"I could'nt Sew another Stitch to Save my Life."

A gorgeous costume flashed beneath the brilliant lights of a ball room. The queen of society is radiant to-night.

The nervous hands of a weak woman have toiled day and night, the weary form and aching head have known no rest, for the dress must be finished in time.

To that queen of society and her dressmaker we would say a word. One through hothouse culture, luxury and social excitement, and the other through the toil of necessity, may some day find their ailments a common cause.

Nervous prostration, excitability, fainting spells, dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and strength, all indicate serious trouble, which has been promoted by an over-taxed system.

For the society queen and the dressmaker alike, there is nothing so reliable as **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to restore strength, vigor, and happiness.

Mrs. Lizzie Anderson, 49 Union St., Salem, N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you how grateful I am to you for what your medicine has done for me. At one time I suffered everything a woman could. I had inflammation of the ovaries, falling of the womb, and leucorrhœa. At times could not hold a needle to sew. The first dose of your Vegetable Compound helped me so much that I kept on using it. I have now taken six bottles and am well and able to do my work. I also ride a wheel and feel no bad effects from it. I am thankful to the Giver of all good for giving you the wisdom of curing suffering women. I recommend your medicine to every woman troubled with any of these diseases."

MRS. SARAH SWODER

Mrs. Sarah Swoder, 103 West St., La Porte, Ind., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It gives me great pleasure to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"I had been a sufferer for years with female trouble. I could not sew but a few minutes at a time without suffering terribly with my head. My back and kidneys also troubled me all the time. I was advised by a friend to take your medicine. I had no faith in it, but decided to try it. After taking one bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and by the time I had taken six bottles I was cured. There is no other medicine for me. I recommend it to all my friends."

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

The Rebuilt Theatre Francaise.

The Rebuilt Theater Francaise.

All playgoers and Americans who knew the old will be glad to hear that few changes have been made in its reconstruction. The plan designed by the Architect Louis toward 1870 was too admirable to have been tampered with, and practically no modifications have been undergone. The interior aspect and arrangement of the theater, have also been preserved as far as possible. The oval-shaped vestibule on the groud floor remains unchanged. The grand staircase will be restored exactly as it was, and the public foyer, where about everybody of distinction has been seen between the acts, has received no desecrating transformation. Its architectural design has been regarded as a sacred trust, and to replace the interior as it originally was has been carried out to a dot.

Frisco Regulates Laundries.

At San Francisco the board of supervisors has passed an ordinance reducing the hours that laundries may be in operation each day, which is designed to reduce the hours of labor of the overworked employes of these concerns from fifteen to twelve hours.

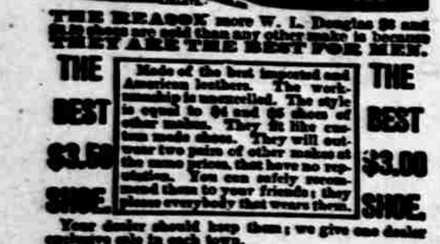
Where there's a will there's always one or more lawyers.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands, it will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid. $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of our $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S. Established in 1876.



Why do you pay $4 to $5 for shoes when you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes for $3 and $3.50 which are just as good.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST FOR MEN.

THE BEST $3.50 SHOE. Made of the best imported and American leathers. The workmanship is unexcelled. The style is equal to $4 and $5 shoes of other makes. They fit like custom made shoes. They will outwear two pairs of other makes at the same price, that have no reputation. You can safely recommend them to your friends; they please everybody that wears them. THE BEST $3.00 SHOE.

Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED Either sex. Household necessity. Sells at sight. Sample 15c. Send for circular. Gross & Co., 721 Adams Exp. Bldg., Chicago.

W. N. U.—OMAHA. No. 40—1900

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

He who wishes to learn all his faults must become poor.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map 25c. All above, $1.75. Address Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

Thus far in 1900 England has imported 19 per cent less foreign grain than in 1899.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

In his will even the miser gives all he can.

For the rich the poverty of others is the law of nature.

THE OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

Garfield Tea is the best herb medicine for the cure of constipation and sick headache; it cures all kidney and liver disorders; it purifies the blood, cleanses the system and clears the complexion.

This remedy is used by countless people the world over; it can always be depended upon, and is therefore recommended by physicians and all who once try it.

The earth is a turner and the sun is a tanner.

For starching fine linen use Magnetic Starch.

A short story is like a bobtail horse; the tale is not continued.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

The art of society is dissimulation.

Your clothes will not crack if you use Magnetic Starch.

A Very Bad Combine is that of A Very Bad Sprain and A Very Black Bruise

It often happens, but just as often

St. Jacobs Oil

makes a clean, sure, prompt cure of both.

VINCENT'S ANTI-KOLERA

A HOG TONIC — A PERFECT REMEDY CURES HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE.

Prepare for war in time of peace. Procure a supply of Anti-Kolera before your hogs get sick. A small amount will keep them in good health. Send for FREE BOOK on Hog Diseases and their Remedies. Agents Wanted. Address Anti-Kolera Co., Dept. A., 613 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

AROUND THE CAMPFIRE

"I Fights Mit Sigel!"

I met him again, he was trudging along,
His knapsack with chickens was swelling;
He'd "blenkered" these dainties, and thought it no wrong,
From some secessionist's dwelling.
"What regiment's yours? and under whose flag
Do you fight?" said I, touching his shoulder;
Turning slowly around he smilingly said,
For the thought made him stronger and bolder,
"I fights mit Sigel."

The next time I saw him his knapsack was gone,
His cap and canteen were missing,
Shell, shrapnel, and grape, and the swift rifle ball
Around him and o'er him were hissing.
"How are you, my friend, and where have you been,
And for what and for whom are you fighting?"
He said, as a shell from the enemy's gun
Sent his arm and his musket a "kiting,"
"I fights mit Sigel."

And once more I saw him and knelt by his side,
His lifeblood was rapidly flowing;
I whispered of home, wife, children and friends,
The bright land to which he was going;
"And have you no word for the dear ones at home,
The 'wee one,' the father, or mother?"
"Yaw! Yaw!" said he, "tell them! O! tell them I fights——"
Poor fellow! he thought of no other—
"I fights mit Sigel."

We scraped out a grave and he dreamlessly sleeps
On the banks of the Shenandoah river;
His home and his kindred alike are unknown,
His reward in the hands of the Giver.
We placed a rough board at the head of his grave,
"And we left him alone in his glory,"
But on it we marked, ere we turned from the spot,
The little we knew of his story—
"I fights mit Sigel."

Took "Sittings" of the Dead.

There are those who recall entertainingly recollections of photographing the dead, says the Philadelphia Times. With one of these the narrator is acquainted, and in a recent conversation he indulged in tales of experiences that are worth repeating. Said he: "I first took pictures of the dead on the battlefield of Antietam. It was a warm September morning, three days after the great fight. I had a boy with me to assist in preparing the chemicals. He only worked for an hour. With boyish curiosity he went poking about and picked up an unexploded shell. He was then on the bank of a creek about half a mile off. I never knew how it happened, but the bomb exploded and almost blew him to pieces. A little darky came up to where I was waiting for the boy's return and completely unnerved me by shouting: 'Say, boss, de red-headed gemmen has done gone and blowed hisself up wif a shell.' He was a bright, intelligent boy, and I felt his loss keenly, but I pressed the negro boy into service and went to work. It would be useless to go over the scene of that carnage again to tell of the ghastly aftersights of that awful fight, which made so many widows and orphans. I was nervous and excited, and you can depend it did not tend to quiet my nerves when I unwittingly planted one leg of the camera stand on the chest of a dead union drummer boy. By some means he had been partly buried in a patch of soft soil. Nothing was visible but the buttons of his blouse and one foot. A 'darkroom' was improvised by hanging heavy army blankets from the limbs of a low tree, and after taking four negatives I packed up my traps and started for Philadelphia. It was a slow and dangerous journey, but I made it safely and began printing pictures. They sold like wildfire at 50 cents and $1 each. I was nearly $2,000 in pocket in less than two weeks and determined to repeat the program after the next big battle. It came with Fredericksburg. My anxiety to get a view of the field after the retreat of the union army led to trouble. I was captured by three confederate stragglers and taken down the Rappahannock in a row boat. They suspected me of being a spy, I suppose, and the photographing apparatus merely a blind. At any rate the valuable camera, chemicals, jars and everything else were dumped into the river. I was taken before Gen. Lee, personally, and charged with being a spy. No explanation availed anything. It was not believed that I was a photographer. One of Gen. Lee's staff—I think his name was Murray—proposed that I should be tested. An aid de camp galloped off and procured the necessary apparatus and I photographed the rebel general and his entire staff on a day cold enough to freeze the words in a man's mouth. The officers were evidently impressed with the idea of my innocence. A short consultation followed, and then Gen. Lee himself said to me: 'Sir, it appears that you are simply engaged in earning a livelihood, and I believe honestly. You are at liberty.' I was blindfolded, put back in the boat and landed within twenty miles of where Burnside had his winter quarters. From that day to this I never knew where I was. Here is the picture of Lee and his staff," and the photographer exhibited the faded likeness which had probably saved his life.

"I recall an instance," he went on, "which is probably the most remarkable thing of the sort ever related. Two young men came into my place in the winter of 1874 or 1875, I forget which, and said they wanted a photograph of their dead father, whose body was in a receiving vault. They cautioned me that their stepmother was violently opposed to having her husband's body taken from the vault for such a purpose and that she daily visited the place of sepulture to prevent any such attempt. It was agreed that I should engage a couple of men to assist in taking the body out and another to keep watch for the widow. We went to the vault early in the morning to avoid the woman, who usually made her visit after 12 o'clock. It took some time to get the body properly posed against the side of the vault and then it began to drizzle. We threw a horse blanket over the coffin and retreated to the shelter of a tree. About noon the sun came out and I hurriedly prepared to secure the negative. The camera had just been placed in position when our sentinel came running breathlessly in with word that the widow was nearly at the cemetery gate, a quarter of a mile away. It did not take half a minute to restore the corpse to the coffin, screw on the lid and carry all back to the vault. I packed up my kit and with the two men got out by another gate. Four months after that one of the sons came to me with a most remarkable story. He said his stepmother had lost her reason. When the dead man's body was taken from the vault in the spring in the presence of the widow she insisted on having the coffin opened. The corpse was found partly turned over and the lining disarranged. The widow went into hysterics, under the impression that her husband had been buried alive. The stepsons tried to reassure her, and finally confessed that they had authorized the taking up of the body to have it photographed. The explanation came too late. The woman's reason was gone."

Woman Fought for Liberty.

Deborah Sampson, who enlisted in the continental army as Robert Shurtleff, was one of the most dashing and bravest fighters for the cause of liberty. She enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment and served three years before it was known that the brave soldier was a woman. She was taken ill in Philadelphia and the hospital nurse had pronounced her dead, but a slight gurgling attracted the doctor's attention. He placed his hand over her heart, and finding, to his surprise, an inner waistcoat tightly compressing her breast, ripped it open. She was immediately removed to the matron's apartments, where everything was done for her comfort. The commanding officer, upon learning that his aid was a woman, granted her an honorable discharge and presented her with a letter from Washington commending her services. The humble soldier stood before him with shining eyes filled with tears and thanked him many times, begging him to ask that her fellow soldiers be told and that he ask them to tell him if she had done aught that was unbecoming a woman. This was done and her comrades and officers declared their respect for her was unbounded. Upon her honorable discharge from the army she returned to her mother's home, striving to escape the calumny which followed her singular career. After Gen. Washington became president he wrote a most cordial letter to Mrs. Gannett (Deborah Sampson—she having married in the meantime), inviting "Robert Shurtleff" to visit him. She accepted and was treated with the greatest honors by the president and residents of Washington.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Expenses in War.

One of the sources of expense in war may be described as "wastage" of material. In the bombardment of Alexandria between 7 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., the British fleet in a somewhat vigorous fashion deposited 3,165 shells upon Egyptian soil and about 500 Egyptians were killed. This was undoubtedly good shooting in view of the fact that it took the Germans, when besieging Mezieres in 1870, at the rate of three and one-half shells a minute, 193,000 large projectiles to kill 300 people, that is to say, 643 shells a head, and that the Boers, in the earlier stage of the present war, dumped 2,680 shells into Ladysmith and only killed eight persons. In the Crimean war the total number of combatants was 1,460,500, and they fired 89,000,000 shots, with the result that 51,945 soldiers were killed in battle and 66,397 died from their wounds; therefore, to all intents and purposes, 118,342 bullets found a billet and 38,881,658 were wasted. In the Franco-German war, where the weapons used were of a superior quality, especially as regards precision, the victorious hosts of Germans fired off 39,000,000 small-arm cartridges and 363,000 rounds of artillery, with the result that 77,000 French troops were killed outright or died from their wounds. The wastage, therefore, on the German side, amounted to 30,286,000 shot and shell, and that on the side of the French would amount to quite as much. The ordinary man will now have an inkling where money goes in war time.—Utica Globe.

Too Early in the Day.

When Sir Frederick Carrington was in South Africa before with the Bechunaland border police a new recruit wanted to join. He was questioned with martial-like severity, winding up with the question: "Do you drink?" As there was a spyhon of soda and something suspiciously like whisky near it, the would-be recruit conceived the idea that he had been invited to partake. Nevertheless he answered the colonel's question with a modest, "No, thank you, sir; it's rather too early in the day for me."

Marches Well at 95.

The oldest veteran who marched in the G. A. R. parade at Chicago recently was William Taylor of the Fourteenth Wisconsin infantry. He marched over the entire route without feeling any ill effects from the exercise. He is 95 years old and a veteran of three wars, having taking part in the war with the Blackfoot Indians, the Mexican war and the civil war. He is a member of the La Crosse post and is as lively as some of the young boys of 60.

Warfare Not Revolutionized.

In the France Militaire a writer contends that the introduction of quick-firing guns into warfare has not revolutionized it by any means and that such changes as have become necessary are of a technical order merely, which do not in the main affect the role of artillery in action.

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.

Pansies for Winter and Spring Flowering.

Late in August or early in September select a cool, moist, partially-shaded place for the seed-bed, dig the soil deeply, and make it as fine as possible. Sow the seed thinly in drills, one-half inch deep and six to eight inches apart, cover lightly, but firm the soil well after covering the seed. If the soil is dry it should be well watered after the seed is covered, and then place a light covering of hay or straw over the bed until the young plants are well started; this mulching is not necessary if the season is moist at the time of sowing, being used only to keep the soil from baking and comparatively cool and moist during a period of hot, dry weather. When the young plants are well started push the mulch slightly aside from the rows, and when they show three or four leaves remove it entirely and work up the soil into a fine, loose condition between the rows.

Treated in this manner the young plants will be ready for transplanting to the beds in which they are to grow. If these beds are located on south side of a wall or tight fence they will live through the winter, but when the ground freezes up solidly they should have the protection of a mulch of straw or leaves spread two or three inches thick over the bed. This not only prevents the soil from freezing so solidly, but also serves to prevent the small plants from being thrown up out of the soil by rapid alternations of freezing and thawing. The best plan, however, especially north of Philadelphia, is to winter the young plants in a cold frame covered with glass sash, as they will make larger plants and begin to flower much earlier in the spring than the plants wintered in the open beds. While the regular hot bed sash is best for this purpose, any old window sash will answer for the purpose if provision is made for the escape of water from the sash after a rain, or they may be sloped enough to permit of its running off. It is best to make the bed in a protected situation, such as on the south side of a wall or tight fence. Make a box of boards of the proper size to be covered by the sash, allowing the latter to project slightly on all sides; the front part of the box should be about six inches in height and the rear twelve inches, with sloping sides to fit the sash. Fill the box or frame with rich soil, leaving four inches of clear space below the sash at the front end, which will make it ten inches at the back, and at the same time slightly bank up the earth outside the frame to insure good drainage or protection from the heavy rains. When the bed is prepared set the young plants in it eight inches apart each way. Do not place the sash on the frame until the nights are quite cool, and remove it entirely on all warm, bright days. During the winter, when it is too cool to take the sash off entirely, the plants may be aired by raising the front sash a few inches. When the frame is covered by snow, during severe weather, it may be left alone until bright, clear weather, when it should be cleared off and the plants again treated to fresh air. In severe cold weather the frame may have the additional protection of old carpets or other covering placed over the glass at night. Cared for in this manner the plants should begin blooming quite early in the winter, and when the trees start out in bud the covering may be left off entirely, or the plants taken up and planted in the flower bed and the frame used for starting fresh young plants from seed. When these young plants start blossoming in the frames, some of them may be taken up and planted in pots or boxes for flowering in a cool room in the house, where they will bloom nicely if kept cool, not too wet, and supplied with an abundance of fresh air as frequently as possible.

How a Herd Is Built Up.

Prof. F. E. Emery, of the North Carolina Agricultural college, thus tells how a herd of milkers was built up. The work is based on record keeping. He says:

When this record began in 1891, the experiment station had four cows in its stable, one a registered Jersey, one unregistered and one grade, the fourth belonged to the Agricultural and Mechanical college. The registered cow was stripping and the unregistered one had been milking about three months, having come in milk prematurely by an injury which resulted in permanent lameness. This reference is also the one by which may be found the method of making the record. It is simple and easy. The wonder is any farmer will keep a cow and feed and care for her by the year without knowing whether it pays, when by simply keeping a record he would be sure, and where several cows are kept this would point out the profitable cows.

How much milk should a cow give in order to be classed as a profit maker? Evidently the amount depends on the cost of feed and value of milk. A number of years ago the New York state dairy commissioner estimated from a large mass of data which came to his office that the average yield from New York cows was not above 3,000 pounds. The United States census figures show that North Carolina cows produced 2136.5 pounds of milk each in 1879 and New York cows 3987.6 pounds. Later statistics gathered in New York show a gain for New York cows:

The first year's record here showed that of seven cows kept and milked long enough to publish their records four yielded above 3,000 and one of these about 4,000 pounds of milk during that year, 1891.

In 1892 3,000 for a grade and 4,000 for a pure but unregistered Jersey were the highest yields and neither of these was in the list above 3,000 pounds in 1891. Late in this year a heifer began to yield milk which has developed into the deepest milker of the herd.

In 1893 there were eight cows yielding above 3,000 pounds, and only one of these to reach that limit in previous years was of the list and she barely in it. Of the other seven one yielded nearly and two above 4,000 pounds, one 5,213 pounds and another, No. 5, the second highest yielding cow, reach 6,607 pounds.

In this year's record nine cows out of eleven yielded above 3,300 pounds and one of these other two was a heifer which was in milk only two months, but yielded 1,166 pounds in that time. Five records were close to 4,000 pounds, one 4,506, one 5,186 and one as high as 6,175.2. The ten cows averaged 4,102.5 pounds, and their butter yield averaged 246.7 pounds.

In 1895 the heifer Spot and cow No. 5 were the only ones of fourteen on record to approximate 4,000 pounds of milk. The third highest was cow No. 7 with 3,741 pounds of milk. These three at 85 per cent butter fat yielded 238.8, 319.6 and 203.4 pounds of butter; or, at World's Fair rate of 80 per cent fat, the yields were 253.7, 339.6 and 216.1 pounds, while the Jersey, Dora McKee, with a yield of 3204.4 pounds of milk, was credited with 238.9 or 254.2 pounds of butter.

It would seem from this that this herd was entitled to place an easy standard at 6,000 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of butter per cow per year. If ten months are allowed as the proper length of lactation in every year then each cow to reach the standard must average twenty pounds of milk and one pound of butter daily for this time, 300 days. The yield should be double these amounts at their highest point and be held for longer or shorter time accordingly.

During the year 1897 the more valuable cows of this herd were condemned because of spread of tuberculosis which was also found in many of the heifers from these cows. In 1897 and 1898 the following records were made.

The highest yields per day previous to 1890 was 36.3 pounds, by Daisy E. and 35.9 by Spot.

The highest yield per day has now been 38.454 pounds, by May, Shorthorn.

The highest yields per month have been by Daisy E, 10006 pounds, and May, 1,026.4 pounds. The cow that yields two gallons of milk per day for ten months will exceed 5,200 pounds, and she should yield nearly four gallons per day when fresh. The highest yearly records were made in 1896, as follows:

	Yield of Milk. Pounds.	Yield of 80 Per cent Butter.
Spot	7464.	421.7
No. 5	6714.7	309.2
Daisy E	6750.3	315.
No. 2	5292.2	326.
Polly K	4652.2	315.9
No. 7	4478.7	248.5
No. 20	4358.	263.9
Average	5672.6	333.4

Swine Pasture Fences.

The director of the Montana Experiment station says: To profitably produce pork the farmer must pasture swine, both old and young. This necessitates a pig-tight pasture fence. Of materials employed for fence construction lumber is perhaps the best. However, it is expensive in its first cost and subsequent maintenance, and its tendency to collect snowdrifts makes it objectionable. Wire fences are cheaper and more durable. We have tried swine fences built of thick set barb wire, wire three inches apart, tightly stretched, stapled to posts 16 feet apart, with stakes between posts four feet apart. It would seem that such a fence would turn the pigs, but it did not. The cuts and scratches caused by the wires heal rapidly on swine, and the little fellows would wriggle through, indifferent to the barbs. Later we have used a fence made of smooth wire, three different numbers, woven into a close mesh fence.

On the college farm at Ames, Iowa, oats and barley are grown together for the use of the cows. Last year the yield was reported at 70 bushels per acre. There are so many other feeds that are used in the dairy that the Americans have never given barley much attention.

Investigating Forest Fires.

Investigation of the causes, effects, and means of prevention of forest fires in the west is being carried on this summer in Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, South Dakota. Besides fieldstudy, designed chiefly to discover means of preventing the evil, the division is making a historic record of all important fires which have occurred in the United States since 1754. Although yet incomplete, this indicates that the annual recorded loss by forest burnings in the United States is, at the very lowest, $20,000,000. It will probably run far above this sum, as the Pacific coast states have been only partially examined. Accounts of over 5,500 disastrous fires have been obtained in the seventeen states already examined. Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin have suffered the most severely. These records are taken chiefly from newspapers, and where it has been possible to compare them with the figures of practical lumbermen, it has been found that the tendency of the press is to underestimate the damage.

Records of Holstein-Friesian Cows.

During this month fourteen official tests have been reported to me. Every practical dairyman will recognize that this is a surprisingly large number under the unfavorable conditions of intense heat. One indicates nearly nineteen pounds of butter at 80 per cent of fat to the pound and a two-year-old heifer produces over sixteen pounds.

Summarized the records are as follows: Two full age cows average 5 years 8 months 22 days old, 38 days after calving; milk 405.9 pounds; butter fat 13.900 pounds, equivalent to 17 lbs. 6 oz. butter 80 per cent fat, or 16 lbs. 3-5 oz. 85.7 per cent fat. Six cows (three-year-olds) average 3 years 8 months 22 days old, 44 days after calving; milk 367 pounds; butter fat 11.348 pounds, equivalent to 14 lbs. 3 oz. butter 80 per cent fat, or 13 lbs 8-9 oz. 85.7 per cent fat. Six cows (two-year-olds) average 2 years 3 months old, 20 days after calving; milk 349.3 pounds; butter fat 10.480 pounds, equivalent to 13 lbs. 1-6 oz. butter 80 per cent fat, of 12 lbs. 3-6 oz. 85.7 per cent fat.—S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. J.

Cooked Food for Pigs.

Especially in cool weather warm cooked food adds to the comforts of the pigs, and comfort has much to do with thrift. The germs of disease are killed by the cooking and animals that have germ-proof feed and drink will be affected very little with diseases, especially with those of a contagious character.

The Manitoba wheat crop is estimated at 11,000,000 bushels, against earlier estimates of as high as 40,000,000 bushels, while the Indiana crop is said to be the smallest for many years, being estimated at 8.000,000 bushels, against from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 for several years past, and the French crop is officially estimated at 288,000,000 bushels, against 366,000,000 bushels last year, with the surplus carried over from last year estimated at 56,000,000 bushels.

The most common shade trees in the streets of Cuban cities are the Spanish laurel, beefwood, West Indian almond and the sandbox tree.

Sheep thrive best in a pasture where moles are numerous. The mole holes serve to drain the land.

Shot silk is hardly the proper material for war balloons.

Farms for sale on easy terms, or exchange, in Ia., Neb., Minn. or S. D. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Iowa.

Every woman is a conundrum, but there are some that a man doesn't want to give up.

CARBIDE.

We are the Nebraska selling agents for the Union Carbide Co., manufacturers of Calcium Carbide for making *Acetylene Gas*. Order your supplies from us. Pacific Storage and Warehouse Co., 912-914 Jones St., Omaha, Neb.

Men who spoil babies and build air castles indulge in-fancy.

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

A fiddle is a violin and an inferior hotel is also a vile inn.

Carter's Ink Is the best ink that can be made. It costs you no more than poor stuff not fit to write with.

A dog's tail, like the heart of a tree, is farthest from the bark.

The stomach has to work hard, grinding the food we crowd into it. Make its work easy by chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

People who pose as practical jokers are apt to joke once too often.

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

Many of the most troublesome things in life spring from wrong inferences.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Many a straightforward man is occasionally to be seen on pleasure bent.

Jell-O, the New Dessert, pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it today.

Two men who are half-witted may have an understanding between them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

There is always room at the top, but the careless youth never reaches it.

Magnetic Starch is the very best laundry starch in the world.

Lean dogs growl more than fat ones.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

A woman's age is an imaginery quantity.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

As a rule the man who talks loudest in an argument is in the wrong.

To neglect the hair is to lose youth and comeliness. Save it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

If you would have a good servant select neither a friend nor a relative.

WHAT IS WHEAT-O?

It is an Absolutely Pure Health Food, prepared by a Steel Cut process that removes all indigestible parts of the wheat and retains the nutritious strength-giving parts, which render this food very easily digested and as easily cooked. When served with sugar and cream you have a most delicious and palatable article. Wheat-O is made of choice wheat, thoroughly cleansed and purified, and is especially recommended for children and all those who may be troubled with dyspepsia, constipation, or headache. It keeps the well healthy, makes the weak strong, and as a nerve food it is unequaled. All good grocers sell it.

High angel-fire is that from guns at all elevations beyond fifteen degrees.

Try Magnetic Starch—It will last longer than any other.

I believe there are hearts that could cut diamonds.

Use Magnetic Starch—it has no equal.

Beware of the bottle—especially if it is broken and you are a bicycle rider.

GRAIN-O THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

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

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

Many a woman, sick and weary of life, dragged down by weakening drains, painful irregularities, depression, and the hundred and one ailments which affect women only, has found in Pe-ru-na a bright star of hope, which has changed her misery to joy, her suffering to health.

No woman need suffer from the derangements peculiar to her sex, if she will give Pe-ru-na a fair trial.

The majority of weaknesses which make woman's life a burden, spring from a simple cause. The mucous membrane which lines the pelvic organs becomes weakened and inflamed owing to strain, cold, overwork, etc. This causes catarrhal congestion, inflammation, painful irregularities, depression of spirits, irritability, weakness and suffering. It shows in the haggard lines of the face, the dull eyes, the sallow complexion and angular form.

For the prompt cure of such ailments try Pe-ru-na. It drives away "the blues," clears the complexion, brightens the eyes, changes thinness to plumpness, and cures pains, aches and drains, because it immediately strikes at the root of such troubles and removes the cause.

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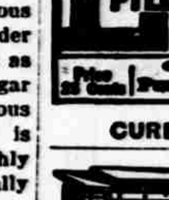

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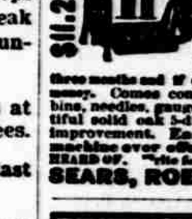

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