ODD BITS OF INFORMATION.

The most prominent family in the town of Prosperity, Mo., is named Poor.

Putnam is now the only New York county on the east bank of the Hudson having no incorporated city.

"Search-lighting" for frogs is the latest industry in Kansas. A big electric light is flashed upon the ponds, and before the croakers recover their sight they are scooped up in nets.

Charles Tiff, of North Barre, Vt., has a fish pond in his own house. He has about two feet of water in his cellar, so it is reported, and has placed some fish in it that he caught in the river, so that he does not have to go out of his house for fishing.

Almost like fiction was the experience of James Dinmore, a college boy, in Ohio. Bound hand and foot in an old barn by a hazing committee, he overheard a plot to rob a near-by house, and got loose in time to give warning.

In a little handful of earth in the crotch of the branches of the big elm tree in front of a store at Norway, Vt., is a currant bush. The shrub has been growing there for two or three years, and has attained a vigorous size. Last year it bore fruit for the first time.

Agents of the Indian bureau of the interior department who have just returned from the southwest report more than a dozen cases in the Indian territory in which wealthy Indians are employing white men to work their farms, being content themselves to reside upon their estates in ease and comfort, piling up the profits made for them by their white servants.

PAN-AMERICAN BANNERS.

In the Plaza is a green banner with the words "Welcome."

On either side of the Electric tower is a large light green banner with golden design.

On the different buildings are placed South American flags; between each of the South American flags are Pan-American flags.

On each side of the Triumphal Causeway float golden banners, with the coat-of-arms of the United States. The banners are gold to repeat the color used on the pylons.

In the Acetylene building are airigonical signs showing the history of light in 16 different stages of invention—the first panel being a wafer, the last an acetylene gas light.

From the two large flag poles in the Esplanade float large flags. The poles are 99 feet high. On them the flags of different countries, cities, states or societies will be raised on their respective days.

In the Agriculture building a feature of the decorations is the Pan-American and state flags and coats-of-arms of different states and countries exhibiting. They are placed between the garlands, holding them up.

On the poles of the Lily and Cypress courts four large red flags with floral designs float with 64 small streamers, carrying the colors (not flags) of the South American republics—red, white, blue, green and yellow.

On the corners of the Electricity building are placed the flags of the four European powers having colonies in this hemisphere. On the northwest corner, France; southwest, Holland; northeast, Denmark; southeast, England.

CROKER, THE TAMMANY CHIEF

The Crokers were English.

Craft is with Croker artificial.

He can be as bluff and blunt as Henry VIII.

Young Richard was a profound and untiring athlete.

Richard Croker is a firm apostle of organized politics.

Croker seems to trust, and his suspicion is never asleep.

Croker takes natural command of men, who as naturally obey.

Croker never drinks strong waters and has a dread of drunken men.

There were Crokers in the army, in law, in literature, in parliament.

Croker will speak well of his most hateful foe, or steep himself in silence.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family physician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

PITH AND POINT.

Economy.—Our idea of an economical woman is a woman to whom the most expensive hats in the shop happen to be unbecoming.—Detroit Journal.

Stutterton—"Have I gug-gug-got tut-time to cuc-cuc-catch the n-n-next t-train for N-N-New—" R. R. Porter—"Noo York? Yis; ye have, providin' ye walk fasther than ye talk. It don't l'ave fur an hour."—Philadelphia Record.

Snobbins—"I should think you'd be afraid of having that big dog around you all the time. If I had him I should be afraid all the time he would go mad." Snubbins—"But he doesn't have to live with you, you know."—Boston Transcript.

He Missed Them.—Jack's Mamma—"There were three slices of cake in the cupboard, Jack, and now there are only two. How does that happen?" Jack—"It was so dark in there, mamma, that I didn't see the others."—What to Eat.

Not Astonishing.—"It is astonishing that a large fortune should be left to him by a person who had only seen him once." "In my opinion it would have been more astonishing if it had been left to him after the person had seen him twice."—Jewish Comment.

Irate Wife—"Oh, you mean wretch! You promised to be home at six o'clock last evening, and here it is six o'clock in the morning." Intoxicated Husband—"Zat's all (hic) right, my dear, zat's six of one and half a dozen of z'other. Same thing."—Texas Siftings.

"Willie says he can't go to school to-day," said the fond mother at the breakfast table. "Why not?" asked the stern father. "He has muscular rheumatism in his arms." "He got it while playing ball.' "No, he says it came from having to hoe in the garden."—Indianapolis News.

WORKED FOR QUALITY ONLY

And That Was Why the Job of Sodding Was Not Done That Day.

"Stan' dar," shouted the driver of the "crowbate," as he pulled up in front of a handsome residence on Lincoln avenue. "What you mean rovin' 'roun' heah like a snake fence? De lady'll think you neber had a oat."

"The lady" had appeared, looked at the rig, looked at the men and then at the load of sod, says the Detroit Free Press. "Yes," she said, "we need some sodding done. Say two yards wide in the front there, that bare space under the tree and this spot by the porch where there has never been a spear of grass since we owned the place."

"Yes'm."

"But we want it done right. The ground must be spaded up, you must put on plenty of fertilizer, water the sod down till it is set and then insure the job. My observations have been that there has been more jobbery, more confidence games, more fakes, more downright stealing in setting out trees and sodding lawns than there is in the common council, the legislature, the congress of the United States and in the stock exchange combined. I know just what I want and that is just what is needed. I'll give you $2 for the job when I'm satisfied that it's all right. Come the first of the week and come by six in the morning. And don't drive that horse, either. If there's anything I abominate it is having a shadow like that standing in front of my place. The poor thing looks as though it was fed on air and water. Don't you think that you could do the sodding for $1.50?"

"Say, lady, you keep lookin' 'bout an' see ef you can't get dat work done fur nuffin' an' de sod throwed in. I'se toilin' for a libin', I is, an' I don't go 'roun' tendin' I is a cha'table institushing. I nebber does no work 'ceptin' fo' quality. I don't. De ole resahndanters am looking fo' my work. Good mawnin'!"

NEED NOT "OBEY."

Country Where Brides Must Only Vow to Love and Honor Their Husbands.

The privy council of Christiania has rendered a decision which the "Society of the New Woman," which has been agitating the matter, claims as a great victory, says the St. Louis Republic.

According to this decision, brides need no longer vow to "obey" their husbands at the marriage ceremony, unless they choose to do so. The privy council declared it to be optional with the female to omit the little word that binds her to subject her will to that of her liege lord.

The "Society of the New Woman" worked zealously for the removal of the objectionable term from the marriage form, and the lawmakers of Norway agreed to favor them with a decision making the vow of obedience optional.

As the "new woman" is very strong, numerically, in Norway, thanks to Henrik Ibsen and his theories of emancipation, it will be interesting to note how many women will omit the binding clause over which all this fight has been made and which was strongly objected to by some of the king's councillors.

The society which has just achieved this victory will keep statistics of all brides who confine theselves to "love and honor" their future husbands and do as they please, while the privy council will tab those who, of their own volition, agree to submissiveness and resist the desire to become emancipated in the sense of the "new woman."

Mark Twain and His Bicycle.

According to a story that comes from Hartford, Mark Twain, who formerly resided there, was out wheeling one day with a minister, when he suddenly had a fall. The minister slowed up and was going to the assistance of the humorist, when the latter called out: "Don't stop, Joe! Go right ahead. I think I will stay here a bit and swear."—N. Y. Sun.

The Vaudeville Dip.

"Daughter, perhaps if you take more time with your hair it wouldn't look so rough and baggy over your left eye."

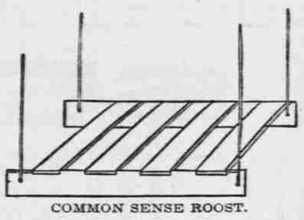
"Time? Why, pa, it took me two solid hours to make it look that way."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE FARMING WORLD

LABOR-SAVING ROOSTS.

One Can Walk All Around Them and Reach Almost Any Fowl on the Perch with Ease.

My poultry roosts are made of three six-inch boards. For a 12-foot building they should be ten feet long to admit passage around it. Bore holes in each end for No. 9 fence wire as a support. Fasten wire to rafter and then pass the other end through hole in roost plank, first placing the board at any desirable height from floor to suit the



COMMON SENSE ROOST.

flock. The two outside boards should be notched one by two inches and 12 inches apart. Having notched two boards and placed at height wanted, about seven feet apart, take good roofing lath, one by two inches, about eight feet long, and lay crosswise in notches. This will make a swinging roost, but fowls will soon get used to it and seem to delight in a swing. This roost one can walk all around and reach almost any fowl on the perch. Look for lice where lath cross the boards; kill them with coal oil. Lath should be slightly rounded on top. Such a roost will accommodate 80 fowls if necessary to place as many together and all are on a level.—D. E. Shields, in Farm and Home.

WORKING AMONG BEES.

When One Is Provided with the Necessary Tools It Is Not as Dangerous as Many Suppose.

Every farmer who keeps bees should provide himself with a bee veil that fits over the hat and is secured under the suspenders inside the coat or vest. The hands and wrists may be protected by wearing mitts without fingers, says Fannie M. Wood, in the N. E. Homestead. When one does not wear boots the pants may be tucked inside the stocking leg; a nervous man would not care about the bees creeping inside the pants. A good bee smoker is indispensable. Dry rotten wood, that will crush easily in the hands, makes plenty of smoke without much heat and never goes out.

Rubber cloths are useful. They are made of coarse linen or burlap, take up water easily, and are large enough to lap two or three in over and over the sides and ends of the top edges of the hive. Wet and wring them out before using; they will lie down smooth and close. When I take the cover off a hive or super, one of these wet cloths is laid on quickly. If any of the bees are next to it they will quickly get from under. It retains the warmth of the bees, can be turned back as much as needed to take out a frame or more without disturbing the rest of the bees. In changing supers it keeps all the bees in their places, out of the way of the operator. If smoked when wet and laid on the top of the hive the scent of the smoke will cause the bees to fill up on honey and they will be submissive. The farm beekeeper should have one or more feeders. They are inexpensive and come handy when necessary to feed the bees.

Remedy for Clover Bloat.

Clover bloat can always be prevented by keeping the cattle off the clover while it is wet with rain or dew. The usual cause of death when an animal is bloated is congestion of the lungs from pressure of the stomach against them. The flesh of such animal would be darker in color from the stoppage of the blood in the small vessels than the flesh of an animal butchered, but I do not believe it would poison anyone to eat the flesh of such animals. The best remedy for clover bloat is to make an opening in the upper part of the left flank with a pocket knife and thrust the fingers into the opening, then the gas will escape at the sides of the finger; or use some hollow tube to put into the opening.—Prairie Farmer.

Live Stock and Fertility.

A fat steer of 1,000 pounds' weight has in it 500 pounds of water, about 25 pounds of nitrogen, 18 pounds of phosphoric acid, and two pounds of potash. To buy this nitrogen to return to the soil would cost about $3.50, and the phosphoric acid would cost about one dollar. In selling such an animal raised on the farm and farm products, about $4.50 worth of fertilizing material is taken. If bran, linseed meal and other grain is bought to feed it, more than this would probably be added to the farm, and it would be growing richer, while if the hay and grain it consumed had been sold off the farm, it would have been robbed of much more.—Farmers' Voice.

Actual Experience Counts.

The poultry business is as much a trade as anything else, and must be studied and practiced. Would a man expect to go into the carpenter trade without studying it and expect to build a house successfully without first having learned the important principles? Yet a novice will go into the poultry business and expect to succeed by the knowledge he has acquired from others—secondhand. Now, this secondhand knowledge is good, very good, but it must be made available by actual experience, just as the young carpenter must learn by actually working at his business with his hands.—Farmers' Review.

The toad is the truckers' friend and should not be molested in the garden or field. Fully nine-tenths of its food consists of insects that are injurious to plants. We should forgive our friend for taking in the other tenth that is beneficial to our crops.

TRUTH ABOUT BATS.

They Interfere Somewhat with a Horse's Digestion, But Never Cause Serious Illness.

There are many charges laid against bots, says the Horseman, but it is doubtful if they ever really merited any of them. The bot is developed in the stomach of the horse from the egg of the gadfly, which is laid by the mature female somewhere on the skin where the horse can lick itself handily. The right side of the equine stomach is lined with a velvety appearing substance that secretes the gastric juice, and to the tougher lining of the left side the bots attach themselves after hatching out. They adhere to this tough lining by two small hooks, but they are not provided with mouths, and hence cannot eat. They are nourished by the absorption of digested food through their skin. That shows why there is no truth in the story that the stomach of the horse is sometimes eaten through by bots. They cannot thus destroy the stomach, for they cannot, and do not, eat. The bots adhere to the lining described through one season till the following spring, when in the course of their growth the hooks let go and the bots are carried on down through the intestinal track until they are voided. Their subsequent growth to the matured gadfly need not be detailed. Then the female lays her eggs again and the round goes on as before. No medicine that can be given the horse will kill the bots. Anything that can get through their skins will first destroy the stomach of the horse. So nothing can be done to get rid of bots, and no fear need be entertained that they are going to do any great damage to the horse. Nature does not plan to destroy in such tremendous degree as would ensue if the bots could eat the lining of the horse's stomach. They may interfere somewhat with digestion, if present in enormous numbers, but in that way only, and the writer can say with all truth that he never knew any serious case of equine illness due solely to bots.

A WESTERN PIGPEN.

Kansas Farmers, After Twenty Years of Experience, Declare It the Best Ever Made.

The picture, from Rural New Yorker, shows the style of pigpen that a firm of Kansas farmers claims has given best results after 20 years' experience in that line:

"We have tried everything, from a tight barn with a little window in the south side and a stove in the north side through 'wigwams' and open shed to a bunch of grass in the field. As to the merits of the pen shown, the most

A KANSAS PIGPEN.

important is the large hinged door on the south side that admits sun to the whole of the pen and keeps it sweet and warm. We never have wet or ill-smelling pens. Have the roof slanting at least 45 degrees. This makes the north side so high that the north winds do not blow in the pens when the doors are open. Then, again, when the roof is high at the center you can get into the pen without bumping your head. A farmer gets enough bumps in life without going to a pigpen for them. The figure will show how the pens are constructed. Twelve-foot roofing boards are cut so that 4½ feet are on the south side and 7½ on the north; width of pens, 8 feet; height on sides, 30 inches, and each sow has 7 feet in length. Cost of materials is about $2 per pen. We raised 150 pigs with six pens that spring. At a month old we put the litter in open sheds. We found it did not pay, so have built six more pens."

WHEN THE HOGS DIE.

Cholera and Other Diseases Usually Are Caused by Dry and Concentrated Foods.

The time of the greatest fatality among hogs is when they are compelled to subsist for any considerable time on the dry and most concentrated foods, says the Indiana Farmer. In all experience that is the condition of the greatest ailment in human life. When the hogs are turned into the autumn stubble fields and left to glean on the dry, concentrated food there obtained, if ever hog cholera or any other disease occurs, that is the time, at least that is so generally speaking. It is not so much because the seeds of the disease are more prevalent then, but because the hog is forced into a condition which makes him most susceptible to the seeds of disease more or less prevalent. No animal, not even man, was ever intended to subsist alone on dry, concentrated foods, and the human animal knows too much to risk his health on such conditions. What the hog needs along with these concentrated foods is an occasional succulent ration. With the abundant opportunity provided for him, clover and rape and beets, artichokes, and even silage, etc., there is no reason why he should be abandoned to the conditions which invite disease and death. There is not a month of the year when an occasional succulent ration could not be provided for the hog. This, with pure water, would enable him to resist and throw off the germs of disease always prevalent, and sufficiently frequent to kill when subjected to conditions inviting death.

New Problem for Farmers.

Farm tenantry is doubtless increasing in the United States, and this fact is one with which we must constantly reckon. As a result of tenantry, social conditions become yearly worse in many of our farming communities. The tenant does not feel that he is a fixture, and takes little interest in the community. The owners of the land in too many cases prefer for a tenant a man without children, as there are in that case none to increase the district school tax. This is another new problem that must be faced.—Farmers' Review.

Accept No Substitute.

WET WEATHER WISDOM!
THE ORIGINAL.
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
OILED CLOTHING
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY
NOTHING ELSE WILL
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES
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He thinks he lives, but he's a dead one. No person is really alive whose liver is dead. During the winter most people spend nearly all their time in warm, stuffy houses or offices or workshops. Many don't get as much exercise as they ought, and everybody knows that people gain weight in winter. As a rule it is not sound weight, but means a lot of flabby fat and useless, rotting matter staying in the body when it ought to have been driven out. But the liver was overburdened, deadened—stopped work. There you are, with a dead liver, and right now is the time for resurrection. Wake up the dead! Get all the filth out of your system, and get ready for the summer's trials with clean, clear blood, body, brain free from bile. Force is dangerous and destructive unless used in a gentle persuasive way, and the right plan is to give new strength to the muscular walls of the bowels, and stir up the liver to new life and work with *CASCARETS*, the great spring cleaner, disinfectant and bowel tonic. Get a 50c box to-day—a whole month's treatment—and see how quickly you will be

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