PUTTING THE HOUSE IN ORDER

A Time that Tries the Energy and Patience of Housekeepers.

SEASONABLE TIPS ON A HOME TOPIC

Annual Cleaning Time and What it Entails—Dress Reform Costume to Do It—The Curtain Problem.

The good word for house cleaning is—make haste slowly. Better one cleaned room a day and comfort therewith than an epidemic of brooms, buckets, scrubbing brushes, stepladders and everybody's temper on edge. But never begin before the beginning and always take plenty of wims. Dirt has disguises as many and as insidious as the evil one and must be variously fought and overcome.

A woman needs a distinctive costume for house cleaning even more than for presentation at court. Wear union undergarments, with a short flannel petticoat, sewed to a loose, low-necked waist with straps across the shoulders and over that a sweater and overalls. Thus garmented one can do a third more house cleaning work than in skirts, without feeling half so fagged out.

A house can be cleaned with nothing more than soap, water and good will. But the cleaning will be easier if these are supplemented with borax, washing soda, ammonia, scouring soap, scouring sand, powdered whiting, powdered pumice stone, alcohol, turpentine, benzine and kerosene. There should likewise be dust brushes, scrubbing brushes, floor brushes, a whisk broom, two big brooms—one stiff, one soft—a self-wringing mop, wash cloths, wash leathers, swabs, rubbing flannels, a rubbing pad and two light fiber pails.

Steel wool, otherwise fine steel shavings, which may be bought at paint shops, has many uses where there is hardwood to look after. For the rubbing pad get a block of hardwood, six inches wide, nine inches long and at least five inches deep. Have each side hollowed out at the top until it can be readily grasped. Midway the hollowed place fasten a strip of soft, tough leather so as to go across the back of the hand. Next cover the face and sides of the pad, also the upper surface except at the grip, with alternate thicknesses of stout flannel and wash leather. There should be at least five layers—the first and last of them leather. Fit each one snugly and sew it firmly before putting on the next. Such a pad will last a lifetime, growing better all the time. It is for polishing waxed or varnished surfaces—hence, it is needless to add, must be kept secure from dust and dirt when not in use.

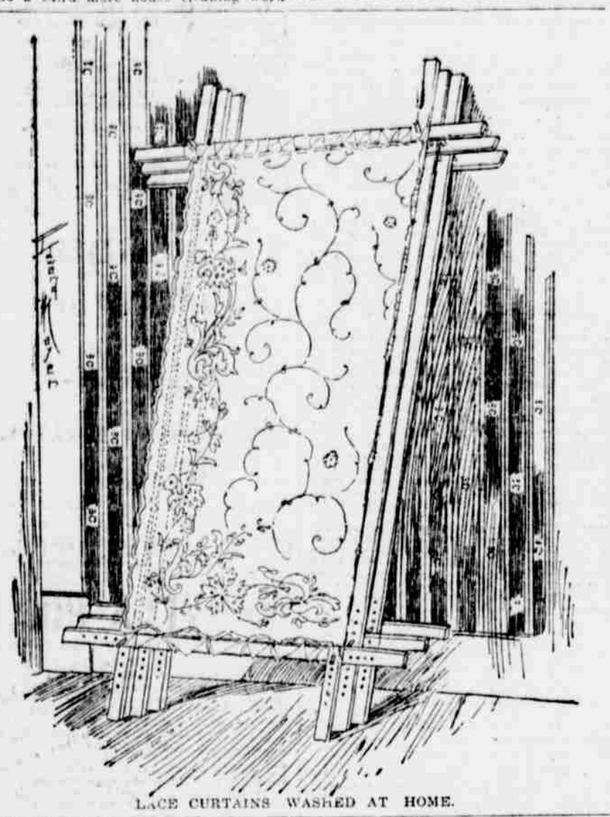
THE HOUSE WIFE'S UNIFORM OF SWEATER AND OVERALL.

Proper Washing of Curtains.

Thin curtains—madras, bobbinet, muslin or Nottingham lace—should be shaken free of dust, washed in warm suds, squeezing and laying up and down in place of rubbing, boiled, rinsed, blued or yellowed, lightly starched while still wet and dried as quickly and as straight as possible. Instead of ironing baste broad hems at top and bottom and run into each a stout, smooth curtain pole, as long as the curtain is broad. Stretch the curtain upon the pole, at each end, then hang up, sprinkle well and let dry. The weight of the lower pole will straighten and smooth it. Repeat until all the curtains are dry, then rip out the hems and press lightly with a warm, not a hot, iron. If there are wrinkles or catfaces, after hanging the curtains, wet those spots and pull down hard on them. Usually they will dry out as smooth as need be. Ruffled curtains can have the ruffles fluted after coming off the poles. Take care that the poles are very smooth and stout enough not to spring.

Real lace curtains after washing can be pinned upon a sheet spread upon the floor—tedious work, but worth while. Pin the corners first, drawing them very square, then stretch each scallop in the line with the corners and pin it fast. After all are pinned go over the whole curtain with a soft, damp cloth, patting it hard enough to remove the least trace of starch. This makes the curtains look quite new and does not wear them in the least. But with several pairs it is apt to be impractical—then the recourse is a frame drying. No sort of lace should ever be ironed.

For the frames get clean, stout deals, one by two inch holes four inches apart for two feet from each end. Have also some half-inch wooden pegs long enough to go through two of the deals at once. Let the curtains half dry upon the line, hanging them as straight as possible. Take down a pair, pin scallop to scallop from top to bottom and hank the pinned part over one of the long deals. Now pin the low edges as accurately together, slip inside them another long deal, stretch the two the breadth of the curtain apart, lay on a short end piece, bringing the holes in it over the holes in the side pieces and fasten with pegs. Likewise stretch the other end with a needle and coarse thread, fasten the ends of the curtains to the crossbars. Stand on edge in an airy place to dry. Six frames, or three pairs of curtains, will thus take up less space than one curtain spread out full size.



LACE CURTAINS WASHED AT HOME.

Pauncefote Sails for Europe.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, sailed on the steamship St. Louis today for Southampton. He is returning to England for a rest and expects to be gone until early in October. "I look forward to this trip with interest," said the diplomat, "as I shall meet King Edward for the first time since he became king. I shall go direct to London. After that my plans are uncertain."

MODERN IDEA OF CULTIVATION

Nature of Soil and Climatic Conditions Are Important Factors.

EXPERIMENTS FAVOR SHALLOW CULTURE

Conservation of Moisture, the Destruction of Weeds and Aeration of the Soil the Three-Fold Purpose of the Cultivator.

The amount and distribution of the rainfall throughout the corn belt is just sufficient to carry the corn crop through the average season. Indeed, it is the comparatively light rainfall, together with a certain amount of sunshine and a given temperature, that creates this, the greatest corn belt in the world. It is true that there are exceptional seasons when the rainfall is insufficient to safely mature a crop, and yet, as the science of cultivation becomes more fully understood, the damage to the corn crop on account of a meager supply of moisture is becoming very much lessened. In the past the cultivator has been used largely as a weapon for destroying weeds. When its purpose was accomplished in this direction its duties for the season were at an end.

The modern idea concerning the corn cultivator, or corn plow, as it is mostly called, attributes to the implement a threefold purpose, namely, the conservation of moisture, the destruction of weeds and the aeration of the soil. Concerning the first factor mentioned, that of conserving moisture, there is no longer any dispute as to the great value of cultivation in this respect. King found a daily loss of more than three tons of water from an acre under cultivation than from the same area uncultivated, which loss was directly due to greater evaporation from the uncultivated soil. This would amount to a two-inch rainfall in the course of two months, quite enough to save a crop in a dry season. However, this great saving of moisture is not accomplished by any fixed number of plowings, as, for example, it is the practice of certain farmers to cultivate only twice, while others practice three plowings. As a matter of fact it is impossible for any one to say just how frequently corn should be plowed, as so much depends upon climatic conditions. Every rainfall prepares the soil in the best possible manner for the evaporation of moisture by leaving the surface soil filled with small pores, which act as water conductors between the lower soil and the atmosphere. Just as soon as the free water that enters the soil by the force of gravitation is arrested by the capillary forces in the soil it immediately begins to rise toward the surface by virtue of the same force which arrested its downward course. It therefore follows that the breaking up of these surface pores will check this flow of water into the atmosphere, hence the wisdom of making free use of the cultivator after heavy rains.

But there is less controversy over the importance of frequent cultivation than there is on the subject of depth to which corn should be plowed. And right here let it be said that the nature of the soil and the climatic conditions are very important factors. Our experiments up to the present time favor shallow culture, that is, a depth of from one and one-half to two and one-half inches, as compared with a depth of four or five inches. In 1899 the yield from the shallow cultivation was seventy-two bushels per acre and from the deep sixty-nine bushels. In 1900 the crop that received shallow cultivation yielded ninety-three bushels per acre, while the deep culture crop yielded eighty-nine bushels. During a period of five years the Illinois Experiment station reports a gain of five bushels per acre from the shallow culture as compared with the deep. While these experiments are decidedly in favor of shallow cultivation, yet they cannot be accepted as applying under all circumstances. But let it first be explained why better returns are obtained from the shallow culture. It has been demonstrated by King that a three-inch mulch will conserve more moisture in a cornfield than one an inch deep, and yet nearly all experiments favor the shallow culture. The explanation of this seemingly contradictory situation is found in the fact that while the roots of corn penetrate the soil to a depth of four or five feet, it is after all the surface roots that are the principal agents through which food elements enter the plant. Not that the lower roots are incapable of taking up plant food if it existed in the lower layers of the soil, but that the conditions for the liberation of food elements are only favorable in the surface soil, where there is moisture, warmth and an abundant supply of air. It therefore follows that a crop can ill afford to part with any of its surface roots. I have often heard farmers say that they like to hear the cultivator tearing the corn roots, as they believe they are then doing some good. It is true that the plant will tend to develop a stronger system below this line of cultivation, but, as was said before, there is but a scant supply of plant food in this lower soil upon which they can feed, their office being largely the taking up of water. In a dry season it is specially injurious to a crop to destroy part of its root system, and indeed it is reasonable to suppose that no good will be accomplished by root pruning at any time.

However, there are conditions under which it may be advisable to plow to considerable depth. If a soil contains any considerable amount of clay, and the season should be wet, it may be necessary in order to warm the soil and destroy the weeds to plow or cultivate to considerable depth. On this topic John Cownie says: "In heavy soils and wet weather shallow cultivation is a mere waste of time and labor, while deep and thorough stirring of the soil, leaving the surface between the rows somewhat rough, destroys weeds and assists in the evaporation of surplus moisture, and in addition deep cultivation allows the air to permeate the soil, to warm it and to assist in forcing growth. But with light soil and during dry weather, surface cultivation will destroy weeds very effectively, for growth is then slow and greatly retarded and the object should be to conserve moisture, and this is best accomplished by thorough and repeated stirring of the surface soil, leaving it as fine and smooth as possible."

Shallow cultivation cannot be adopted unless the soil is thoroughly prepared before planting. If planting is done amidst a crop of weeds, these in all probability will be so firmly established as not to be disturbed by the shallow shovel. Under such circumstances it is our practice to use the deep shovels to destroy the first crop of weeds before the root system of the corn is developed to an extent that will render them liable to injury. Indeed, I would advise the complete destruction of weeds at all hazards, although it is much better to do this when they are young and tender. In order to cope with a variety of conditions we have two sets of shovels with every plow, the deep ones, to be used during the early part of the season if necessary, and the shallow ones when the rainfall is light and the weeds are well in check.

There is another factor that should receive some attention, that is the leaving of the surface soil as smooth and level as possible after every plowing. A ridged surface exposes more soil to the drying action of the sun than a smooth one, which is another argument in favor of the shallow plows. I like the attachment on the Tower cultivator, which levels the soil after the knives, leaving it smooth and level. This may seem a small matter, and yet the difference between success and failure in any business is often due to the attention paid to details, to "small things."

JAMES ATKINSON.
Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Ia.

For a morning nip a bottle of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is the thing. It will make a winner of you.

JUDGES OF STOCK IN DEMAND

Big Salaries for Men Who Know Value of Animals.

COLLEGES GIVE SPECIAL INSTRUCTION

Large Demand for Students to Fill Places as Stock Buyers for Live Stock Firms at Leading Markets.

Good judges of live stock are a scarce article and are in constant demand, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The prosperity of the firms engaged in the tremendous live stock business of the country depends almost absolutely upon the ability of their buyers accurately to determine the correct value of the animals they buy. A mistake, an error of judgment, may mean a difference of thousands of dollars on the wrong side of the ledger and if long continued means ultimate bankruptcy. Hence it follows that live stock firms are always in the market for competent men and are only too glad and willing to pay them handsome salaries for their services.

In order to stimulate the interest of young men in this subject John A. Spoor, general manager of the Union stock yards of Chicago, a short time ago offered a handsome trophy to be awarded to the college whose students should make the best record in judging cattle in competition at the Union stock yards. The big firms at the yards also became interested in the competition and offered money prizes as well. Most of the great agricultural colleges of the country have in the last few years added departments the special purpose of which is the teaching of just such knowledge concerning the judging of animals as the stock yards men require.

The contest for the Spoor trophy and the money prizes took place at the stock yards last December and the students of the University of Illinois simply swept the field. They not only captured the Spoor trophy, but they also got nearly all the money offered as prizes. The trophy has just been received by the animal husbandry department of the university. It is a bronze bull on a marble pedestal and was modeled by Isadore Bouheur at Paris. Its cost was $700. The trophy is to be competed for annually and will be awarded to the institution making the highest standing in all classes, three men to be entered in each event.

The showing of Illinois at the December contests was considered most remarkable by the professional judges employed at the show. Eight universities, whose representatives aggregated fifty-one men, entered the contest and out of the $1,135 offered as prizes Illinois won $846.66, which is three times as much as all the other institutions combined. The money prizes awarded to the contesting college teams were as follows:

Competitors.	Money won.
University of Illinois	$846.66
University of Wisconsin	87.50
Ontario Agricultural college	73.00
University of Iowa	49.22
University of Indiana	29.50
University of Michigan	33.50
University of North Dakota	4.00
University of Missouri	.....

Illinois secured first place in eight out of the twelve events. Worthen of the Illinois team won the distinction of two perfects in cattle judging, an unusual occurrence. The judges who examined the students' work were twelve of the most prominent stockmen in America, and as none of the competing collegians was known to them favoritism was impossible.

The students who were responsible for the State university winning the trophy are:

George M. Richardson, Williamsville, Ill.
George R. Camp, Harristown, Ill.
E. T. Robbins, Payson, Ill.
S. J. Haight, Mendota, Ill.
E. L. Worthen, Warsaw, Ill.

Mr. Worthen, whose individual record was the best made at the meet, is a sophomore, and at the time of the contest had received less than six months' training in stock-judging work. Illinois was thought to be seriously handicapped because of the youth and inexperience of her representatives. None of her men had received more than nine months' training, while her opponents were, with a few exceptions, members of the senior class, with four years' experience.

The stock-judging department was added to the college of agriculture at the State university two years ago, W. J. Kennedy, who won the world's championship for Iowa university in 1898, being put in charge. Starting originally with a few dozen students, the enrollment has rapidly expanded, the present attendance of the various classes being 300. Since winning the championship trophy over 250 students from other institutions have written to Mr. Kennedy, signifying their intention of coming to Illinois, so that the department, despite its facilities for handling large classes, will probably be taxed to accommodate ts students. Letters have been received from seventeen states, a number coming from New England, making inquiries regarding the course of instruction, its cost and the probabilities of putting the knowledge to practical use.

There is a large demand for students from the department to fill places as stock buyers, and Mr. Kennedy has a score of applications from responsible houses for which he is unable to supply men. One student who left the university last spring, after a course of nine months, is receiving $2,500 yearly as purchasing agent for a stock yards firm. Another, who cost his father $6,000 in a stock-buying venture, took a course at the university and is now a successful stock buyer.

The methods employed by Mr. Kennedy are of the utmost practicability. There being little literature upon the subject, the classes are drilled upon the actual work of judging various animals, the stock being furnished by breeders of fine stock in Champaign county.

The work in winter is done in the stock-judging room of the new agricultural building, and in spring and fall at the university farm. The hall is well heated and lighted and has a tanbark floor. Tying arrangements are provided for five animals and seats are arranged for 200 students. The work in horse, beef, cattle, swine and sheep judging is conducted by Mr. Kennedy, and Prof. W. A. Fraser has charge of the instruction on dairy cattle. This class is at present engaged in the study of light horses, the work on this sort of animal having been pursued for several weeks. In starting a class a horse was brought into the hall and its various parts were pointed out and designated by name. Thorough drill was given until the class became perfectly familiar with each part. The animal was then examined for soundness and later for conformation, a score card being used for this purpose.

As soon as the student has a fixed idea of the ideal type the score card is dispensed with and all judging is thereafter done by comparison, four or five animals being compared at one time, their merits and defects being judged on a basis of 100 points for the ideal conformation. In this work a printed form, divided into four parts, is used. In the first place the student writes a description of the animal he thinks deserves first place, giving a criticism of the specimen and stating the points wherein it is superior to each of the others. Each horse is taken in turn, the points of superiority and deficiency being written on the card. Later, Mr. Kennedy corrects the papers and at the next session of the class gives a practical demonstration of his corrections, using the specimens upon which to point out his meaning.

Nine courses are offered in the four years' work. An effort is made to show the particular type of animal best suited to meat, milk and wool production and to labor and speed. In the live stock classes the management of flocks and herds is taught and the different grades of mutton and wool and the sort of animals that produce them. How beef and pork are produced and the character of the breeds comes under consideration of the class for several weeks. A critical study is made of dairy and beef cattle and the types and breeds of driving, draft and light horses and methods of training is an important part of the year's work. Much attention is given to the compounding of rations, each student being required to conduct a feeding experiment upon either horses or beef cattle.

The class enjoys unusual facilities for field work, the university herds furnishing excellent material for comparative judging. During last winter classes were conducted during the two weeks of a stockmen's convention held at the university for the benefit of the farmers of the state. Several hundred farmers attended the meeting and showed an enthusiastic interest in the work. They look upon the methods employed at the univertsy as practical from the standpoint of the farmer and stockman.

A Type of Western Life

Observations in the Black Hills

A letter from Deadwood, S. D., in the Boston Transcript, signed "Helen Marie Bennett," presents a critical reveiew of life in the metropolis of the Black Hills. The evident intention of the writer is to disabuse the new England mind of certain weird notions about "the wild and woolly west," and she does it in a searching and forceful manner and true to life. Deadwood is merely a type of western life and what is said of conditions there apply with equal force to the mining west as a whole. The writer says in part:

All classes of society meet on the common plane that western custom emphasizes and demands. The lawlessness that marked the rise of the early west has given place to an unconventional but law-abiding and thoroughly honorable state of society. Only the unadaptable man suffers. If he can but establish an accordance between himself and the condition of things, he will soon find out that though the moral plane may be an entirely original one, it is none the less worthy for having built foundations that are its own. That which eastern people, both those who come west and those who remain at home, do not realize today is the growth, not merely material, but moral and social as well, that the last decade has brought about in the west. What the United States is to the English, the western states are to their eastern brethren. The fact is, six-shooters for promiscuous use, bowie knives as articles of apparel, Indians for breakfast and informal lynching parties in lieu of afternoon teas went out of style long ago, with basques, croquet and high bicycles. It is years now since a man went into a frontier hotel, took a seat in the dining room and in response to the question, "Tea, coffee or milk," offered by the landlord, in his added capacity of waiter, replied "tea." As there was nothing in the house but coffee, the stranger soon found himself in the supposedly common western predicament of looking down a gun barrel, propounded by the landlord, who said sternly, "You take coffee!" He took coffee. Such occurrences are today unknown.

Great frankness, contempt for anything underhanded or deceitful, independence of thought and action, have always been the most notable characteristics of western people and civilization, and are still the keynote to its original development. These attributes have resulted in a frank and dramatic manner of life, that makes today for peculiar social conditions. The double life, with an attempt to hide the ugly half, is not common; a man's immorality is not concealed either by himself or other people. He prefers to stand for just what he is. His western independence prompts him to say, "I may not me a very good man, but I am not a hypocrite, and if people don't like the way I live they can let me alone; I don't need them."

It is such a spirit as this that gives to cities like Deadwood and Butte the name of hard towns; for everything is conducted on the wide open principle. The recent repeal of the prohibition law in South Dakota did not affect the conditions in the Black Hills at all, for saloons had been run openly and without objection during the entire life of the law. Today there is hardly a saloon in Deadwood that does not have games, the gambling is wide open, on the first floor of some of the best business houses of the main street. There is no disorder; a rough house is hardly known; there is no tendency to flaunt vice; no inclination whatever to attempt to lure men or boys into gambling houses. The attitude taken is simply this: There are saloons, of course—they are everywnere; there is gambling; it cannot be prevented in a mining country, where everyone's fortune—even life itself—is one huge game of chance; therefore, so long as it is unavoidable, we will not relegate it to obscure alleys, where disorder is sure to prevail—we will not attempt to hide that which actually exists. A man does not need to gamble unless he likes, but if he likes, he should not be interfered with. Let him exercise the privilege accorded to all westerners, that of doing just as he pleases.

The west, like all maturing countries, has grown away from its childish habit of horseplay and its delight in violence; eastern people are often surprised to find that they can, with perfect safety, walk the streets of these towns at any hour of the night. Holdups are almost unknown; a man's life and valuables are safer in a dark street of a western town at midnight than on Wabash avenue in Chicago at 8 in the evening. Murders are few and are usually caused by drink or anger rather than by greed of gain or desire for vengeance. Burglaries are practically unknown. There are many large mining camps where for years a burglary in a private house has not been known; where people leave accessible windows, unscreened and unbarred, open all night and often forget to lock even their front doors, so safe from felonious interference do they feel. This is but another instance, though more pleasant to contemplate than the one first quoted, of the openness of the life.

There is no place in the United States where a woman is safer than in a western mining camp. When one considers in connection with this fact the openness and the commonness of vice, one sees the contradictions of the civilization of this interesting section of the country. But it is not alone in the respect shown women that their status is high, but also in the freedom accorded them. In this respect the country is reaching forward and taking from the hands of the new civilization the best things that it has to offer. The rapid influx of women in the last few years into the different professions has been no more notable in the eastern states than in the western, but while in the former it has resulted to a certain extent in a remissness of attention to professional or working women, in a loss of that fine spirit of courtesy that has always hitherto marked the attitude of the American man to all women, in the latter no such loss is yet seen. Whether or not more years of familiarity with the woman who makes her own living may induce upon the western man the carelessness of action, is still a question. The interesting point just now is that at present the western woman may claim all the freedom accorded to women in any section of the globe, without forfeiting the consideration of the men.

Just as life in the mining towns is a life of extremes, so are principles and rules of action, and the very excellence of the attitude of men toward women has at times brought about surprising and undesirable results. In the rare cases where large crimes of violence are involved justice is usually meted out in the courts in a speedy and effective manner, but in suits involving lesser felonies or misdemeanors, or in which a woman is the defendant, the veritable caprice of both judge and jury is fully in accord with the surprising inconsistencies of the west. Only a few years ago, so few in fact, that conditions then were very similar to present ones, two cases came up in the same term of court. One was that of a man who was on trial for the unusual crime, in the west, of burglary. He had stolen, it was true, only a piece of pie, but, as he had broken through a window in order to secure it, he was indicted for burglary. The other was a murder case in which the principal, a young and pretty, but immoral girl, had through jealousy deliberately killed her rival. But neither judge nor jury could forget her sex; and so the sentence, three years and nine months in the penitentiary, was passed upon a depraved woman who killed an unarmed and defenseless girl and upon a hungry man who opened a window and took a pie.

The evidences of the transitional state of the west, and therefore of its culture and its crudeness, its maturity and childishness, and all the inconsistencies that mark its course, are nowhere more in evidence than in its social life. In a mining town of from 3,000 to 6,000 inhabitants, lines must be sharply drawn, and they are in just one particular. A woman, to be admitted into what is known as society, must be respectable, and not employed in waiting on table in hotel or restaurant, or in domestic service. If she complies with these conditions she may enter the sacred portals. It is not necessary that she have either family, education or culture.

Among men the requirements for social honors are few. The man must be engaged in an ostensibly respectable calling; he may be a barber, a liveryman or a grocery clerk; but the line is drawn at bartenders and gamblers. Education and culture are no more necessary for the man than they are for the woman. This results, naturally, in a most hetorogeneous condition of society; professional men and their families, college men and women, teachers, scholars, men of all trades, shop girls, the educated and the uneducated, meet at places of amusement, although there are a few private homes where something more than mere respectability or even sudden wealth is required to effect an entrance.

The interest in education is increasing rapidly, as the mental superiority of the educated man, and his better fitness for his work, gradually and quietly but persistently assert themselves. The establishment and liberal endowment by all the states of universities and technical schools has done much to quicken the intellectual life, although the early western scorn for the man who knows books, but cannot "do things," is slowly dying out.

These conditions are probably transitional. Twenty years more and the picturesque and dramatic features of the west will have sobered into prosaic and utilitarian characteristics. Its interesting inconsistencies will be as much things of the past as the road agents and placer mines are today; but those who have known its breezy vigor and energetic healthfulness will hesitate to believe that they will ever pass into decadence, or that the great west will ever lose its wholesome charm.

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The favorite household remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, throat and lung troubles is **ONE MINUTE Cough Cure.** It cures quickly.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO

A Travel Point

Pan-American Exposition

THE Pan-American, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., May 1 to Nov. 1, will be one of the greatest and most beautiful expositions the world has known. To enjoy its beauties will be worth any effort. The question of traveling to and from Buffalo is one to be carefully considered. You will desire to travel by the route affording the most comfort and interest. The return trip, too, must be considered, as after you have done the Exposition, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and vicinity, you'll be tired and wish to reach home quickly.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway

as the leading line to Buffalo by reason of the frequency of its trains and the certainty and punctuality of their movement will best meet this requirement. It is the only double track line, and the completeness of its service—eight through trains daily among them the only daylight train, places it at the forefront among Eastern roads. The country traversed is the fairest and richest of the Middle States—the most interesting on the way to Buffalo.

All tickets over this route afford use of steamers either way between Cleveland and Buffalo, also stop at Chautauqua on return trip within limit of ticket. Our "Book of Trains" contains full information. Sent free on request. Look it through carefully.

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STRICTURE and GLEET Home Treatment. No new and Infallible Radically cured with a instruments, no pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine High Colored, or with milky sediment on standing; Gonorrhoea, Gleet.

SYPHILIS cured for life and the poison thoroughly cleansed from the system. Soon every sign and symptom disappears completely and forever. No "BREAKING OUT" of the disease on the skin or face. Treatment contains no dangerous drugs or injurious medicines.

Home Treatment

CURES GUARANTEED. CHARGES LOW

WEAK MEN

(VITALITY WEAK), made so by too close application to business or study; severe mental strain or grief; SEXUAL EXCESSES in middle life or from the effects of youthful follies.

WEAK MEN ARE VICTIMS TO NERVOUS DEBILITY OR EXHAUSTION, WASTING WEAKNESS, INVOLUNTARY LOSSES with EARLY DECAY in YOUNG and MIDDLE-AGED; lack of vim, vigor, and strength, with sexual organs impaired and weakened prematurely in approaching old age. All yield rapidly to our new treatment for loss of vital power.

One personal visit is preferred, but if you cannot call at my office, write us your symptoms fully. Our home treatment is successful and strictly private. Our counsel is free and sacredly confidential.

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FOR SALE BY MYERS-DILLON DRUG CO., 16TH AND FARNAM.

KILLS HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER

Will Arnell Shoots Six-Year-Old Child and Begins Firing at His Family.

BEAVERTON, Mich., June 5.—Will Arnell today shot and killed his 6-year-old daughter, fatally wounded his wife and was shooting at his sister and Mrs. Samuel Dopp, who were in the house, when Mrs. Dopp's husband fatally wounded him with a charge from a shotgun. Arnell is believed to have suddenly become demented.

Saves Two From Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland of Armonk, N. Y., "but, when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for coughs and colds. 50c and $1.00 bottles guaranteed Kuhn & Co. Trial bottles free.

Tornado in Wisconsin.

PRENTICE, Wis., June 5.—A tornado struck this place last night. Fences and telegraph poles were razed and the Swedish church and a store were demolished. Many dwellings were damaged and the property loss will be very heavy.