

So MRS. F. E. BAKER,
of Galveston, Tex.,
SAYS OF—

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

"Having used Ayer's Hair Vigor for years, I find that it keeps my hair clean and the hair in the best condition. My mother, now sixty years of age, has as fine a head of hair as when she was forty, a fact which she attributes to the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It thickens the growth of the hair and restores gray hair to its original color. I cannot see how this preparation could be improved."—Mrs. F. E. BAKER, Galveston, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

GREAT GIBRALTAR.

How the Rocky Fortress Impresses One at First Sight.

When approaching Gibraltar from the Atlantic, the impression it creates on the mind is one of grim forbiddance, writes Cecile De La Noie in Home and Country, in spite of the cozy appearance of the two settlements—the "Spanish Town" and the "English Town," which are nestled close to each other, the great barracks, the signal stations, and the sleepy-looking shipping in the protected harbor. The great rocky "Columns of Hercules," and Cape Centa, with its giant light-house, are the first things that catch the eye of the tourist, and the extreme point of the great rock is shown out to him as the most southern extremity of all Europe, and called "Point Europe," in deference to that distinction. On the opposite side of the narrow straits lies the coast of Africa; the highest minaret of a Moorish palace towering above the cypresses and palms, while from Gibraltar's shore one catches the sound of martial music wafted softly across the emerald waters, and as one stops to listen, the well-known strains of "Rule Britannia, Britannia Rules the Waves" can be distinguished.

The whole scene impressed me as wondrously beautiful, as the P. and O. steamer Bombay bore me towards Naples last spring.

I was glad to stop at Gibraltar. I had read so much of its history—a history that appeals so strongly to England, interwoven inextricably with memories of their greatest naval victories, and having justly inspired that triumphal song, Britannia's freedom and rulership of the sea.

England's colonies are not all pleasing to the eye. She has been guided by no aesthetic sentiments in choosing and fighting for them. Aden, for example, is the most barren, wretched and suffocating hot place on the face of the globe, according to my notion, and has not one redeeming feature. But Gibraltar is brimful of interest, and I gladly availed myself of the opportunity of going ashore.

GREAT SNAKE STORY.

Reptile Marked All Over with Bible Characters from the Book of Genesis.

Very few readers ever dream that there is any single piece of reading matter in the world which lives, breathes and circulates in its own individual account, says London Answers. But anyone who will take the trouble to walk into a certain shop in Piccadilly, not far from the Egyptian hall, will be rewarded by seeing a species of snake, known as the lemon boa, with the whole of the third chapter of Genesis tattooed on its body. The reptile is only lent for exhibition, but the gentleman who purchased it states that on board the South American sailing vessel, the scene of this remarkable tattooing, it is a common diversion among the sailors to capture live snakes, extract their fangs and cover the body with any number of inscriptions, legends and devices, and then dispose of the reptiles at the first port.

Few of the purchasers, however, care to have charge of live snakes—they are ever so harmless—so it is customary to either stuff these latter with fine straw and putty, or else immerse them in alcohol, although this process commonly has the effect of taking all the brilliancy out of the pigments employed.

In the case of long and extremely fine inscriptions, alcohol, however, shows up and preserves these to great advantage. A sailor spent six months in tattooing one of the "Sketches by Boz," containing four thousand five hundred and twenty words, upon the skin of a rattlesnake, which he afterward sold to a gentleman for eight guineas.

Woman and Man.

Inquiring Son—Papa, what is reason? Fond Parent—Reason, my boy, is that which enables a man to determine what is right.

Inquiring Son—And what is instinct? Fond Parent—Instinct is that which tells a woman she is right whether she is or not.—Tid-Bits.

No Money There.

First Burglar—Hark! I hear some man talking.

Second Burglar—What's he saying?

First Burglar—That he never will get on another horse as long as he lives.

Second Burglar—Let's get out of this! No money here; he's lost every cent.—Puck.

Approving the Journal.

"As I look into your face, dearest," said young Wumpwing, "I can see the whole record of the present congress."

"Tell me its features," said his steady girl.

"Ayes, noes, lip, chin, cheek"—and then the usual executive session followed.—Puck.

Designed for Dairywomen Who Wish to Cool Milk in the Well.

The sketch herewith shows a simple and successful creamery that any farmer can with little expense construct. The first thing required is a well of good size in diameter and of cool water. I made the experiment early last spring by hanging the cans in the well, and was so well satisfied with the results I made the needed arrangement for hoisting and lowering the cans by means of a crank which can be attached to each roller. Three cans are all that are needed in my creamery, each one holding a milking.

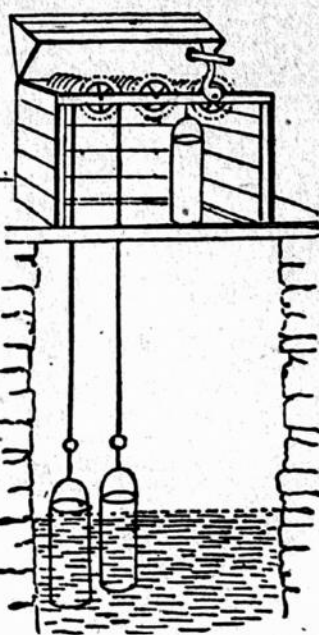


FIG. 1.

which allows thirty-six hours for each setting. The cans should have covers to keep out dirt and insects, but not be airtight, and can be made to hold a larger quantity where more cows are kept, but should be about three times the height of the diameter, with the space roller to allow the can to pass freely through. The sketch is so simple it seems unnecessary to explain its construction. One point to be kept in mind is to see that the cans are not set too deep in rainy weather, as the water may rise and overturn the milk. Snaps are used on the ends of the rope to attach the can, as seen in Fig. 1. The cover of the case is so made that when closed it slants back to shed rain. The front piece (see Fig. 2) is detachable and sets in so that when closed it can be locked with a padlock. All who have seen it think highly of it, as it is a creamery without the use of ice, which is expensive to have and a great deal of work to use. On one occasion in market I met a man who has used a creamery for many years, and who thought it would pay him to dig a well purposely instead of using

ice. Setting of milk in wells is so common that this device ought to be generally used by farmers.—M. J. Malbett, in American Agriculturist.

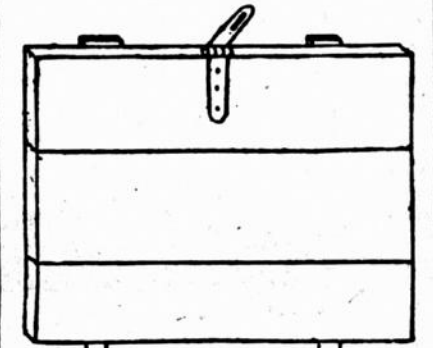


FIG. 2.

Effect of Food on Butter.

Carefully studied experiments in feeding dairy cattle show that the kind of food the cows consume has a pronounced effect on the hardness of the butter. So far as the experiments have gone it appears (1) That gluten meal tends to produce a much softer quality of butter than cornmeal or cottonseed meal, and, other things being equal, tends to lessen the churningability of the butter fat. (2) That silage produces a much softer butter than does good hay, but it is also favorable to the flavor and texture of the butter product. (3) That cottonseed meal tends to produce an unusually hard quality of butter, and that cottonseed meal and gluten meal might be used together with excellent results.—Farmers' Review.

Spring and Summer Care of Milk.

Cleanliness in all dairy operations is of first importance. Milk with dry hands. Keep the atmosphere in which the milk must stand free from bad odors. Preserve the desirable flavors in the cream. If the milk is wanted sweet, lower the temperature as soon as the milk is drawn from the cow to just above freezing if possible. Neglect of proper care of milk by patrons is the cause of much trouble at the factory and results in a like reduction in net profits. It pays to be honest.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Ventilation in the Cow Stable.

No feature in dairying is more important than ventilation. Do not stable cows where their food is stored. The best stable floor is made of concrete and should be washed often. The stable should be light with plenty of windows, the cattle facing each other. On the roof should be a ventilator that can never be closed. Ventilation by windows should be regulated daily. On entering the stable in the morning open the doors and blow out the impure air the first thing.—O. B. Hadwen, in Farm and Home.

WHEN trees can be protected as easily as they may be by weaving laths and standing them about the tree, nobody should ever complain of damage done by rabbits in winter.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS are reported to have been taken from one western county, a few years ago, for worthless fruit trees. Pretty expensive experience.

An Illustrative Incident in the History of the Cattle Industry in New York.

A young man who walked up Fifth Avenue the other evening wore a suit hat and an extremely long "paddock" coat. He walked in a listless way, as if he had nothing in particular to do, and as if he would not do anything were there something to be done. He seemed to take little interest in anything, unless it were to avoid the little puddles at the street crossings and to keep his shoes from getting splashed. As the young man walked along he heard a loud shouting up the avenue, and, looking in that direction in a calm and deliberate way, he saw that a cab horse was running away. The horse was coming down the avenue at a lively rate, and the driver, who was clinging desperately to his box, was yelling like a Comanche Indian.

When a horse runs away in New York, says the Tribune of that city, there is an earnest desire on the part of all the people in the street to take a hand in the proceedings. What happened in this case was just what usually happens. Two or three men would run out into the street, raise their arms, wave them violently and shout. The horse would move a little faster, the cabman would yell more lustily, and those who had run out into the street would add their cries to the general hubbub. This happened at regular intervals.

But the calm young man who strolled along in so leisurely a manner was evidently not going to interfere with a runaway horse. He stood on the edge of the sidewalk watching the galloping animal come tearing along. Of a sudden, however, a change came over him. When the horse had nearly reached him his form straightened and he became alert. At the minute when the cab was opposite him he swung out into the muddy street, and, running like a deer, was almost instantly at the horse's head. They ran neck and neck for a few seconds. Then the young man's arm shot out swiftly, and he had the plunging animal by the bit. As he ran he drew down the horse's head until the animal had either to stop running or stumble and break its neck. It stopped running.

In the crowd which pushed into the street was an impulsive old gentleman, who nervously threw open the door of the cab. He assisted a man who was inside to alight, and then, seizing him by the arm, led him up to the young man who had stopped the horse. He was scolding the driver in a mild voice for being so careless as to allow his horse to get the bit between its teeth. "There," cried the excited old gentleman, in an admiring voice, "is the young man to whom you are indebted for saving your life."

But the young "life-saver" said, with almost a drawl: "No thanks are necessary. It's a very easy matter to stop a runaway horse." Then he stooped over and rolled up his trousers, bowed to the man whom he had "saved," and, regaining the sidewalk, sauntered up the avenue.

TARDY REWARDS OF GENIUS.

Millie's Widow and His Greatest Painting, "Death and the Woodcutter."

A few days ago, writes the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph, there passed away from a troublesome life the widow of the great artist, Jean Baptiste Francois Millet. It is rather a commentary on the strange ways of this world, the fact that the man whose picture, "The Angelus," brought so fabulously high a price, sold that and many other masterpieces for sums ranging from fifty to two hundred dollars apiece, and after toiling miserably and hopelessly in the vain effort to earn money enough to keep the wolf from his shabby door suddenly broke down under the strain and died of a malady brought on by anxiety and privation, not knowing that his fame would speedily be lauded to the skies.

His family survived to see the apotheosis of his glory; but whether the fact of "The Angelus" bringing at a sale over one hundred thousand dollars consoled the artist's widow for the fact that, within a week after this amount of money had been paid for her husband's work, she herself, then in the depths of poverty, was ejected from her little house at Barbizon by the foreclosure of a mortgage for two thousand dollars and, had not been for the charity of her son-in-law, would have been reduced to begging her bread, is an unsolved mystery.

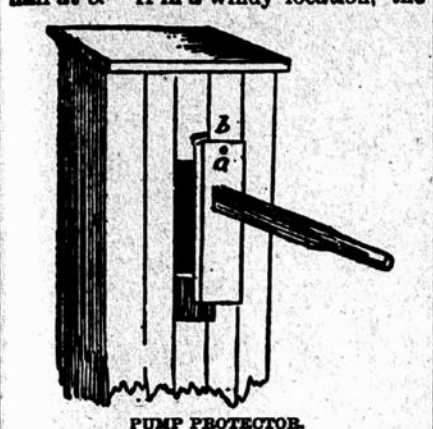
Millie's greatest work remains in Paris; it is the property, I think, of Mme. Charcot, widow of the great physician, who inherited it from her father, the celebrated millionaire tailor, Laurent Richard. It is called "Death and the Woodcutter." The grisly form has laid one bony hand on the shoulder of the old and weary man, bending under his load of wood; and the worn, haggard face is raised in absolute ecstasy to meet the summons. One hand is loosening the cord that binds his burden of branches and the other is laid willingly in the welcoming clasp of the Great Consoler. It is not an illustration of Lafontaine's fable; it is merely the utter weariness of life of an unsuccessful and wretched man, translated and transformed into momentary genius and renders genius transcendent.

Suppressing Polish National Spirit.

Great indignation is felt among the sculptors and art dealers of Warsaw over a recent receipt of the police of that city. The guardians of the peace, in obedience to orders from St. Petersburg, visited all the stores and studios and destroyed all the busts of the Polish heroes, Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Josef Poniatowski, which they could find. The sculptors in the city were obliged to send a written communication to the city officials promising not to make busts or statues of the two men in the future. This is one way Russia has adopted of trying to suppress the Polish national spirit. It is not probable, however, that it will accomplish its purpose.

A Sketch of a Protection Which Is Effective and Yet Simple.

At the north, pumps in cold, bleak situations are liable to freeze up, causing a vast amount of trouble. In the accompanying sketch is shown a simple method of protecting one of the common piston pumps. An outer jacket of wood envelopes the pump. It should be large enough to allow a three-inch space all around the sides. This space should be filled with chaff, finely-cut hay or straw, pressed firmly in position. Additional protection is given by the piece of board, a, which has a hole in it that fits closely over the pump handle, and during the coldest weather, when the pump is not in use, this board is placed as shown in the illustration, pressed against the side of the pump, and hung upon a nail at b. If in a windy location, the



PUMP PROTECTOR.

apout should be stopped up with cloth, leaving enough projecting to readily remove it by. Anyone who has had to water cattle in the morning and has found the pump from which he proposed to get water frozen solidly, will appreciate this simple arrangement for preventing such a state of affairs. Careless employees may leave the pump unprotected on cold nights, and find it frozen in the morning. To fix in their minds the duty of looking out for it, let them carry 15 or 20 pails of water from a more distant well for the morning watering, and they will not again forget it.—American Agriculturist.

THE SOURING OF MILK.

Thunderstorms seem to have but little to do with it.

From data deduced in various experiments conducted by Prof. H. W. Conn, who has been trying to establish some identity between thunderstorms and the well-known phenomenon of milk souring, the conclusions drawn point to the fact that the atmospheric conditions prevailing at such times are not such as to cause structural transformation in the lactical fluid. Neither is the electricity which pervades the atmosphere at such times capable of souring milk, or even materially hastening the process. Some have suggested that ozone is one of the prime causes of the change from sweet to sour milk in a very short time, but Prof. Conn has proven that ozone is no more responsible for the change than are the electric conditions which prevail at such times. To bacteria, the microscopic atoms of vegetable growth which are now supposed to cause almost everything, the professor attributed the souring of the milk. Milk is a favorite breeding ground of the bacteria. They grow best and multiply most rapidly during the warm, sultry period which immediately precedes electrical storms. These microscopic forms of plant life not only grow and increase in numbers with alarming rapidity, but each exudes minute drops of acid, which is so sour that none of the commercial acids can be compared with it. This acid sours the milk.—St. Louis Republic.

VICTORY FOR DAIRYMEN.

States Have the Right to Regulate the Sale of Oleomargarine.

The law of Massachusetts forbids the sale of oleomargarine colored to imitate butter. Benjamin Plumey, a Boston dealer and agent for the Chicago fraudulent butter makers, undertook to sell oleomargarine colored, contrary to law, relying on the unconstitutionality of the law for protection. He was arrested, and the case came before the courts, where he was tried and found guilty. He appealed to the state supreme court and then to the United States supreme court. Justice Harlan rendered the decision, declaring that every state had a right to protect its people from frauds of all kinds, and should control the sale of food products in so far as to protect them from adulteration and fraud. The original package decision does not in any way prevent one state from forbidding the sale of fraudulent products from another state.

The decision is a distinct victory for the dairymen of the United States and covers about the whole ground of their contention. It sets at rest the question of the powers of the states to regulate the sale of oleomargarine.—Farm News.

The Kind of Cows to Keep.

A few years of grading up by means of using a thoroughbred male will give any farmer a herd of cows which will be a great improvement upon those of their mothers and grandmothers. It is well to test cows and know just what they are doing. The churn is perhaps the most satisfactory way of doing this. Keep a cow's milk separate for one or more days, being careful to get out all the cream. When it is sour, churn it. The scales will tell, both with milk and butter, whether a cow is kept at a profit or not. Remember that it costs at least \$35 to keep a cow for a year. If she does not return this in milk and butter she is kept at a loss. If all such cows were discovered and slaughtered, the number of cows at the present time would be considerably reduced, and at a great benefit to their owners. Hardly one man in twenty knows whether he is keeping his cows at a profit or a loss. They think it is too much bother to find out. They do not realize the importance of the subject. It means dollars and cents, but they do not realize it, and go on wondering where the profit goes.—Colman's Rural World.

IOWA DEMOCRATS DECLARE FOR "SOUND MONEY."

The Fight Made by the Silver Men Was, However, Very spirited.—W. I. Babb of Mount Pleasant Nominated for Governor—Bestow for Lieutenant Governor.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Aug. 8.—One of the most notable state conventions in the history of the Iowa Democracy closed in this city last evening. Since Monday there has been a bitter strife between the two opposing elements of the party—one contending for a ticket and platform on a "sound money" basis, the other clamoring for free coinage without waiting for an international agreement. From start to finish the white metal contingent did nearly all the talking, on the street, in hotel lobbies, at various headquarters, in committee rooms, caucuses and finally on the floor of the convention. By an apparently fortuitous incident the silver men had a fine chance to exploit their views in convention hall during the afternoon, from the fact that the resolutions committee

Get Into a Wrangle
on the financial plank that kept them in the committee room till nearly 4 o'clock, the currency resolution being overhauled and reconstructed two or three times before an agreement was reached, and the majority making persistent effort to avert the introduction of the minority report. During this interval the convention did nothing but listen to free silver speeches by radical white metal champions. The controversy grew warm and bitter, and when the minority report favoring free coinage was introduced another prolonged silver discussion was precipitated and for awhile the proceedings were tumultuous. The final roll call on the resolutions showed the white metal men defeated by a vote of 651½ to 490½. A large number of free silver delegates immediately left the hall, not waiting for the nominations.

Babb Nominated for Governor.

The state ticket was then nominated as follows:
For Governor, Judge W. I. Babb, Mount Pleasant.
Lieutenant governor, S. L. Bestow, Chariton.

Superintendent of public instruction, Lyman B. Parrish, Maquoketa.
Railroad commissioner, Colonel George James, Dubuque.

Supreme judge, Senator Thomas G. Harper, Des Moines.
Judge Babb made a brief speech of acceptance, in which he said he only accepted because of repeated urging and his devotion to the party and its interests in the state in which he was born and raised.

The financial plank of the platform is as follows:
We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to coin both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted by international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts, and we demand that the paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency. The platform condemns the metal law at present in force in Iowa and favors a high license law.

SILVERITES WIN.

Missouri Democratic Convention Declares for Free Coinage at 16 to 1.

PERTLE SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 7.—Free silver has conquered in Missouri, as it did in Illinois, and the fears expressed that there would be strife and turmoil in the convention were not borne out by facts. The so-called gold or sound money adherents were so overwhelmed by the superior generalship and numerical strength of the free silver leaders and forces that they made but a very faint effort to stay the onslaught of the white metal adherents. Mr. Bland said, in opening the convention, that the Democrats of Missouri had assembled to adopt resolutions for the

Free Coinage of Silver,
to select a state committee which was in sympathy with the popular will, and how well the prophecy was carried out the result of the convention tells. The report of the committee on permanent organization, which practically snuffs under the old committee, was adopted with but one or two dissenting votes, and the resolution for free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, regardless of any foreign nation, was carried with a hurrah and expedition seldom seen in any convention. Furthermore men were selected to nominate delegates favorable to silver to the national Democratic convention in 1896.

CENT A MILE.

That Will Be the Rate From the West to the Chattanooga Dedication.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Colonel H. J. Schaller, chairman of the committee on transportation of the Chickamunga and Chattanooga National Military park dedication furnished the following in regard to the reduced railroad rates from all points:
The rates from Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and all points in the Northwest will be 1 cent a mile. The rates for all points south of the Ohio river will also be 1 cent per mile, and the rates on Eastern lines leading out of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore will be one and one-third fare for the round trip to points where they connect with northwestern and southwestern lines.

Cherokee Bill to Hang.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 18.—Cherokee Bill has been sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, Sept. 10. Judge Parker's remarks were most severe, but they produced no effect on Cherokee Bill.

NAVY GOLD.

Treasury Reserve Not a Little Above the Needed Million Mark.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The treasury lost \$1,600,000 in gold Monday for export to Europe, leaving the reserve only about \$1,000,000 above the \$100,000,000 point. The telegram which announced the withdrawal, reached the department just as it was closing. Mr. Curtis, the acting secretary, said he had nothing to say in regard to the matter. He had no specific information and could not say whether the syndicate would allow the \$100,000,000 to be encroached upon or not. This heavy withdrawal has given rise to a report that another bond issue is impending, but there is now no one in Washington who can speak authoritatively on the subject or who has information not shared by the public. The best public opinion is that the syndicate will not allow the reserve to be encroached upon until Oct. 1, when, as generally understood, their obligations cease.

May Go Pretty Low.

But, even in the event of still further withdrawals, it is believed that both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle would see the reserve reach a point below anything that it has touched before they would take any steps to recoup it by another sale of bonds or purchase of gold. It is argued that the meeting of congress is now only 14 weeks off, and without any reasonable doubt the treasury, with an available cash balance of nearly \$184,000,000 and the revenue slightly on the increase, can meet its obligations and have a comfortable balance remaining at the close of the calendar year. The best judgment obtainable here is that there will be no bond issue or extra session of congress, except in the event of continued heavy withdrawals, which are not looked for.

Carlisle Interviewed.

DULUTH, Aug. 18.—Secretary Carlisle, when shown the dispatch from Washington, relative to the treasury gold reserve by a representative of the Associated Press, refused to talk further than to say: "The people need have no apprehension as to the gold reserve, the treasury department will take care of that. Everything in that regard is all right."

GENERAL CAMPOS RESIGNS.

Urges Spain to Grant Cuba Self-Government.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Special correspondence of The World dated Havana, Cuba, Aug. 8, says: General Campos has resigned the captain-generalship of Cuba.

It is generally believed that he strongly urges the home government to grant the island of Cuba self-government.

SPANIARDS LOSING.

Cuban Advice Unfavorable to the Campaign.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Havana, dated Aug. 7, which says that General Moreno has assumed the chief command of the troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba. Insurgents are increasing in the province of Matanzas. The force of 1,800 soldiers and men of local volunteers from Havana, which has been drawn for actual service, causes the impression that the situation is more grave. The suppression of the news encourages the wildest rumors adverse to Spain. The recent Madrid appointments, giving all the posts of Cuba to Spaniards, is criticised as proof that Spain is determined not to allow Cubans any share in administration. The appointment of Cabezas as director of finance is especially deprecated.

THE DEAL DROPPED.

Said the Hill-Adams Combine Will Soon Be Officially Declared Off.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 18.—A Tacoma special to the Tribune says: It is stated here in Northern Pacific circles that the Hill-Adams plan to reorganize the Northern Pacific is positively off, and that an authoritative statement to that effect will be made in New York very soon. High officials say the present earnings are sufficient to meet the interest on the first, second and third mortgage bonds, and that if the earnings continue to increase at the present rate they will be sufficient within a year to pay the interest on the entire present bonded indebtedness. This fact, they say, has been fully explained to J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Adams, with the result that their views have undergone a change. It is understood that Morgan approved the first plan, which had to be dropped. He has since expressed a willingness to join in a similar plan if it could be devised, but has not committed himself to the "third company" project as it stands. Adams is said to hold similar views. It is believed that within two weeks Hill's plan will be finally rejected and steps taken to form an independent reorganization.

The road is now earning money at the rate of \$8,000,000 net per year, while between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 would pay the interest on the entire bonded debt.

Northern Pacific men claim to believe that Hill's chief object is to get possession of the Northern Pacific's splendid coast terminal system.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

Attorney Hildreth Hopes for a Third Trial for Kent.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 18.—Apparently Attorney M. A. Hildreth, who defended Kent in his recent trial for the murder of Mrs. Kent, is not going to give up the fight for another trial for his client. Mr. Hildreth is sanguine that a new trial will have to be granted. In an interview the attorney said that if the case is taken to the supreme court and the verdict of the jury in the lower court is not reversed, application will be made to the United States courts, as a legal federal question is involved in the last trial, which would entitle the hearing of the case in that judiciary.