FIELD, FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is a Bavarian maxim to plant a tree in every open space.

The milkman who uses short measures is selling condensed milk.

This fine weather will not last always. Winter will come, for it always has. Fix for cold weather now.

The steamship Orizaba on a recent trip from Australia for London carried 444 tons of butter.

From its flocks of 18,000,000 of sheep the colony of New Zealand exports three times as many sheep carcasses as does New South Wales with flocks aggregating 40,000,000.

Unless this Indian summer weather shall come to an end the storm sash manufacturers will have to recall their lists and send out screen door circulars.

According to Hoard's Dairyman, a number of co-operative creameries in Southern Wisconsin have recently been sold to individuals.

The best stockholders in this general and generous prosperity are farmers. They have the preferred stock and can water it whenever they feel inclined.

Wintering an animal ought to be done in such a manner as to have it as much better in the spring as the feed required to winter it is worth, at least. Much of the stock is starved through the winter rather than fed through.

Never whip a horse for shying or getting scared. If you want to make a confirmed shyer out of a horse larrup him every time he shies and see how completely you will succeed.

Negotiations are being made to form a combination of all threshing machine companies in the country, with a capitalization of $60,000,000, and with headquarters at either Indianapolis or Chicago.

The hemlock tree, so very abundant in the state of Wisconsin, is found, curiously enough, in but two small isolated patches in the state of Minnesota, one in St. Louis and one in Carlton county. These patches do not contain trees comparable in size and value to the best hemlock of Wisconsin.

Deciduous trees can be moved very easily at this season of the year. By digging a trench around the tree now the change of location can be made without trouble at any time during the winter.

Evil associations corrupt good manners. One can of bad milk will spoil a whole vat full of good milk. The rule don't work both ways, however. The association of the bad milk with the good don't seem to improve the former.

Texas cattle receipts at Chicago for eleven months of 1899, compared with corresponding period in previous years, are stated by the Drovers' Journal as follows: 1899, 162,200; 1898, 118,900; 1897, 194,700; 1896, 308,100; 1895, 337,600.

It pays to feed a good cow well. Prof. Otis, of the Kansas Agricultural college, reports that it cost $3.50 more to feed the best cow in the college herd than the average cost, but that per contra the best cow was $24.12 more profitable than the average cow.

Eighty farms in Massachusetts report an annual production of from $15,000 to $50,000 each, and several farms of less than an acre each yield from $1,000 to $5,000. Poultry farms in that state return $40 an acre, dairy farms $27, and plain agriculture $14.

The broad-tired wagon will make horses, man and wagon tired when run in the mud. Whole acres of mud can be carried between the spokes.

In trying to take out an old rusty screw don't swear and get mad, but just heat a small rod red hot, and let the end of it rest on the head of the screw for a short time, and when the screw has been heated it can be easily removed with a screwdriver.

The railroads report a great falling off in shipments of beef cattle from ranges west of the Rockies. The explanation of this decrease is that the cattle are sent to the Western market for Filipino subsistence.

I am sorry for the man that has raised a big crop of corn, and now has to sell most of it. It takes labor to raise corn, labor to husk it, and it ought not to leave the farm as corn. When it is fed up through the winter there is pleasure in handling it again. It is like getting wages every day, and that is pleasanter than getting it once a year.

There is a sugar-beet factory at Lehi, Utah. At Springvale, twenty-five miles above, there is no refinery, but there is a "crusher," where the sugar beets are sliced and the sugar extracted. The sugar and all the impurities, in a very thin syrup, are piped twenty-five miles to Lehi, where the sugar is refined and extracted.

Dr. Knowles, the Montana state veterinarian, having been satisfied of the existence of blackleg in the vicinity of Culbertson, the extreme northeastern part of the state, has provided for the vaccination of 300 calves belonging to one man, the estimated cost per animal being 12½ cents. Other cases are reported in the Upper Misisouri valley.

There is a strong suggestion of an acceptation of the principles of forestry in a Minneapolis lumberman's purchase of large tracts of California sugar pine. It is said he will hold them for his sons to develop, when they become of age.

If you are troubled by the freezing of the water intended for the hens, dig a hole and bury a nail keg so the top of it will come even with the surface of the ground; fill it with fresh stable manure and set an ordinary crock in it to be filled with water. Keep renewing the manure as occasion requires. I have not tried this yet and can't speak from experience, but it looks all right.

All kinds of leather and hides are now advancing so rapidly as to create almost a panic in the leather market. Grades used for belting have advanced in sixty days from 36 to 40 cents a pound, and other heavy leather in like proportion. The American supply of hides has been continuously low for some years, while the Transvaal war is now adding to the scarcity of supplies drawn from abroad.

TO TEST DRINKING WATER.

A simple way to test drinking water, which any one can do, is as follows: A few cents will buy an ounce of saturated solution of permanganate of potash at a druggist's. If, when ad rop of this solution is added to a tumbler of water, its color changes to brown, it is unfit to drink: if it remains clear or slightly rose colored after an hour, it is, broadly speaking, safe.

The Libonias growing in outdoor beds would certainly be very pretty for winter flowers. If not yet killed by frost, for they are tender, take them up carefully, shake away the loose soil, and place them in small pots. Let them stand in some shady, out of the way place and sprinkle them occasionally until they seem at home there, then bring to the light, give water as they need it, and in January and February they should be masses of bright and effective flowers.

BULGARIA'S ROSE HARVEST.

The rose harvest in Bulgaria and the distillation of oil of roses are now completed. The quantity obtained this year is about 200,000 grammes less than last year's yield, the decrease being due to the drouth, says a Vienna letter in the London Standard. Estimating the value of a gramme of oil of roses at 2½ francs, this means a turnover of 500,000 francs. The price of attar of roses has risen rapidly this year, and in all the large towns of Europe the demand is increasing. Stocks, therefore, will soon be exhausted. In Bulgaria, the entire quantity is estimated at only about 50,000 grammes.

HIGH-PRICED CATTLE.

Never in the history of the American cattle trade has there been more striking demonstration of the paramount importance of good blood and generous "keep" than is afforded by the present course of the markets for beef cattle at leading yards. The "spread" between well fed steers of the right quality and unfinished stock devoid of breeding is so pronounced a feature of the trade that "he who runs may read."

The $7 notch was reached several days ago by consignments of Short-horns and Galloways, and on Monday of last week some Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords commanded $7.40. The end is probably not yet. It is fully anticipated that even this extraordinary price will be exceeded during the next few days.—Chicago Stock Farm.

TO GET RID OF RATS.

To the Gazette.—In one of your late issues I noticed that a writer wished to find some way to rid his place of rats when poison and traps failed. The sure cure is to invest $5 in a thoroughbred fox terrier puppy, that when full-grown will go under the buildings and clean out the rats and mice. No skunk, weasel, mink or anything that is a poultry pest will stay on a place where one of these dogs are. They are also of great value on a farm to kill gophers, woodchucks, meadow moles and field mice; the fox terrier will dig and hunt all day to get at them. I own one of these dogs and have never seen a better ratter or hunter. She is also a good watch dog and a nice house pet, but it is not the terrier's nature to lie around the stove. I have handled thirty-two acres of corn shocks and noticed that there will average seventy mice to the acre. My dog caught and ate every one. Many of the farmers about here own fox terriers and agree with me as to their value.

—Ben Tanner in Breeders' Gazette.

NEW DEMAND FOR CORN.

In accommodating themselves to new conditions live stock men try all sorts of plans. One now proposed by range sheep owners is the carrying of corn to the ranges from the corn belt states. It was tried in a small way last year with doubtful results, freight rates cutting almost too large a figure to make it preferable to the plan of bringing the sheep to the corn, instead of the corn to the sheep. Aside from the question of cost the method seems to work quite well. When the corn is scattered broadcast on the grass or snow the sheep seem to pick up every grain of it, and the time required to do it results in the advantage that it is thoroughly masticated. A number of large sheep owners, it is said, will make a united effort to get a rate that will enable them to ship corn to Wyoming this year, and if they succeed will be large corn buyers. Should it prove commercially practicable, the result will be larger feeding on the ranges, with a correspondingly smaller shipment to the corn states for feeding purposes.

CURING HOG MEAT.

Country Gentleman.

Wishing to save others so much trouble and loss, as many of your readers have had with their meat, I give you my experience for two years past. Last year I tried a part of my meat by the borax method, and this year all of it. I killed my hogs early in December and cut the meat out and spread it, some for over two nights, and some over three, according to size of meat, to let it get cold to the bone. Much meat is lost by salting it down too soon—before the animal heat is all out. This is sure to spoil it. Let it stay in salt from three to six weeks, according to size of pieces. I then washed it well in warm water and set it up endwise to drain, and while damp, but not too wet, I dusted the joints well on the flesh side and in the hocks with powdered borax. I then hung the meat in the top of my smokehouse; it hung there all the year, and some is yet hanging there, and there was never nicer, better meat, and there has not been a single bug or worm of any kind on or about it all the year. There never was smoke under or about it. Smoke does no good, except to keep off flies, and the boraz will do that. Meat saved this way is as nice as can be, and it saves so much except to keep off flies, and the borax in a yeast powder box, with the top perforated; worms never trouble them. Use plenty of salt. —Subscriber.

FORESTS FOR RICH ONLY.

The present agitation for street and roadside tree planting draws attention to the appreciation of such plans in England. A recent traveler there, describing the road to Warwick, says:

"There are fine trees all along, many oaks, some poplars rising aloft, but especially tall and stately lms; these are so plentiful that there is a local name for them, 'Warwickshire weeds.' Except in the parks of the rich people, however, there are no woods, no forests, no 'belts' of 'timber;' the trees rise out of the hedgegrows, stand beside the road, and gather about the houses. Sometimes there is an avenue of them."

The statement that there are no forests except for the rich may be regarded as "a word to the wise" to consider in time the advisability of national parks for the people in America.

The result of the efforts of Minnesota and North Carolina to secure the establishment of national parks will be watched with interest throughout the United States.

SILAGE FOR DAIRY COWS.

To the Gazette.—A. D., Centerville, Wis., writes:

"I have good silage made from well-eared corn,m illet hay, oats and spring rye from mixed seeding. Oats are worth 23 cents a bushel, bran $11, and oil-meal $23 a ton. Shall I feed any more corn than is in the silage? Will it pay to sell oats and buy bran?"

In all matters of this kind one must use his own judgment in the final decision. Measure out a normal silage allowance and pick out the pieces of ears, and thus determine about the amount of corn each cow will get. Aim to feed about twelve pounds of concentrates or grain daily to a thousand weight of cow when the animals are giving a full flow of milk. Of these concentrates there may be six pounds of corn in the silage, or given in meal form, four pounds of bran and two of oats, or oats and rye mixed. With feeds on hand and the prices named I should not use oil-meal. The bran is somewhat cheaper than the oats, for these two materials have about the same feeding value per pound, the difference being probably a little in favor of the oats. In an experiment by Woll at this station oats proved 10 per cent more valuable than bran for dairy cows. In the far more extensive Danish experiments with dairy cows oats and bran were found to be of equal value.

Probably the cows will eat in all from thirty to forty pounds of corn silage per day if their own appetites are consulted. In consuming so much they will not take over four or five pounds of hay additional. It is surprising to note how little hay cows getting good corn silage seem to crave when they have had their fill of silage. One would suppose that living mostly on silage for roughage, day after day, these animals would soon show great fondness for clover hay and other forms of dry forage, but such is not always the case. Last winter at this station we found cows getting good corn silage did not always eat so much as four pounds of hay per day additional.

Wisconsin Experimental Station.

—W. A. Henry.

GRASS AND GRAIN.

I have always believed that we farmers feed too much hay to our horses. Certainly we feed twice as much as our friends in the city, and only about half as much grain as horse owners in the city feed, says J. A. Macdonald, in Country Gentleman. Since June 1 I have been feeding my horses by a novel method, which I find eminently satisfactory. At the end of May this year I found myself without hay for my horses, and a large amount of work to do. I could procure hay from some of my neighobrs, but of very poor quality. This kind of hay I did not want.

Up to this time the grass pasture was very poor, but along toward June it began to be fair. I therefore decided to get along without hay and depend entirely on pasture and grain. On the evening of June 1 I turned my work horses to pasture. In the morning I took them and gave them a feed of oats and bran, about five quarts per horse. This is all they got for breakfast, in addition to what grass they had eaten. At noon they were fed no hay, only a feed of oats and bran—six quarts per animal, and nothing else. At 4 o'clock, as usual with us, we took them up for tea, watered them, and fed another feed of oats. At sundown, when we knocked off work, the horses were turned out to pasture. This has been and is still the "bill of fare" for my horses—grass during the night and grain (about a half bushel of oats in three feeds) during the day. As a result my horses are doing splendidly and gaining all the time.

I am greatly pleased with this method of feeding horses—hay or pasture during the night and grain during the day.

EXPERIMENT ON THE FARM.

Every farm should in a sense be an experiment station, but, like other experiment stations, it should "keep within the appropriation." By this is meant that it should try no large, doubtful experiments in which failure would cause appreciable loss. If a new crop is proposed as advantageous in a particular section where it is untried, no farmer can afford to risk any large area in trying it, but if it be reasonably promising he may well devote a small amount of land and labor to the settlement of the question for himself as to whether it is of value to him. The feeding trials that are carried on at the regular experiment stations are little or nothing more than an effort to learn, with as much accuracy as possible, what results will follow the feeding of a given kind of animals with a given amount of feeding stuffs, under a prearranged set of conditions. The chief differences between them and the feeding done by the farmer is that accurate account is kept of the feeds used, the weights made, the kind and condition of the stock to begin with and the circumstances under which the feeding has been done. Every time a farmer feeds a lot of cattle or hogs it would be a feeding trial, in the experiment station sense, if accurate accounts of all the feeds used, gains made and conditions met were kept. Every such experiment would have an educational value far beyond that to be derived from the mere work of feeding when no tab is kept on it. It would teach some good point to be imitated in future work, or some fault to be avoided, and farmers, and particularly young farmers, would do well to block out a system for themselves in regard to it that would be as perfect as their situation and facilities would permit. When one can't do just as he wants to, the next best thing is to do the best he can.

SUNLIGHT FOR YOUNG PIGS.

Indiana Farmer.

The professor who built his hog house with only a window or two on the south side made a serious mistake. The farmer who took the professor's plans and then made the whole south side glass was a wise man. Many of our readers complain of bad luck with their young pigs during April. The temperature was then against them, but the lack of sunlight did them a great deal more damage. Lack of sunlight is death to the little pigs in a dark pen, no matter what the temperature or sunlight was outside. Sunlight is absolutely essential to those little fellows and the breeder who carries his pigs out to catch even an hour or two of sun in warm weather does a wise thing. Therefore, in providing quarters for little pigs look out first for sunlight. Damp beds are fatal, but lack of sunlight with good beds is equally fatal. If your brooding pens are dark, go buy some cheap sash, make openings in the sides, put in the sash during the early season, and later, when the weather becomes hot and the flies bad, take out the sash and nail cheese cloth or burlap over the window to keep out the flies and let in the air. Thousands of pigs die every year from lack of these simple precautions. There is no danger at this season of the year of getting too much sunlight for either pigs, calves, lambs or colts. It is the very elixir of life for them, and without it they must become dwarfed and puny things. Turn on the light in the pig pen, the calf pen, the sheep barn, turn it on everywhere. Light to the young is life. All young things, and old ones, too, for that matter, are all better for a sun bath. Old Habakkuk knew something of the stimulating effect of the sunlight. When describing the sun rising from Mount Paran, he said: "He had rays coming out of his hand; and there was the hiding of his power."

ST. PAUL'S LEADING JOBBERS & MANUFACTURERS

BOOTS & SHOES — Manufacturers and Wholesalers of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. Proprietors of The Minnesota Shoe Company. — C. Gotzian & Co. 242-280 E. 5th St.

AWNINGS AND TENTS — Manufacturer of Anything From Canvas, Also Flags and Banners. — H. G. Neal 131 E. Third St.

BUTTER — Wholesale Dairy Produce. Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Milk and Cream. — The Crescent Creamery Co., Third and Minnesota.

CARPETS — Wholesale Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Curtains and Upholstery. Cut Order Price List Mailed to Dealers on Application. — SCHUNEMAN & EVANS 6th & Wabasha Sts., St. Paul.

COMMISSION — Jobber and Broker of Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry, Game, Butter and Eggs. — R. E. Cobb, 31-33 E. 3d St.

DAIRY SUPPLIES — Reliable Creamery Builders, Dairymen's and Milkmen's Supplies. Cheese Factory Appliances. — Cornish & Co., 7th St., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS — Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions. A Specialty of Miners' and Lumbermen's Suits. — Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, 4th and Sibley.

DRUGS — Oldest and Largest Drug House in the Northwest. Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass and Glassware, Surgical Instruments and Appliances. — Noyes Bros. & Cutler, 6th and Sibley.

GROCERS — Importers of Tea, Coffee Roasters, Spice Grinders and Manufacturers of Pure Flavoring Extracts. — Foley Bros. & Kelly Mercantile Co., 3rd and Sibley.

GROCERS — Wholesale Groceries. The Oldest Wholesale Grocery House in the Northwest. — J. H. Allen & Co., 201-209 E. 3d St.

HARNESS — Leather, Shoe Findings and Saddlery Hardware. Manufacturers of Harness, Horse Collars and Saddlery in all branches. — P. R. L. Hardenbergh & Co., 235-239 E. 8th St.

HARNESS — Harness, Stock Saddles, Collars, etc. For the trade only. — Konantz Saddlery Co., 227-231 E. Sixth.

HATS, GLOVES & FURS — Hats, Gloves and Furs. Manufacturers of The Gordon Hat. — Established 1871. Gordon & Ferguson, 216-226 E. 4th Street.

HARDWARE — Importers and Jobbers of Hardware, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Tools, Bicycles and Sundries. — C. W. Hackett Hardware Co., 268-280 East Fourth.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS — Manufacturers and Jobbers of Men's Furnishing Goods. Makers of the Celebrated "Summit Shirt." — Gutterman Bros., Sibley and 5th.

PORK PACKER. — Packing House, Upper Levee. — Jas. T. McMillan, Established 1870.

SEEDS — All Kinds of Flowers and Northern Grown Seeds. — L. L. May & Co. 381-383 Minnesota

BOOTS & SHOES — Manufacturers and Jobbers of Fine Shoes. Northwestern Agents for Goodyear Glove Overshoes. — Foot Schulze & Co., 3d and Wacouta Sts.

BOTTLERS — Ale, Porter, Stout and Beer, Soda and Mineral Waters, Fruit Ciders and Soft Drinks. — Drewry & Sons, 702-710 Payne Av.

BITTERS — Aromatic Stomach Bitters, for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Fine Blood Purifier. At all Druggists'. — B. Simon, 7th & Broadway

CIGARS — Cigars and Leaf Tobacco. "Seal of Minnesota." "Aquilas." — Kuhles & Stock, 353 Jackson.

CROCKERY — Importers and Jobbers of Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Lamp Goods, etc. — Wemott, Howard & Co., Agents, 385-387 Jackson St.

DRY GOODS — Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions and Carpets; Mfrs. of Gents' Furnishing Goods. — Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., 4th and Sibley.

DRY GOODS — Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods and Notions. Manufacturers of Men's Furnishing Goods. — Powers Dry Goods Co., 5th and Wacouta.

FRUITS — Importers and Jobbers Foreign, Domestic and California Green Fruits. — Established 1849. B. Presley & Co., 102-106 E. Third St.

GROCERS — Wholesalers and Importers. — Seabury & Co., 193-199 E. 3d St.

GROCERS — Importers and Wholesalers. Proprietors and Manufacturers of the "Home Brand" exclusively on all lines of goods. — Griggs, Cooper & Co., 242-262 E. Third St.

HARNESS — Manufacturers and Jobbers of Harness, Saddlery, Shoe Findings and Shoe Store Supplies. — Scheffer & Rossum, 174-178 E. 4th St.

HATS & FURS — Jobbers and Manufacturers of Hats, Caps, Furs & Gloves. Makers of the "North Star Fur Coat" and "Lanpher Hat." — Lanpher Finch & Skinner, 180-184 E. 4th St.

HARDWARE — Cutlery, Bicycles, Guns, etc. — Farwell, Ozmun Kirk & Co., 3rd and Broadway.

IRON WORK — Manufacturers of Architectural Iron Work. All Kinds General Foundry Work. — St. Paul Foundry Co., 212-213 Manhattan Bldg.

RUBBER GOODS — Price Lists to Dealers on Application. — Goodyear Rubber Co., 98-102 East Seventh St.

SYRUPS — Towle's Log Cabin Maple Syrup, Absolutely Pure and Full Measure. — Towle Maple Syrup Co. Fairfax, Vt. St. Paul, Minn.

MATTRESSES — Matresses, Woven Wire Mattresses, Cots, Cribs, Cradles, Iron Beds, Children's Folding Beds, Feathers. — Union Mattress Co., 505 to 513 Minnesota St.

TEAS & SPICES — Importers and Jobbers of Teas, Coffees and Spices. Manufacturers of Flavoring Extracts. Baking Powder. — M'Cormick Behnke & Co., 233-237 E 4th St.

RECIPES FOR HOLIDAYS.

Every One of These Is Worth Cutting Out and Pasting in the Cook Book.

ROASTED GOOSE.

Select a fine young goose; draw, wash, wipe dry and season with one tablespoonful salt; fill the crop and body with apple dressing, sew it up, roast and finish the same as ducks.

VANILA ICE CREAM.

Mix one pint of cream and one pint of milk with half pint of sugar and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, put into a well-packed freezer and freeze till firm, remove the paddle, smooth the cream, put on the cover, stuff the hole in cover full of paper, draw off some of the water, refill the pail with fine cracked ice and salt, let stand one hour or longer to ripen, then serve.

CREAMED ONIONS.

Peel one quart of medium-sized onions, place them over the fire in saucepan, cover with boiling water, add half teaspoonful sugar, and boil till nearly done, then add one teaspoonful salt; cook five minutes. In the meantime mix tablespoonful flour with half cupful cold milk and the yolk of one egg and half cupful hot milk, stir over the fire till just about to boil, remove to side of stove, add half tablespoon butter in small pieces while stirring constantly, season with one-quarter teaspoonful salt and a pinch of pepper, add last, half gill of cream, drain the onions well in a colander, put them in a hot dish, pour over the sauce and serve.

SOUP STOCK.

Soup is the prelude of a dinner; it is a healthful and stimulating food, agreeing with almost every one. The foundation of all soups is stock; therefore one's whole attention should be borne on this article. There are two kinds of soups— clear and thick; the garnishing for these are either composed of vegetables, cut into fancy shapes, or purees of vegetables; creams of game, or poultry, eggs, fish, quenelles, etc. In order to obtain a good stock, it is essential to procure meat from freshly killed animals. Albumen abounds in the blood, and it is found in every part of the flesh; it coagulates after being dissolved, and in broth forms what is called scum, rising to the surface of liquids in which meats are cooked. The less blood the animal has lost the more albumen there is, and as the blood contains much osmazome, the result will be that meat that contains the most blood will produce the most savory soup.

PLUM PUDDING.

The "best" plum pudding, being the worst in digestive consequences, a modification which the writer will vouch for as "perfectly delicious," is here offered. three-fourths of a cupful of molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of finely chopped suet, three cupfuls of bread crumbs, two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of mixed raisins, citron and currants chopped, one teaspoonful of soda. Sift the sugar into the molasses, and add the milk and suet. Mix the soda evenly through the flour, and add the fruit to it, tossing it about to insure it being coated, then put into the wet mixture, adding last of all the bread crumbs. Boil or steam in molds three hours.—Woman's Home Companion.

STUFFING FOR TURKEY.

The modern cooking teachers frown both on the flavor and wholesomeness of soaked bread, which, seasoned highly with herbs, and rich with butter, is still the form which much of the stuffing offered with fowls takes. Some cooking teachers advise that they will give a receipt for it only under protest. If bread is to be used, at least it should not be soaked. The best stuffing is the dry Philadelphia stuffing, which becomes sufficiently moist with the juices of the turkey while it is roasting. This stuffing is never soggy or heavy, as wet stuffings are apt to be, but falls apart like well-cooked rice when served. To make this stuffing use two quarts of stale bread firely crumbled. Season it with two even tablespoonfuls of salt, a heaping teacut up into small bits, and add half a pint each of powdered summer savory and minced parsley and one of powdered sage. Rub a cupful of butter through the bread crumbs, and if made the day before cover with a napkin wrung out in cold water to keep it fresh until the next day.

PINEAPPLE GLACE.

Take a quart of cream, add a half pound of sugar and freeze in an ice cream freezer. Take a fresh pineapple, cut it into small pieces, put half a pound of sugar over it, and let it stand until the sugar dissolves. Stir this into the frozen cream, and add the beaten white of one egg.

GRAPE SALAD.

Take a dozen lemons and remove the pulp. Fill the shells with a salad made as follows: Cut fifty grapes into quarters and remove the seeds. Mix with them in a mayonnaise an equal amount of pecans and English walnuts cut into small pieces. In making the mayonnaise use lemon juice extracted from the removed pulp instead of vinegar. Fasten tiny handles of wire in the lemon shells and twine with smilax. Tie little bows of baby ribbon on either side of the handle and decorate the plate with sprigs of holly.

LOBSTER, NEWBERG FILLING.

Take three tablespoonfuls of butter, put into a stew pan, froth over the fire, and then stir into it very slowly until quite smooth three tablespoonfuls of flour. To this add slowly, stirring all the time, a pint of cream. Put this sauce into a double boiler and season with a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoon of pepper, a dash of cayenne, a saltspoon of ground mace, a few drops of onion juice, the juice of half a lemon, two tablespoonfuls of brandy, and two tablespoonfuls of sherry wine. Stir into this mixture until perfectly blended, three well-beaten eggs. Let this stand in the double boiler until the eggs have well thickened the sauce and then stir in six pounds of fresh lobster, spoonful of pepper, two teaspoonfuls of button mushrooms.

Holiday Excursion Rates East Via the North-Western Line.

The North-Western line will sell tickets Dec. 15 to 23 inclusive at $40 for the round trip to Boston, Albany, Concord, Portland, Quebec, Springfield, Syracuse, Saratoga, Watertown and Rutland; Montreal, Ogdensburg and Ottawa $35.00, Toronto $30.00, Halifax $56.00. Equally low rates to many other Eastern points. For further information apply at city ticket office, No. 395 Robert street, St. Paul, Minn.

A Contented Woman

is not to be found every day. The woman, however, who travels in the private compartment cars of the Milwaukee's celebrated Pioneer Limited—the only perfect train in the world—should enjoy contentment. The surroundings and appointments in these beautiful cars delight the feminine fancy.

Fewer Prisoners.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—According to the annual statistical reports filed with the state prison commission, the total number of prisoners confined in the prisons, penitentiaries, reformatories, houses of refuge and county jails of the state is steadily on the decrease; especially is this fact noticeable in the penitentiaries.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

Official Figures Given Out to Offset Stories in Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—M. Routowsky, the agent of the ministry of finance of Russia, in Washington, in a communication which has received the approval of the Russian ambassador, complains of the attempts, which, he said, were made in Europe recently, to create in this country the impression that the relations between the governments of Japan and Russia were strained.

"Immediately after these statements had been authoritatively denied by the Russian ambassador and the Japaness minister here," says M. Routowsky, "other sensational rumors were started, presumably at Berlin, and directed against the credit of the Russian empire. These were followed by libels directed against the eminent statesman to whose care was intrusted the credit, and appeal made to Japan, in an article on Russian finances, to attack that country before her trans-Siberian railroad could be completed."

M. Routowsky adds that, in view of the fact that all of these false rumors and misstatements, if not exposed, might leave among capitalists and financiers in this country an erroneous impression, he has decided to give to the press some figures on the subject. These figures show that during the twelve years from 1887 to 1898 the ordinary revenues of the Russian government steadily increased from 826,000,000 roubles in 1887 to 1,584,000,000 roubles in 1898, and that during the whole of that time with the exception of two years (1887 and 1891) the expenses were considerably less than the receipts, the surplus for the twelve years amounting to 790,000,000 roubles. For the same twelve years the extraordinary revenues and expenses of the government make a total for the former of 1,123,000,000 and of the latter 2,075,000,000.

Eastern Holiday Rates Via "The Milwaukee."

Dec. 14th to 23rd, C., M. & St. P. will sell tickets to Boston, Troy, Concord, Fitchburg, Albany, Portland, Quebec, Saratoga, Utica, Watertown, Lowell, at $40 for the round trip.

Corresponding rates to other Eastern points. Good to return until Jan. 6, 1900. Apply at Milwaukee offices for particulars, or write J. T. Conley, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Emperor's Cousin Bankrupt.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Prince Franz Windisch-Graetz, who was recently adjudged a bankrupt on account of debts incurred in gambling, is the husband of a distant cousin of the emperor.

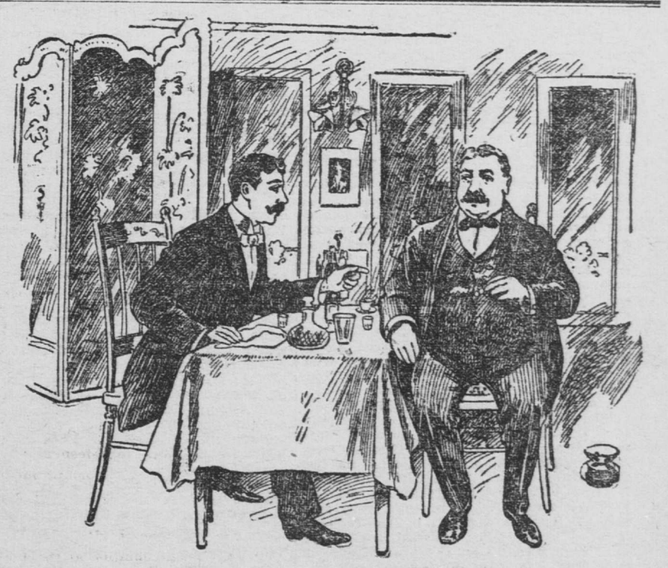
Go Home for Christmas.

The Soo Line Holiday Excursion Rates will make it easy.

Albany, N. Y., and return.....$40.00
Boston, Mass., and return.....$40.00
Halifax, N. S., and return.....$56.00
Montreal, P. Q., and return.....$35.00
Portland, Me., and return.....$40.00
Buffalo, N. Y., and return.....$35.00
Toronto, Ont., and return.....$30.00

Other points in proportion. Soo Line Ticket Office, 398 Robert street.

Coughs Stopped — John I. Brown & Son, Boston. — by BROWN'S Bronchial Troches: Hoarseness and sore throat cured.



For that full feeling that comes after eating, there is a remedy, simple but effective and immediate. A Ripans Tabule—take one, swallow it and there you are. One who gets just as full in any other way is not so uncomfortable *at the time.* That sensation, to him, comes later. To prevent it take a Tabule before going to bed.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

The Prince of Good Tonics.

A Non-intoxicating Malt Extract that is especially Recommended for Weak Nerves, Indigestion and Insomnia.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE

BUILDS UP A DEPLETED SYSTEM.

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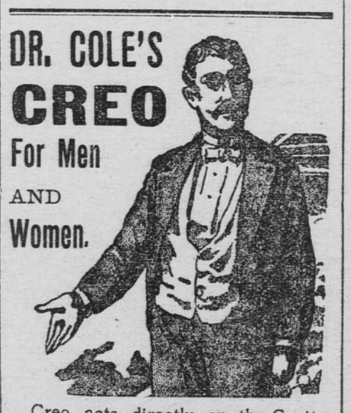
ALL DRUGGISTS

Prepared by VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO.

MILWAUKEE, U. S. A.

St. Paul Branch, Lower Levee, foot of John street. Tel. 1414.

DR. COLE'S CREO For Men AND Women.



Creo acts directly on the Genito-Urinary organs, in all cases, strengthening, invigorating, revitalizing and rejuvenating those organs, imbuing them with new life and imparting to them the vitality that they should possess, causing them to perform their functions naturally, with ease and comfort. You need Creo. Call or write Dr. Cole and Council of Physicians, 24 Washington Av. So., Minneapolis, Minnesota

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It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Mercury. No Injurious drug. Regular Size 50 cents; Family Size $1.00 at Druggists or by mail.

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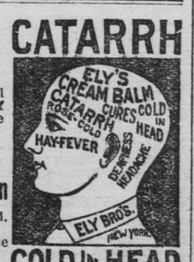
CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD