FARM AND GARDEN.

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.

A Kentucky Editor's Comments on the Road Movement.

The movement for the improvement of our country roads is one in which all citizens ought to take an interest. At the same time, it is necessary to understand the conditions that surround the question.

There was a time in the history of the country when there was a great controversy over what was called internal improvements. This included turnpike roads. The right of congress to expend federal revenue for such purposes was strenuously combated. On the other hand, it was defended on the ground that these roads were to be national highways—avenues of interstate commerce. That was before the day of railroads. The latter have superseded the necessity of building turnpike or other similar roads for the uses of interstate commerce. The federal government has assumed a supervision over these highways of commerce, and there are those who insist that it ought to purchase or confiscate them all and operate them. Conditions have entirely changed since the time when it was insisted that congress should construct turnpikes. Our artificial highways for long-distance commerce are all railroads, with the exception of a few canals.

When the good-roads convention at Nashville, therefore, insisted on the construction of country roads, partly at the expense of the federal government, partly at the cost of the states and partly by convict labor, it appears to have lost sight of the real work to be done. All of our great highways for interstate commerce are either water routes or railroads. Of the latter there appears to be a sufficiency, if we can draw any conclusion from the cessation of railroad building. Roads are now wanted to transport products to the railroads, to the mines, to the coast, or to other roads which lead to one of the three first mentioned. In other words, we need what are called neighborhood roads, and not roads engaged in interstate commerce, or even state commerce between distant points The latter, as well as the former, is carried on over railroads where water routes are not available.

It seems clear that the federal government has nothing to do with roads within the states, a few miles in length, that are needed to reach longer lines engaged in state or interstate commerce. If it had the power to construct such roads, it would be difficult to do so on an equitable basis. Some of the states have many roads of this sort built at local expense; others have none at all, or next to none. The same remark applies to states some portions of which have fine systems of turnpikes, provided at their own cost, without state aid, while other sections have no good roads at all. The injustice of taxing all parts of the country alike for local roads is apparent at a glance.

The agitation in favor of good country roads is so important in itself that it ought not to be complicated with extraneous questions. The main point is to utilize the money already expended. It is not the small amount of money and labor expended on our roads that has left so many of them in bad condition, but the want of intelligent supervision and direction. It is not in the interest of good roads to instruct the people who need them to wait for the federal government to come to their relief. To a considerable extent at least the same is true of the state governments. These local roads can be built with local resources if they are properly utilized.

As to the use of convict labor for the making of these, no doubt that is possible in some parts of the country. In this state, however, it is not possible under the present constitution, which provides, in section 253, that "persons convicted of felony and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary shall be confined at labor within the walls of the penitentiary, and the general assembly shall not have the power to authorize employment of convicts elsewhere, except upon the public works of the commonwealth of Kentucky, or when, during pestilence or in case of the destruction of the prison buildings, they cannot be confined in the penitentiary." County roads are not public works of the commonwealth, and hence are not within the exception. This, however, might be cured by a constitutional amendment if the people desire to make the experiment of convict labor on country roads. There would still remain, however, the difficult matter of apportioning the expense.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

STABLE AND DAIRY.

More good cows are spoiled every year by careless milking than any other way. A very little milk left in the udder at each milking will cause the best cow to decrease.

Fix it in mind that it pays to have the stock comfortable, to say nothing of the humanity of it. They will make gain more rapidly and give a better profit on the food consumed.

If a farmer has not the time to train a colt himself, a competent man can be found to do it, who can in a few weeks have a colt so trained that a buyer can see at once what qualities it possesses. Any outlay will be more than covered in the price.

In sending untrained horses to market breeders seem to overlook the fact that it is not merely the form nor color nor condition which determines the price which animals will command. The chief thing a buyer wants to know is what a horse can do.

Figure the actual cost of milk required to make a pound of butter, and the value of a pound of butter in the market; if you do not get the profit which is apparent from these figures it is because there is some leak in your method and management.—Farmer's Voice.

CONVENIENT ICEHOUSE.

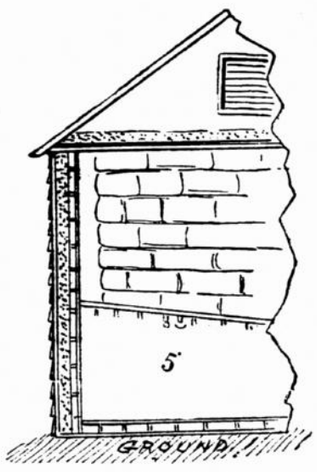
Every Well-Regulated Dairy Farm Should Have One.

Build entirely above ground. Avoid dampness. A square building is best if small. The cold air room may be of any size of floor to accommodate quantity of goods to be stored. The height of the room in clear should be five feet. The ice chamber is placed above cold storage room to secure circulation of cold dry air. Provide for a ten or twelve-foot depth of ice for eight by eight floor or less. For a larger floor add to depth of ice. This will insure a supply all summer and genuine cold storage.

The foundation may be two by twelve hemlock set on ground. Floor joists rest on it and are nailed fast to the studding. It is best to have floor above level of surrounding surfaces and drainage must be perfected to carry off surface water. Fill the space between the joists with rammed clay, lay on rough boards, then a layer of paper, after which cover with matched flooring.

For walls use two by eight studding 12 inches apart nailed to floor joists. Line on both sides with paper and matched boards. The space between the outer and inner covering of the wall may be filled with dry sawdust or short shavings. On inside set two by four pieces three feet apart, running horizontally around walls, line with paper and board up with matched boards placed vertically. On outside nail two by two strips vertically over every third studding and finish with siding or ship lap.

At height of ceiling, place two by six collar piece on two sides, notched one inch into studding. On these set two by eight studding 12 inches apart, running past collar pieces and nailed fast to studding. On top of side joists place strips to raise floor at sides to give inclination toward the center about one-fourth to the foot. Other



SECTION OF ICEHOUSE.

joists have thinner strips. Lay on a two-inch floor, leaving the center open eight inches and each side and end open six inches, except at four-foot intervals let boards run through center and to walls for ties. All around the ice floor place a flaring strip six inches wide flared two inches in height. Cover this floor with galvanized sheet iron, number 20, fitting it up to edges of flaring boards and bent down to form apron to discharge drip water through opening at center. All joists are first riveted and then soldered water-tight. Below the apron suspend a water trough arranged so there will be no splash over its edges and yet a free circulation of air. At end of trough have a waste pipe which may be carried to any convenient point and discharged through a trap, which will prevent ingress of air. On top of drip pan lay two by two-inch strips one inch apart on which to place ice, leaving gutters between for free flow of water to center discharge.

In filling with ice set the cakes in closely, but not extending beyond the floor, fill up to plate on wall as closely as practicable. Fit a light floor at level of plate for ceiling, to be covered eight inches deep with shavings or hay, leaving an opening in center 18 inches square for ventilation. Have gables facing north and south and fill ice chambers through north gable. Fit small shutter ventilators in each gable, arranged to be closed from ground by a cord in damp weather. A trap door will provide passage for ice in filling ice pan.

For lighting storage room fit windows with three sash on north side, have entrance on same side with a shed over door and double walled and packed door. Shed or vestibule should not be larger than necessary to handle goods and if double walled will save ice. The cold room must not be entered except when necessary, as ice is melted every time door is opened. If ice is wanted, remove it from above. Paint the house white.—T. L. Hiles, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Proper Care of the Churn.

The whole secret of keeping the churn from smelling strong or "cheesy" and preserving it sweet for years lies in its being rinsed free from buttermilk before the boiling water is put in. This water cooks the particles and holds them fast to the wood in the same manner that it does upon milk pails and strainers that are not first washed in water only moderately hot. If anyone has noticed a yellowish substance attached to the inside of a milk pail, whether wood or tin, he may know that the cause of it is pouring boiling water upon it before it is freed from every trace of milk. Once on there is only one way of removing it, and that is by scraping.—Dakota Field and Farm.

Keep the Highways Clean.

Keep the roads clean and the attention thus called to them will soon result in their being still further improved.

The Wagon with Wide Tires.

The vehicle that uses wide tires is contributing its share toward better highways.

PITH AND POINT.

—Eggs-actly So.—Ranger—"Why do you call that hen 'Macduff?'" Granger "Because I want her to 'lay on.'"—Chicago News.

—Well Mated.—"I know what ought to be done with cigarette fiends." "What?" "Marry them to girls who kiss their poodles."—Chicago Record.

—Injustice.—"I always believe in giving the devil his dues," said the young man who affects odd methods of thought. "Yes," replied his tailor, "but I don't think you have any business discriminating against your other creditors in his favor."—Washington Star.

—Merchant—"Have you had any experience in chinaware?" Applicant—"Years of it sir." Merchant—"What do you do when you break a valuable piece?" Applicant—"Well—er—I usually set it together again and put it where some customer will knock it over." Merchant—"You'll do."—Tit-Bits.

—Horrible Symptoms.—Mr. Beacon Hill—"Why, Penelope! What is the matter?" Mrs. Beacon Hill—"Oh, Horace! I am afraid Emerson has not that elevated mind we have a right to expect in a child of ours. He just said 'Da! Da!' like that common washerwoman's baby I heard in the park!"—Puck.

—How They Argued.—"Ah!" said the blustering lawyer, whose client had just been acquitted. "Now that it's all over, would you mind telling me how you reached your verdict?" "Certainly," replied the juryman. "We felt sure that if he had been guilty he wouldn't have hired you to defend him."—Philadelphia North American.

WILD HORSES OF ARIZONA.

Cattlemen Find Them Troublesome—Drive Stock from the Range.

Wild ponies are becoming troublesome in northern Arizona. In Navajo county the reservation Indians are selling horses to butchers, who use the flesh for fattening hogs. Their number is constantly increasing, and they are becoming a menace to the cattle range. Sheep and cattle owners are looking about for some means of relief, and it is not unlikely they will organize a series of grand round-ups, wherein the wild horses will be gathered, only to be shot.

"There must be 20,000 head of wild horses in northern Arizona," said Will S. Barnes, one of the largest cattle owners in Navajo county, the other day. "They are the worst nuisance that can be imagined. It has reached the point when we cannot safely turn out a riding horse to graze. We have to keep our saddle animals and round-up horses stabled all winter or bring them down to Phoenix for pasturage. The wild stock, not only eats the food that ought to go to the cattle, but they run cattle off the range. They have chased off all the cattle from the west end of the Hash Knife range, one of the best grass districts in northeast Arizona. It is useless to put out salt for the stock, for the wild horses chase away all the cattle that come near it. At this season of the year they are fat and have shining hides. They sweep over the country in great bands, gathering up any stray animals they may come across. A horse is as good as lost that joins them.

"Some of these wild horses are of good stock. Not long ago the ponies were the very best in northern Arizona. They were fine saddle animals and their value corresponded. Now there must be over 3,000 of these ponies running wild and without a brand. On the Puerco, in central Apache county, there must be 5,000 head of loose bronchos and about the same number are on the Navajo reservation, the property of the Indians, who do not seem to know what to do with them.

"Some of the Indians are getting quite a revenue from the fat ponies, which they sell to a Holbrook butcher for three dollars a head. What does the butcher want with them? He is fattening hogs on them. Three dollars is the ruling price for wild horses. I would like to sell a great many off my range at that price, and some of them are very well bred and would make valuable horses if broken. The only time when it is possible to capture any of the wild stock is in the early spring before the grass has come and when the ponies are lean and weak. Then on the Esperanza range four light men are mounted on horses especially trained and of speed and bottom. The wild horses are started just after they have drank and a bunch of the animals is cut off from the main herd and corraled. Sometimes it is necessary to shoot the lead mares, for the females always head the wild bunch."

Mr. Barnes is a member of the live stock board of Arizona, and will lay the matter before that body with a view to having the northern ranges cleared of their equine pests.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

English Railways.

Americans who travel in England never cease to wonder at the great heaps of luggage at the railway stations, which seem to belong to anybody who cares to help himself. The simplicity of the process struck an ex-convict recently, and he saw how much safer and easier a thing it was to help himself to a valise than to forge a note, as he had been doing. He was eventually arrested, but not before he had stowed away 50 portmanteaux, which were found in his room. The discovery has caused a renewed agitation for a checking system like the American, which is now coming into general use in France and other continental countries. With American checks and American vestibuled cars and sleepers, English travelers will soon have nothing to pride themselves on but their lack of "cowcatchers."—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Savage Bachelor.

"I have half a mind to get married," said the Lonely Man.

"It takes," said the Savage Bachelor, "just about that amount of mind to think of such a thing." — Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN AMBITIOUS GIRL.

From the New Era, Greenburg, Ind.

This paper recently received information that the ten year old daughter of Mr. M. Rybolt, of Hartsville, Ind., had been cured of a severe illness. The case seemed more than an ordinary one, and consequently a special representative was sent to investigate.

The Rybolts are well-to-do farmers living about two miles southwest of Hartsville. When the reporter called Mr. and Mrs. Rybolt and their daughter in question, Louise, were at home, also the other three children. Louise is the oldest. She had been going to school for four years, and was formerly in very good health, but for the past year or more she had been ill.

A year ago the present winter it was noticed that she was breaking down in health. For a time the cause could not be ascertained, but it was finally decided that it was from over-study. It has always been the ambition of Louise to educate herself as soon as possible, for she was anxious to graduate from the common branches early, and to enter a college of music, which her parents promised she could do as soon as she should finish the common branches.

How many children by diligent study to achieve their ambitions are injuring their health. It was so in this case. The child studied hard all day and often far into the night, and had won the respect and admiration of her teacher and of all the school by her aptness, and rapid learning.

For some time Louise experienced an indisposition which she would not make known to her parents, for fear they would have her remain from school. Her headache soon became unendurable, and was noticed by her teacher. She had by this time grown pale and weak.

One day she became suddenly sick at school, and was taken home.

For several weeks she suffered from a fever, and the physicians could not rally her. A neighbor urged them to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which they finally did with splendid results. Louise began getting better at once, and by the time she had consumed ten boxes of the pills she was cured.

"What you have written is true," said Mrs. Rybolt. "I don't think Louise would have recovered had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She is in perfect health to-day, and able to re-enter school.

"We are using these pills in our family when we need medicine, and find that they do more good than doctors' medicines, and they are not nearly so expensive. I would be glad to recommend them to any one who is sick, and can especially recommend them in any case similar to Louise's."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. These pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

Where the Mix-Up Occurred.

Judge—Now tell me how you came to get mixed up in this altercation.

Pat—Altercation is it? And phat altercation do yez mean?

"You were mixed up in an altercation with this man here, were you not?"

"Not a bit of it. I've been in no altercation wid nobody."

"Then how did you get those black eyes and that broken nose?"

"Oh, thim? He called me a liar."

"Yet you say you were not mixed up in an altercation with him?"

"No, sor. I wasn't mixed up in no altercation wid him. Dhere was no altercation in sight. We was mixed up in the middle av the road."—Cleveland Leader.

Key to the Klondike.

The Pioneer Alaska Railway is the Northern Pacific, and to that company belongs the credit, in connection with the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., of having inaugurated the sale of through tickets to points in Alaska. The Northern Pacific was the first railway to issue a map of Alaska showing the inland passage from Puget Sound to Sitka, Juneau and Chilkat.

Those intending to go to Alaska early next spring, after the snows on the Dyea and Skaguay passes are packed down and the lakes frozen, or at a later date, either via this route or via St. Michaels and the mouth of the Yukon, should remember that the Northern Pacific is the pioneer Alaska line; runs steam heated trains with dining cars, Pullman Standard and Tourist Sleepers from St. Paul to Tacoma, Seattle and Portland; passengers having the option of going via Helena or Butte City (the latter the greatest silver mining camp in the world); also via Lake Pend d'Oreille, Idaho, or through the famous Coeur d'Alene country.

We have issued an illustrated folder, replete with Alaska and Klondike information up to date. Send Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., two cents in postage and he will forward you this map.

Wherein Nobbleton Shows Sense.

"My friend Nobbleton," said Mr. Tankleby, "is overcareful about many things, but in many ways he shows great common sense. For instance: He always carries with him postal cards appropriately addressed, and if he is suddenly called away anywhere—and his business is such that he is liable to be at any time—he puts a word or two on one of his postal cards and puts it in the nearest letter box. He may not have time to stop and write or to telegraph, but he can always find time to drop this postal card; and it relieves the minds of the folks at home. In this I think Nobbleton shows sense."—N. Y. Sun.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Cares of Office.

Weary Watkins—They kin all run fer office that wants it, but none of it fer me. I've been there. The responsibility broke down me nerves.

Hungry Higgins—What office did you ever hold?

"I wuz dog catcher."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Golden Mean.

New Minister—I propose to hold old Moneybags up to scorn.

Old Minister—Don't go too far, my boy.

"What would you suggest, then?"

"U'm—suppose you hold him up, merely."—Puck.

We should call learning to ride a bicycle in the hot sun, work.—Washington Democrat.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Advice That Failed.

"Yes," said the millionaire, pompously, "it's the taking care of the little things that makes a man rich. Remember that, my friend."

"Well," said the other, hopelessly, "I've been taking care of twins, triplets and two singles for a good while, and I seem to be getting poorer all the time."—N. Y. Journal.

A Big Regular Army.

The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel. Malaria, la grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys, are conquered by the Bitters.

She—"I hear you have just got married; is it too late to offer congratulations?" He—"Oh, yes; I was married three weeks ago."—Tit-Bits.

Where? Have pains and aches everywhere. Cured by St. Jacobs Oil—they're nowhere.

We are liable to be most miserable expecting troubles that never come.

The weather seems delightful when Rheumatism is cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

The office never gets left when it starts out to seek the man.—Chicago News.

A quickstep. Step out when St. Jacobs Oil quickly cures your lumbago.

A cat's heaven would have to be full of mice.—Ram's Horn.

At Harvard.

The Old Man—Well, how are you getting on with your work, George?

The Young Man (who is on the football team)—Out of sight! If we don't throw Yale down this year, I'm a lobster.—Up-to-Date.

Why Is Star Plug Tobacco the Best?

Because it is made from selected stock of the best grade of leaf that grows. The ingredients used in its manufacture are absolutely pure—nothing injurious to the system enters into it.

Merely Wondered.—"Was there any frost last night?" "I think not. Why do you ask?" "I merely wondered whether next year's peach crop had been destroyed already."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Nothing tries a fellow's patience more than to find all the windows locked when he tries to raise them suddenly in the morning.—Washington Democrat.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

"At Newport. And you?" First Ocean Wave—"Atlantic City. I have no crest, you see."—Detroit Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A person looking out for old people always makes a good impression.—Washington Democrat.

How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The miner cannot hope to succeed unless he gets down to business.—Chicago News.

Like rubber are the muscles after St. Jacobs Oil cures soreness and stiffness.

What the fox lacks in legs, he has to make up in cunning.—Ram's Horn.

Surprised? Why? A very bad sprain Cured by St. Jacobs Oil. A sure result.

A large head may be as empty as a last year's bird's nest.—Ram's Horn.

Gone surely when St. Jacobs Oil cures A bruise. Leaves no sign.

For Croup,

asthma, bronchitis, or whooping cough, there is no remedy so sure and safe as Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose its healing influence is manifest. The sufferer who has been kept awake by the cough falls into a refreshing sleep, and awakes strong and refreshed. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is acknowledged to be a specific for all pulmonary complaints. Physicians praise and prescribe it.

This standard remedy for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, is now put up in half size bottles at half price, 50c.

"One of my children had croup. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it strangling. It had nearly ceased to breath. Having a part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time it was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved its life."

C. J. WOOLDRIGE, Wortham, Tex.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

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DEFECTIVE PAGE