other source." "-CLARA KOPP.

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