**Keep Coughing**

We know of nothing better to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up long enough and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever and making everything exactly right for the germs of consumption.

Stop coughing and you will get well.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

cures coughs of every kind. An ordinary cough disappears in a single night. The racking coughs of bronchitis are soon completely mastered. And, if not too far along, the coughs of consumption are completely cured.

Ask your druggist for one of

**Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster.**

It will aid the action of the Cherry Pectoral.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write us freely. You will receive a prompt reply that may be of great value to you. Address,
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

## Spain and the Spaniards.

It is not true that the Spaniard is naturally cruel. The ferocities of which he has unquestionably been guilty have come from his unbusinesslike indolence. He lets trouble come from want of precaution in time, and it finds him unprepared. Then he falls into the rage of the indolent man who is aroused out of his indolence, and strikes savagely. Conduct of that kind proves his incapacity for government, and is seen at its worst where he has to deal with Creoles, who repeat his own faults in an exaggerated form, and with half-breeds. For that reason, among others, he has lost his colonial empire. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that Spain is decaying. The population has nearly, if not quite, doubled in the present century, and the country in itself is infinitely better off than it was 100 years ago. The loss of Cuba will be no evil for Spain, but a gain, for it will stop a dreadful drain of life and treasure. When there is no colonial market to think of, the immense resources of the country itself will probably be better worked. The mere mineral wealth of Spain ought to be enough to make it rich. If it has begun to understand the consequences of bad administration, it may well be one of the most prosperous parts of Europe in another generation.—David Hannay in the Pall Mall Magazine.

## The Plain Truth.

The public is getting very sick of Hobson, and the sooner he sails out of sight and returns to duty the better it will be for all concerned. His public kissing exhibitions on the stage, after his lectures in various Western states, have disgusted decent men and women, and they have not hesitated to say so. It is not surprising to hear that naval circles at Washington were annoyed by Hobson's peculiar conduct, nor, in the light of the latest exhibition of his vanity, is it any wonder that the wreckers who were engaged with him to raise the Maria Teresa place the responsibility for the failure of the enterprise on Hobson, who, they say, insisted on rushing the Teresa into American waters before she was seaworthy and against their protests, based upon long experience in wrecking operations. Hobson's bravery on the Merrimac put him on the pinnacle of fame, and it is to be regretted that he was unable to keep a level head on his shoulders and wear the honors of a hero with becoming modesty.—Leslie's Weekly.

## China's Porcelain Art Declines.

During the last 100 years there has been a great decline in the art of porcelain manufacture in China. There are few choice specimens in the markets, and all that gets there is bought at high prices by American and English collectors. The so-called imperial manufactory, however, continues to produce choice specimens.

—The final volume of the British Museum catalogue of birds has just been completed. The catalogue was begun a quarter of a century ago, and is said to be a complete list of every bird known. There are twenty-seven large volumes all of which are illustrated by innumerable woodcuts.

**CASTORIA**
For Infants and Children.
**The Kind You Have Always Bought**
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

## THE POK WAH TREE.

### It Grows in Bushnell Park and Chinamen Like Its Nauseating Fruit.

There was an expression of supreme contentment on the face of the Chinaman as he sat under a tree in Bushnell park on Monday afternoon, picking up fruit that had fallen from it. His loose blouse and wide pantaloons flapped in the wind, and his pigtail described circles, triangles, all manner of lines and various other geometrical forms as it yielded to the fitful gusts of wind. It was chilly enough, and Officer Strickland, as he looked at the industrious Chinaman did not feel his heavy blue overcoat a bit uncomfortable. But the Chinaman did not seem to mind the wind in the least. His teeth might chatter, his nose might take on a bluish tint, and his fingers might suffer from numbness, but he continued his work with unremitting industry, and kept his happy look unclouded by anything that was even suggestive of unhappiness. It was evident that he was engaged in a task that he liked. The fruit had a very offensive odor, and the Chinaman handled it in a nauseating manner. He had a fair-sized basket, into which he threw the stones of the fruit, leaving the soft substance which covered it on the turf. His hands were besmeared with the substance.

In reply to the questions of Officer Strickland and a Times reporter, the Chinaman said the tree which yielded the fruit was called the Pok Wah tree in China. The fruit is considered a delicacy in the Celestial kingdom, and even Li Hung Chang—the statesman that can look wise and ask embarrassing questions of a personal nature—considers himself in luck when his chef serves him with a dish of the fruit. The outer substance, which is nauseating to the stomach of anyone but a Chinaman, is made into Chinese catsup that always occupies a place of honor at the mandarin's table when birds' nests, sharks' fins and other appetizing dishes are served. The meat of the stones has a medicinal property of high value. The Chinaman, whom Officer Strickland called "Charley," a name that seems a favorite one in the nomenclature of Chinamen, stated that in China the stones of the fruit are cooked just as we cook chestnuts, and that after they are boiled they are opened and the meat taken out.

A woman passed through the park later in the afternoon. Seeing the Chinaman picking up the fruit, she was curious to see what it seemed like. She took one of the plums—if the sweet, luscious fruit of the American orchard is not degraded by applying its name to the disgusting thing of Chinese lineage that resembles it—and broke it open. The stench from it was so strong that she dropped it immediately. She wore gloves, which she was obliged to discard in order to free herself from the offensive odor.

There are three of these trees in Bushnell park, but only one yields fruit. Officer Strickland calls them the Chinese plum trees.—Hartford Times.

## Girls Studying Farming.

The aspiration after "physical culture" is finding outlets in many practical and useful ways not enumerated among "sports." In a single agricultural college in the West this year fifty girls have taken up a full course of scientific study in farming, theoretical and practical. Agricultural colleges are increasing rapidly in the West and South. Girls are now admitted in some of them on the same conditions as boys. They have a dormitory of their own, and study three years, a part of the time being spent in actual farmwork on the field. When graduated they are found skilled in every department of housework and needlework, and in every line of dairy work, stock-raising and agriculture. It is not surprising that some wealthy families send their daughters to these colleges. Where could parents give their daughters a better "physical basis" than in such an institution? It may seem to some like robust treatment, but it is safe to say that money spent for physical culture of this order will yield better returns in the end than expensive athletic training belonging to the category of sports. It would not be surprising if one of these days the ruddy female graduate from a first-class agricultural college should be at a premium in the matrimonial market.

## A Stroke of Economy.

It was George Eliot who, in describing her mother, said that her capacity for economy amounted to positive genius. She could save where other women spent, and without using up time or strength.

In these days of piano lamps and great ornamental lights of all kinds which stand around the parlor, the matter of lamp wick is not a small one; many of the wicks for the large banquet lamp cost 15 or 20 cents each, and are so difficult to fit into the lamp that the hand of a professional is required.

A very clever home-maker has this suggestion to offer with regard to renewing a wick:

"When a wick is needed," says she, "do not destroy the old one, but fasten it to the new wick, which can then be made to do longer service. Without removing the wick sew the old one to the new, with close, firm stitches, and turn up as required. The two wicks will be found to have formed themselves into one."

## Fruit Stains on Linen.

At a country house, where fruit of all kinds is on the table at every meal, I lately observed that a small ornamental silver box was always included among the table equipage, and yet I never saw it used. Curiosity got the better of manners eventually, and I asked my hostess, a notable housewife, to what service the little box was devoted. "Oh, that contains powdered starch!" she laughingly exclaimed. "We don't happen to have had accidents with the fruit since you have been here; but my careless boys and girls generally manage to stain the linen with fruit juice, and then the starch is useful." I then learned that powdered starch, applied instantly, will take out the stain of almost any fruit juice from linen; it must be allowed to remain on for a few hours until the discoloration passes into the starch. Of course starch would be equally serviceable in the event of fruit stains on white linen or drill dresses.

## The French Don't Bake.

In France no family makes its own bread, and better bread cannot be eaten than can be bought at the appropriate shops. No family does its own washing. The family's linen is all sent to women who, making this their sole profession, get it up with a care and nicety which can seldom be equaled in any family.

—If Li Hung Chang lives until next February he will be 76 years old. If report be true he is the richest man in the world.

**Healthy, Happy Girls**

often, from no apparent cause, become languid and despondent in the early days of their womanhood. They drag along, always tired, never hungry, breathless and with a palpitating heart after slight exercise so that merely to walk up stairs is exhausting. Sometimes a short, dry cough leads to the fear that they are "going into consumption."

They are anæmic, doctors tell them, which means that they have too little blood. Are you like that? Have you too little blood?

More anæmic people have been made strong, hungry, energetic men and women by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than by any other means. They are the best tonic in the world.

Miss Lulu Stevens, of Gasport, Niagara Co., N. Y., had been a very healthy girl until about a year ago, when she grew weak and pale. She lost her appetite, was as tired in the morning as on retiring, and lost flesh until she became so emaciated that her friends hardly knew her. The doctors declared the disease anæmia, and gave her up to die. A physician who was visiting in Gasport prevailed upon her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She did so, and was benefited at once. She is now well and strong—the very picture of health.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.*

The genuine are sold only in packages, the wrapper always bearing the full name. For sale by all druggists or sent, postpaid, by the Dr Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y., on receipt of price, fifty cents per box. Book of cures free on request.

# MARLBOROUGH'S RISE.

## As Paymaster-General the Duke Becomes a Member of the Government.

London, Jan. 7.—It may be said that London has been deserted by the society people, who are mostly entertaining or being entertained at country houses. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire intend to complete the season of gayeties with a grand ball at Chatsworth house, Derbyshire, which is to eclipse the famous Devonshire house fancy ball.

The Duke of Northumberland, who died on Monday, will be interred in St. Nicholas chapel, Westminster abbey, where the Percy family has the right of burial. Some pressure was put upon the family to waive this right in view of the limited space now remaining in the abbey, but without avail. The income from the estate is nearly £250,000 a year.

The Duke of Marlborough by his appointment as paymaster-general, in succession to the Earl of Hopetoun, who was recently made lord chamberlain, becomes a member of the government. The office, however, is only a stepping-stone. There is no work and no pay. But the duke may occasionally have to answer a question in the House of Lords. The appointment is a reward for the duke's labors for the Conservative cause. He is an indefatigible worker in the Primrose league, hardly a week passes without his having presided at a meeting of the league somewhere.

### Takes Himself Seriously.

William Astor's Pall Mall Gazette says the duke is a young man who has the good sense to take himself and his position seriously and not rest satisfied, like a Beaumarchais nobleman, with having taken the trouble to be born. In the age we live in it is eminently desirable that men of rank and wealth should throw the influence of their position and personality into the scale of politics.

The Hogmenay, or New Year's eve festivities celebrated at Glasgow were marked by the greatest exhibition of intoxication in the streets ever seen in Glasgow. One account of the scene says: "It would need the pen of Zola to describe the state of the streets. The most astounding feature of the debauchery was the appalling number of young lads rolling about the streets."

Lady Henry Somerset, W. T. Stead and other friends and admirers of the late Mrs. Haweis, the author of "Chaucer for the Children," "Chaucer for Schools," "Chaucer's Beads," "Tales from Chaucer," have formed a committee to perpetuate her memory by raising a fund to be called "The Mrs. Haweis Fund for Working Girls," the object of which is said to be financially aiding the English and American girls between the ages of 12 and 20 to learn a self-supporting trade or to engage in remunerative trade.

There is an outcry among the dwellers in the famous Peabody buildings, which were established by the American philanthropist, George Peabody, who died in 1869, against the proposal of the trustees to raise the rents. Some of the tenants have written to papers complaining that the buildings are now let to well-to-do artisans, instead of to the poorest class, for which they were originally intended. In behalf of the trustees it is pointed out that the buildings are managed at a very small profit, only half the profit produced by Lord Rowton's lodging houses, and that an increase of 3d (6 cents) weekly per room is necessary in order to enable the scheme to be carried on successfully.

People here seem to have settled in their own minds that an American squadron will visit Portsmouth in June, and it is unhesitatingly announced that the admiralty authorities have arranged to have the British channel fleet, with the Duke of York at its head, assemble in the Solent to meet the American ships. One paper presumes to know that the American squadron will consist of all the best types of modern warships.

The Portsmouth municipality is evidently trying to boom the event for all it is worth and a dispatch from Portsmouth today says official information on the subject is eagerly awaited there in order to prepare the arrangements to give a fitting welcome to the officers and men.

### "Harry, the Valet."

"Harry, the Valet," who on Wednesday pleaded guilty to stealing the Duchess of Sutherland's jewels, which were stolen while the duchess was on her way from Paris to London in October last, proves to be an extraordinary character. The judge has postponed sentence in order to enable him to inform the police as to what became of the bulk of the jewels of which only £800 ($4000) worth out of £25,000 ($125,000) contained in the stolen satchel were recovered, the idea being that the prisoner will get a lighter sentence for the information.

The prisoner, however, replied to the judge that he would not "split on his pals" even if he got a life sentence. He appears to be one of the most notorious criminals of the generation, is of genteel appearance and has a grand air and a frank, engaging look. The prisoner boasts he has made twenty bigger "hauls" than in the case of the Sutherland jewels and claims he reduced robbery to a science, making it his business to know everybody of wealth and consequence in Europe.

He further says that he rarely made a mistake, owing to his cautious preliminaries, and declared that the only serious mistake of his career was when he robbed the Duchess of Devonshire, some time ago, of a jewel case and found to his disgust that he had taken paste.

"Harry, the Valet," appears to have made a great deal of money, for he lost several thousand pounds in one week at a Sohoga gambling club. He had the lordliest tastes and lived at a West End hotel, where his bills were over £50 ($250). Finally he was betrayed, in the Sutherland affair, by his mistress, a former actress, who informed the police of the share he had taken in that robbery. Otherwise, there is every reason to believe that he would never have been caught, as the police had no clue to him. He was apparently devoted to this woman, as, while awaiting trial, he begged her to come to his prison and give him one more kiss.

### Interest in Gunnery.

The splendid practice of the American gunners has galvanized the British into a critical interest in the gunnery of their own navy and the results of the inquiries made are not very reassuring. The performances of the Mediterranean fleet, supposed to be the crack British fleet, are far from satisfactory. The results of the heavy and light gun prize firing of 1898, just published, shows that with heavy guns 259 rounds were fired at eight knots and that the percentage of hits was 30. With the six-inch quick-firers, steaming twelve knots, the average was 46 per cent., the six-inch quick-firer is the most used gun in the British service and the papers point out that it is evident that even the crack squadron has much to learn regarding its use. In the case of the smaller weapons there is still more disadvantage, and this without the disconcerting effects of hostile fire. The papers now ask if it is not time that measures be taken to make gun-practice something more than a perfunctory exercise as is the case in many of the British ships.

### Theaters Prosperous.

Although a few outlying theaters have ground for complaint the general tone among the managers is one of content. Fashionable houses, like Her Majesty's and the Haymarket, where a decrease in the attendance might be expected on account of the pantomimes, display "House Full" signs nightly.

The Globe and the Savoy re-open tonight with John Hare at the former with "School," while the "Merry Monarch," rewritten with new music by Ivan Caryll and rechristened "The Lucky Star," will be produced at the Savoy.

Ellen Terry will accompany Sir Henry Irving on his American tour.

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## Long-Cherished Illusion Destroyed.

In a recent number of the Pall Mall Magazine, "E. M. J.," in a very interesting article, illustrated from special photographs, describing "The Royal Plate at Windsor Castle," destroys a long-cherished illusion. For many years we have been constantly reading and hearing of the great gold services at Windsor. "E. M. J." asserts that there are no such things. The so-called gold plate is mainly silver gilt. There are, of course, here and there a few vases, dishes, etc., in pure gold, but they are comparatively few in number. The reason is not far to seek. Independently of its enormous cost the weight of real gold plate would be so great as to render it practically useless. Take, for instance, the famous Emperor's service, which is only used for crowned heads, and of which it has been jocularly said that it cannot be burgled, as it would require a special train for its removal. Some of its epergnes weigh, as it is, several hundredweights. Consider their weight in gold! Even of the ordinary flat dishes, of which there are dozens, two or three are quite as many as one ordinary man can carry, without considering the weight of the viands they meant to contain. Seven or eight of the plates, with their thick gadroon edges, again make one man's load; while the great candelabra, if made in gold, would be practically immovable. As an example of the weight of gold plate, one has but to lift one of a pair of flower baskets presented to her majesty on the occasion of her jubilee. Here we find an ornament not more than 12 inches by 8, with a plain, twisted handle to imitate basket work, which must weigh at least nine to ten pounds! A dinner plate of standard gold would weigh more than one and a half times as much as a silver one of the same size, and be worth for metal alone about $600.

# THEY WANT TO TELL

## These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. Lizzie Beverly, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. Amos Trombleay, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

# QUININE AND ITS ROMANCE.

## The Jesuit Attempt to Corner the Market by Means of a Papal Bull.

Of the Peruvian bark only a fiftieth comes from Peru, our chief source being Madras, Ceylon holding second place, the two together sending us more than all the rest of the world put together. Forty years ago our quinine bark all came from the slopes of the Andes, most of it, as a little does now, packed in hides carried by hand and on mules and on boats and rafts for thousands of miles down the Amazon. Known for ages to the natives only in one locality, and so distrusted by them that it was never carried in the wallets of their itinerant doctors—so that it is said with some show of truth that Peru is the only country where Peruvian bark is not used—it first came into notice in 1638, when the Countess Chinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, lay ill at Lima of a certain fever. The corregidor of Loxa, hearing of her illness, and knowing the reputed virtues of the quina bark, sent her a parcel of one of its varieties, which, administered by her physician, brought about a rapid and complete cure.

The variety of bark, however, was one that abounds in cinchonidine, and it was probably this alkaloid, and not quinine, that cured the countess. Two years afterward the woman returned to Spain, bringing with her a supply of the precious quina for the use of the sick on her husband's estates, and its reputation gradually spread under the name of countess' powder. In 1670 the Jesuits sent some parcels of the powdered bark to Rome to be distributed by Cardinal De Lugo, whence it became known as cardinal's powder and Jesuit's bark, with the ridiculous result that no Protestants would have anything to do with it.

One of the oft-quoted absurdities of this early trade was that to insure a monopoly—always a monopoly—the Jesuits persuaded the Pope to draw a line across South America beyond which no tree should be recognised as yielding quinine. It might be an unmistakable cinchona, all the same, but a cinchona it could not possibly be, as it had had the audacity to grow beyond the Pope's line; and anyone who refused to accept the evidence of his senses was promptly treated as a heretic.

The Jesuits were jubilant, and sold the bark at high prices in Catholic countries, vaunting it as an infallible remedy, under the name of Pulvis patrum. It was John Talbor, an English apothecary, who broke down the prejudice against it. By the number of cures he effected by its means, without revealing its name, he became prominent enough to be knighted by Charles II. in 1687; and next year, as physician-in-ordinary, he cured the King of a tertian fever. Passing over to France the same year, he cured the Dauphin and a few other personages in high places, and sold the secret of its preparation to Louis XIV. for 2000 louis d'or, a pension and a title.

The preparation does not seem to have extended very far, for it was not until 1815 that the bark was systematically analyzed, and after that five years elapsed before the alkaloid quinine was found in it. Notwithstanding Talbor's success the doctors fought bitterly over the new drug, those of Paris more truculently than all, the older men refusing to admit that it possessed any good qualities whatever, and one of them going so far as to assert that quinquina, as it had come to be called, was responsible for ninety sudden deaths in Madrid alone. But it made its way, all the same, helped along by Sydenham and Morton, though the prejudice against it had not quite died out in the early part of the present century, when in the Walcheren expedition many a poor fellow's life was saved by the timely arrival of a Yankee trader with some chests of bark, after the supply had entirely failed in the camp.

### Ruin in Interior Cuba.

On by train into interior Cuba—a region of abandoned farms, ruined plantations, and deserted villages. Matanzas province is a desert of ashes; Santa Clara, a wilderness of weeds; the province of Santiago, a jungle. The ruin and the desolation are the terrible autographs of rifle and torch. Royal palms guard the plantation region, useless sentinels ever since the day in which $60,000,000 of sugar-cane became drifting ashes. Nine miles from Guanabana the train came to a washout, stopped, giving us time to wander about the country. Not an inhabitant was visible—yes, in one of the ruined haciendas I did find one family. Father, mother and daughter had been living on potatoes and fruit for more than a year. Meat and money they had not seen since the beginning of the insurrection. The lonely ones living there were worse off than Arabs in the desert, for they had neither horses nor salt. Learning that they actually beheld an American, they fell to the ground and kissed my boots. Then they wanted to know if what they had heard was really true—that President McKinley was coming to live in "Cooba" and was to furnish all "Coobans" with codfish and cornmeal and coin forever. After that, at every plantation I visited, I found pacificos living in the same tomb-like seclusion, the ghostly apparitions of a paradise in ruins.—Havana Letter in Leslie's Weekly.

### French War Victims

The clever little lace makers who are legion in Paris, and still, like the Lizettes and Rose Pompons of 1830, work in their attics behind their gilly-flower pots, are the first French victims of the war. As probably no woman in the world set their tables with more exquisite linen than do we Americans, it is almost exclusively for the American trade that the beautiful centerpieces and other articles in needle point are made. Last year one shop on the Rue de la Paix sent over to this country no less than four million tiny squares of different patterns to stand glasses on. They were as fine and as artistically worked as a bride's veil and many of them cost $15 or $20 apiece. A buyer of one of the linen shops just returned from Europe says that the proprietors of the Rue de la Paix house complained that not a single order for these luxuries in needle point had been received during the last two months.

# FOR THE FARMER.

### Ugly Hands.

The toughened hands that never shirked,
The plain brown hands that planned and worked,
Are folded now in peace and rest
Upon the wayworn, weary breast.

O'er ivory keys they never strayed,
Embroidery, lace, they never made—
Poor tired hands! On one of them
Flashed never brilliant, shining gem.

They cooked and washed, they scrubbed and mended,
Unto the children fondly tended;
They soothed the head that ached and beat
And gently bathed the fevered feet.

They gladly toiled from morn till night
That they might other hands keep white
And tried so hard to roses spread
Adown the path for loved ones' tread.

They were so tender, quiet, we
Ne'r noticed how unselfishly
They clasped each across with trust and prayer
And burdens bore more than their share.

Aye, ugly, coarse, unlovely quite,
They look to our defective sight;
But, to their mission dutiful,
In God's eyes they are beautiful.

—New Orleans Picayune.

### Oats or Bran for Hog Feed.

John Wilson of Nebraska writes Wallace's Farmer: "I fully realize the correctness of the teaching of the Farmer in regard to the mistake of feeding sows and young shoats an entire corn ration. In our section bran is now $8 per ton and oats about $15. I have a number of late summer shoats from sixty to eighty pounds in weight. They are very fond of dry bran and I feed them and my brood sows about all they will eat of it once a day. What I desire to ask is which of the above feeds at these prices you would prefer to buy for the specified purpose, and why?" At that price we would prefer the bran to the oats, but we would prefer shorts at $10 per ton to either. The reason why we would prefer the shorts is that bran has a large amount of woody matter, indigestible, and that it is too bulky for young pigs, and finally that in all the experiments that have been made, so far as we know shorts are given the preference. Shorts seem to have about twice the value of bran as a feed for young pigs, and shorts and cornmeal together in three different experiments, one in Wisconsin and two in Missouri, have given better results than either corn or shorts alone. For example, in Wisconsin, one lot of pigs fed cornmeal required 537 pounds for 100 pounds of gain, another lot fed middlings required 522 pounds, while 100 pounds of gain was made with 439 pounds of equal parts of shorts and cornmeal. At the Missouri station 645 pounds of cornmeal were required for 100 pounds of gain, and but 605 of shorts. In another experiment at the same station 502 pounds of corn were required and but 307 pounds of shorts. In other words, shorts or middlings, if of good quality, are to corn as 108 is to 100, but the two together are worth more than either one. Some shorts, however, are not much better than bran.

### Cleanliness in Milking.

This is the time of year when bad odors are most likely to get into milk, and this is one reason why so many find it difficult to make good butter in winter. On no account should the cow be milked in the stable where she has laid through the night. When cows are awakened for feeding in the morning most of them will void both their solid and liquid excrement which had accumulated from last night's food. After this is done lead or drive the cow into a well-ventilated room used for milking, and the cow should be given the most appetizing part of its rations here. Sometimes the cow will fail to urinate before leaving the stable, and the sound of milk streaming into the pail may cause her to attempt to urinate as soon as milking begins. This is a very annoying habit, and we used partially to cure it when we milked half a dozen cows every morning. So soon as they were aroused we poured water slowly into an old tin pail kept for that use. This excites the cows' imagination, each thinking that urine was flowing into the pail. We often had each of these cows urinate within five minutes after this was done. If the cow begins to urinate in the milking room, stop the milking until the urination is completed, and then cover the place where the urine fell with something that will absorb the odors. German potash salts are the best for this use that we know of. This makes some trouble, but it is well repaid in the better quality of winter-made milk, and in the ability to keep winter butter a longer time without spoiling.—American Cultivator.

### Storing Ice—A Reminder.

A reminder of the importance of storing ice on the farm will be in order at any time during the fall and winter months, yet an early hint is better than a late one, as it gives the farmer opportunity to put his icehouse in order if he has one; to build one if he has none, and in either case to secure nonconducting material, such as sawdust or tanbark for packing the ice, if located where either or both are conveniently obtained. But a late reminder is better than none.

An icehouse need not be an expensive construction. In fact, any rude building made of rough boards will answer the purpose. Good drainage must be provided for, also good ventilation. The drain must not admit a current of air to the ice. There must be a good foundation, or bed on which the lower layer of ice is to rest, and it should be covered with nonconducting material.

It is better to build early, before cold weather sets in, yet it can be built at any time. The ice can even be put in a pile, on a proper foundation or bed, and a house put over it at convenience. An old hay bay or shed can be utilized for ice storage. In an emergency ice can be kept without any kind of building over it. In sections of the country where lumber is scarce and high in price and hay is plenty and worth but little, the walls of icehouses have been made of pressed hay.

Do not fail to secure ice for family and dairy use.—F. W. Moseley of Clinton, Ia., in Farm, Field and Fireside.

### The Shepherds' Contest at Omaha.

The four $10.00 special prizes offered by the American Sheep Breeder to the four shepherds whom the judges should deem most worthy of them were given under the following conditions:

Each shepherd contending for a prize to bring into the arena five home bred sheep of his own fitting, the test of merit

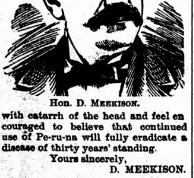
# Meekison of Ohio

## Has Been Greatly Benefited by Pe-ru-na.

**Congressman D. Meekison of Ohio, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman.**

*Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.*

Dear Sir:—I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby. I have been afflicted



Hon. D. Meekison.

with catarrh of the head and feel encouraged to believe that continued use of Pe-ru-na will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing.

Yours sincerely,
D. MEEKISON.

The continued receipt of endorsements like this for Dr. Hartman's great catarrh remedy, prove its value beyond question. Men of prominence everywhere are recognizing the merit of Pe-ru-na and are willing to give expression to their judgment because a certain, absolute cure for catarrh is a public good. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

**PATENT** secured or money all returned. Search free. Collamer & Co., 3 F St. Washington, D.C.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

being the condition of the sheep shown and the manner in which they were presented for inspection. Thomas Bradburn of England and John L. Thompson of Indiana were the judges.

The entries for this contest were as follows: Dan Taylor of Allerton, Ill.; Tom Radwell of Avoca, Ia.; and George Hentley of Lexington, Neb., respectively representing the show flocks of George Allen, Ed. Witteland and C. H. Ballinger. Herbert Radwell of Stonington, Ill.; Willie McKerrow of Sussex, Wis., and William Blaney, Sussex, Wis., representing respectively the flocks of Dick Stone and George McKerrow.

John Linden of Gibson & Walker's flock, Ilderton, Ont.; Arthur Danks of the "Tranquillity" flock, Allamuchy, N. J., and master Rufus C. King, Burlington, Kas., representing the flock of E. D. King.

The four winning shepherds were placed as follows: First, Arthur Danks; second, Dan Taylor; third, Herbert Radwell; fourth, Willie McKerrow.

This is the first occasion in the history of American fairs in which the professional shepherds have received public recognition, and the novelty and fairness of the contest as well as the enthusiasm with which the shepherds, their employers and the onlookers greeted the announcement of the test, and entered into the spirit of the occasion, made it one of the most exciting and memorable events of the great sheep show.

### Changing a Heavy Clay Soil.

It requires at least 100 or more loads of sand to cover even very slightly the 43,560 square feet in an acre of land. This will make the cost more than the change is worth, unless the sand and clay are much closer together than is usual. We have known it to be done in gardens for the culture of melons and cucumbers, both of which succeed better where sand constitutes a part of the soil. But usually the application of manures, and the plowing under of clover and the thorough underdraining of the clay, will make all the change needed, and do it much more cheaply than can be done by drawing sand on it. So soon as a clay soil is underdrained the frost mellows the surface soil so that cloverseed will grow, and, when a clover growth is secured it will so increase the amount of vegetable matter that there will be no difficulty thereafter in keeping the soil friable at least to the depth it is plowed.

Clay soils are always originally full of vegetable matter, because they hold the water and the leaves, and vegetation grown on them decays slowly. But continued cultivation so reduces this vegetable matter that the clay runs together in wet weather, and when plowed comes up in hard clods that plant roots cannot penetrate. As the clay contains much mineral fertility, these clods need only to be broken up by freezing to enable the plant roots to use it. But we have always found that a small dressing of available potash and phosphate has even better effect on clay soils than it does on sand or gravel. It is needed on the clay to start the plants to growing, after which their roots will help themselves to whatever is in reach. On the sandy or gravelly soil there must be a larger dressing of fertilizer as such soils can furnish less.

It is very rare that, however long cultivated, all of the vegetable matter in clay soils will be exhausted. But we have known instances where several feet depth of clay was removed for making brick and tile. The clay soil beneath was, after a few years, well seeded with grass, and made a good meadow thereafter. The first thing done to this clay was to sink underdrains into it so as to carry off surplus water. Then it was fall plowed, and in the spring was sown with grain and cloverseed, merely harrowing down the rough surface which the plowing had left. There was only a partial growth of clover the first year, but after growing a year the clover was plowed under when in bloom, and the clay was cultivated until fall, and wheat sown with timothy seed. In the spring clover-seed was also sown, and made a much better catch than at the first seeding. The timothy sod was a good one for two or three years after the clover had died out. How much longer it would have lasted we do not know, for about that time there was an increased demand for brick, as a nearby city was growing rapidly, and another strata of clay was taken from land that had already furnished two stratas before.—American Cultivator.

## THE CAPRICE OF FASHION.

### Tunics Have Taken the Place of Frills and Flounces.

Fashion has been an unusually capricious jade this season. It was only a day or two ago, or so it seems to me, that every fashion writer in this country was telling us that all the skirts of distinction were loaded with ruffles and ruchings, rows of passementerie and entredeux of lace and chenille. Without pausing to consider the effect of so many furbelows upon our particular styles of loveliness or ugliness we rushed headlong in the wake of the fashion leaders, tall and short, stout and thin, all robing ourselves as nearly alike as possible. It was astonishing how quickly we became accustomed to the new fashions. No one could lay claim to distinction unless she wore a skirt of several stories. But this mode was hardly established when there was a demand for novelty.

Those women with reputations for being in the vanguard of fashion demanded exclusive styles from the couturiers, for furbelows and flounces had become popular. Therefore we are forewarned that the latest and most fashionable skirts are quite plain, fastening invisibly in front or at the sides or buttoning down the back. These skirts are anatomical in cut and fit from the waist to the knees, where they still flare prettily, running out in a round pointed tail at the back. The only modification of this style of skirt that is now allowed by Dame Fashion is the tunic, polonaise or redingote. For tall women these fashions are charming, as the skirt and overdress are generally of different colors. Short women will find that they detract from the height and should avoid them. Many of the tunic and polonaise gowns are made with belts. This simplifies the work of the dressmaker, she can cut waist and skirt separately, joining them at the waist, beneath the belt.

### Women in Politics.

To the English woman politics is a profession, to the French woman, an intrigue; but to the American woman it is rarely more than an episode—something that crosses her path incidentally and is presently disposed of. This is the natural outcome of the transformations that are constantly taking place in our national and municipal affairs, and is perhaps more in accordance with the American feminine temperament than the pronounced conservative policies of some other nations could possibly be. I am here referring to politics in its most comprehensive sense, and not to the fanatical petticoated orator and frequenter of the polls who, of late years, has sought to claim the attention of a long-suffering public. Some irreverent person has ventured to assert that no woman could legitimately hope to be successful in politics for the simple reason that she does not know how to shout. Be this as it may, women who a quarter of a century ago were satisfied to be steeped in domesticity, whose horizon was bounded on one side by the nursery and on the other by the literature of the cook-book, now indulge in campaigning and stump-speaking, expressing their views and "booming" their man in very creditable rhetoric. There is hardly a city of any importance in the Union that does not boast of its woman's political club. The members make it their business to win votes in the poor districts, and it must be confessed that in this respect the results have been very gratifying. The ladies are not only sincere in their efforts but are fully alive to a consciousness of their own importance in the community. No desire for personal preference or gain mars in their convictions. They labor for a principle—a cause—and are consequently entitled to the high degree of respect that we accord a strictly honest motive. They appear also to succeed in harmonizing their lives with their political aspirations. Still, the most generous-minded cannot help feeling that their enthusiasms are largely a matter of sentiment of the kind that women of every class are prone to mix with the serious things of life, while secure in the belief that they are simply accomplishing a rigid duty; and in nowise do they represent an actual force, inasmuch as while there is undoubted power to be derived from their co-operation, the moving strength that springs from a seductive personality is in most cases woefully lacking. Nevertheless the woman who is a factor in our politics exists, and we have only to go to the national capital to see her in all her glory.—The Marquise Lanza in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

—Prof. Max Muller has completed his seventy-fifth year, and also the golden jubilee of his career at Oxford.

## BETTER HALVES IN REALTY.

### Causes that Probably Give to French Women Business Ability.

It is doubtful if the business instinct and ability of women are so greatly developed anywhere else as in France. Certainly not elsewhere in Europe. They really keep the smaller hotels and shops, take produce to market and are often the better half of a partnership. In endeavoring to account for this state of affairs the Chautauquan says that probably the murderous wars that have so largely drafted the male population from home are somewhat responsible. But the vivacity, quick wit and perception of the women rendered them apt pupils at first and able teachers afterward. Another reason for this business activity is the fact that the French bride almost always brings more or less capital as her marriage dower. It is often her own patient earnings or savings. She cannot well be denied an active interest in the partnership.

### The Epiphany.

The word Epiphany is of heathen origin and denoted among the ancient Greeks a festival held in commemoration of the appearance of a god in any particular place, says the Detroit News-Tribune. It passed subsequently into the usage of the Christian church and is used to designate the manifestation or appearance of Christ upon earth to the Gentiles, with special reference to the manifestation to the three wise men who came from the east to worship him.

The primitive Christian celebrated the feast of the nativity for twelve days, observing the first and the last with great solemnity and both of these days were denominated Ppiphany, the first the greater Epiphany from our Lord having on this day become incarnate, and the latter the lesser Epiphany from the manifestation of his godhead to the Gentiles.

In England January 6 is also known as Old Christmas and for many years was celebrated with festivities second only to Christmas day itself, the only vestige of which is now left is the custom of raffling for cakes at the confectioners' shops of London and other towns. The occurrence of two Christmases was brought about by the change of dating by the Gregorian calendar instead of the Julian calendar, which was effected on September 2, 1752, when 11 days were dropped and the following day became the 14th. This change made the 13th of December the 25th or New Christmas day, while the 6th of January took the place of Old Christmas.

### Class of '00s Yell.

The pharmacy juniors don't seem to know their class yell. I give it again for the benefit of those who don't know it, and now "let's get a move on us" and let the seniors hear our yell once anyhow:

Physostigma venenosum!
Philocarpus nodulosom!
Staphisagria, Bergamot!
Pharmacy, Pharmacy!
Naughty Naught!

—Providence Journal.

### In Winter Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. During winter your feet feel uncomfortable, nervous, and often cold and damp. If you have perspiring, smarting feet or tight shoes, try ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE. It warms and rests the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains and Frostbites. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

### Microbes to Steal Away Pain.

A German dentist, Dr. Herz, proposes to put microbes into our mouths to steal away our pains. His discovery consists in an inoculant prepared from microbes he cultivates for the purpose. When applied in the case of a decayed tooth it stops the pain, but does not destroy the nerve; further, it again fixes the tooth and makes it possible to put in a lasting stopping. He has already treated a number of cases with it, and they have proved most successful.

### What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

### Keeps Visitors Out of Friedrichsruhe.

Prince Herbert Bismarck has just issued orders that strangers shall no longer be admitted to Friedrichsruhe or to Sachsenwald, which have been heretofore so much used as picnic grounds by the people of Hamburg.

### Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist today and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50-cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

—Miss Elizabeth Cheney of Wellesley, Mass., has presented to Colorado college a valuable pipe organ for the auditorium of the new building now being erected on the college campus. It is given in memory of Miss Cheney's brother, Charles Paine Cheney, who died at Colorado Springs in February, 1897.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
*Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

—Denmark, the village where the late Senator Brice was born, is in Morrow, not Ashtabula county, O. His brother-in-law, the late Gen. L. M. Meilly, was adjutant-general of Ohio under Gov. Bishop.

Apparently the only way to get the Maria Teresa into American waters is to annex Cat island.—Buffalo Express.

### Queen Victoria's Crown.

When Queen Victoria was to be crowned a new crown was made out of the remnants of old ones and set with rare old gems. Chief among these is the ruby which blazes in the center of the diamond-studded maltese cross which surmounts the crown. That ruby belonged to an Eastern potentate, and through conquest came into the possession of the kings of Castile. After the battle of Nagera, where the black prince fought with Don Pedro, then King of Castile, that monarch gave it to the black prince. This took place in 1367, and the ruby has been among the crown jewels of England ever since.

### Choir Singers Poorly Paid.

According to a musical person who ought to know, church choirs in New York are poorly paid, if paid at all. The best paid soprano, he says, sings in one of the Fifth avenue churches. She gets $50 a week. The average annual salary of a first-class soprano in a rich choir is from $800 to $1200; tenors, from $800 to $1200; contraltos, from $600 to $1000, and bassos, from $400 to $800. And the man or woman with a voice has to have a pull with the musical committees of the big churches at that.

### A Double Crop of Apples.

On a Long Island farm is an apple tree which bore two crops of fruit the past year, and the farmers are taking unusual interest in this peculiarity of nature. Just as much interest is being shown in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and blood disorders when other remedies fail to benefit.

—In 1828 there were 1085 debtors imprisoned in Philadelphia, their debts amounting to $25,409; the expense of keeping them was $302,076, paid by the city; the amount of debts recovered by this process was $295.

### Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

—Switzerland annually exports condensed milk valued at over 500,000 pounds, nearly all of which is sent to Great Britain.

### Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price, 25 and 50c.

—The nails of the Chinese nobility sometimes attain the length of eighteen inches, being protected by long silver cases.

### To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

—The largest sewing machine in the world is said to be in operation in Leeds. It weighs 6500 pounds and sews cotton belting.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1895.

—A London woman has obtained two guineas' damages from a restaurant-keeper because a waiter dropped the whitebait into her lap.

**Mrs. Winslow's** SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

—"Hamlet" has made more money than any other play in the language.

WANTED.—Case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

—Small nostrils are said by physiologists to indicate small and weak lungs.

—A letter travels from Khartoum to London in seventeen days.

## Pains and Aches

### Of Rheumatism Make Countless Thousands Suffer.

But this disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acid in the blood. If you have any symptoms of rheumatism take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once and do not waste time and money on unknown preparations. The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is unquestioned and its record of cures unequalled.

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**Hood's Pills** cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents

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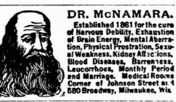

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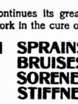

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Trade Mark BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. $1.00

**CURE YOURSELF!**

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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