

GOVERNMENT ROADS.

Their Construction Eloquently Urged for Social, Business and Edu

The argument that it is the duty, and within the province, of the gen-eral government to undertake road building quite as much as internal improvements is not frequently advanced. It has recently been brought forward by Col. J. B. Killebrew, of Nashville, who says some interesting things about

In the first place he claims that the undertaking would be a proper one, as the constitution permits the construction of "post roads," and this he thinks may be construed "so as to include all roads made for carrying mails," which



A PLEASANT HIGHWAY. (An Ideal Scene Near Peekskill, N. Y.)

would enable the government to "uncertake a very comprehensive system of road building." If an amount equal to that now paid for pensions, say \$150,-000,000, were expended annually on the roads, it would cost the entire popula-tion but two dollars each, and "a county covering, say, 500 square miles, with a population of 25,000, would receive annually for the building of roads \$50,000. This continued for ten years would grade, macadamize and gravel every road in an average county of this area.

Is there a single person now using the highways of the country, or whose business is in any way affected by the traffic on the highways, who would not be willing to pay as much for good roads as he now pays for the war with

"The revenue bill passed by the last session of congress, in order to raise funds for carrying on the war, prom-ises to yield a much larger income than will be needed for warexpenses. Broadly stated, it may be said that the people of the country do not feel these war taxes, and if this bill should be continued in effect, and the surplus revenue to the extent of, say, \$150,000,000 a year be voted to the improvement of the roads throughout the country, the agricultural interests of every section would be revolutionized, farm life would become popular, and a vast upward movement would be given to every phase and feature of the business, se cial and educational life of America.

WIDE TIRE TESTIMONY.

Here Is Some Which Comes All t Way from Australia, and Is Quite Convincing.

Testimony on the value of wide tires comes from all sections of the globe A correspondent of a paper in Sydney describes a road in which heavily-lade wagons with narrow tires sank "half spoke deep, and in places to their wheel hubs," and yet a load of five tons carried on six-inch tires sank but two to by narrow tires until the dust is a foot deep, and then the rain will not make the dust set hard again.

Agood material for roads is gravel, "but no gravel loads of ten and twelve tons on three and four inch tires. An experienced teamster will not speak about the tonnage his team can draw. He will say: 'I think the road will carry five tons' or more, as the case might be. 1 have heard road superintendents say that enormous sums of money could be saved annually if broad tires were used. The only objection I have heard raised against the wide tires is that they do not fit into the ruts cut by the narrow ones, which makes the draught heavier upon the team. That is partially true, but the ruts would not be cut if all the wagons had wide tires. Portable engines varying from six to eight horseare drawn by lighter teams than wagons which, with their loads, would not weigh more. This is owing to the broad tires already used on engines. The ash pans on engines are seldom more than about ten inches from the ground, but, owing to the wide tires, these engines seldom bog deep enough to allow the pans to touch the ground." - North American Horticulturist.

Not a Very Bad Idea.

In the paper written by Mayor Jones, of Toledo, for the recent road convention in St. Louis, it was said that the millionaires should be educated to epend their idle millions in improving the highways, thus furnishing work for the unemployed; that if all idle money the unemployed; that it an idle money were utilized in building good roads, no one need be idle for the next six years, and that at the end of that time "the whole country would be a veritable elysian field and all could enjoy a year's rest."

MAKING EXPORT CHEESE.

low to Produce a Uniformly High and Profitable Quality That Will Stand Shipping.

In an address to California dairynen, E. H. Hogeman said: Cheese for export that will stand shipping can be made in the following way: Take good, sweet milk and heat it to 86 degrees Fahrenheit, have the rennet test at 60 seconds before adding the rennet. Then add rennet enough to coagulate the milk in about 30 minutes, using from two to three ounces according to strength of rennet, and cutting when firm; stir the vat gently at first until the curd firms up. Cook to 100 degrees, then stir vat every 15 minutes to keep curd in granular shape, till curd has developed one-eighth inch acid, when they should be run off, which usually takes from one to one and one-half hours. The curd is then ready to be placed on curd rack and strainer cloth and when matted down cut in square clocks and turn over every 15 minutes. If gas holes form in curd the pieces can be piled two or three deep; this will press out the gas and will flatten out the gas holes in the curd. When an inch of acid has developed and the curd shows a meaty texture it is ready to mill. When the curd is milled let it fall onto the bottom of vat. If kept on racks after it is cut too much moisture would be lost and cheese would perhaps be dry. Keep the curd stirred till ready to salt, and salt the curd about one-half to three-quarters of an hour after millng, using two and a half pounds of salt per thousand pounds of milk. Give the salt a chance to dissolve well, which also takes from one-half to three-quarers of an hour, then put to press about 80 degrees. A point of vast importance is to have the cheese well pressed and all of the same size. If tainted milk is used it should be treated somewhat differently from the above, but remember that the best cheese cannot be made from sour or tainted milk. A soft, mild cheese, of which a great deal is used in this market, requires absolutey sweet milk without taint. Heat to 88 degrees. Rennet test should be 120 seconds. Set the milk at 88 degrees, using the usual amount of rennet. Cook to 106 to 108 degrees. Cut when firm and run whey off at one-eighth inch acid. Use about two pounds of salt per 1,000 pounds of milk. This curd can either be worked in the granular form or with curd mill and put to press at 85 degrees. If pure, sweet milk is not used and is tainted, gas holes will form and the cheese will likely swell up and roll off the shelves.

SERVICEABLE DEVICE

it Helps to Absorb Moisture in the Place in Every Dairy.

A lot of dry loam or sawdust ought to be put into the barn to absorb mois-ture in the dressing. Have bins at the rear of the cows, if there is space, and have covers that can be raised to a level, and held so by inside cleats, as shown This serves as a shelf on which milkpails can be set.

This matter of absorbents is not fully appreciated or we should see a greater effort in the fall of the year to get in a supply for winter. Where there are



USEFUL DAIRY DEVICE.

neither manure cellars beneath cattle nor tight manure gutters behind them near by, nearly or quite half of the value of the stable dressing will be lost. With a good supply of absorbents all the liquid manure will be saved, the stable will be kept neater and the air purer. If dry loam or sawdust is not at hand, it will pay to go to the woods four inches in the worst places. In dry weather, he says, the roads are cut up only will these make a good bed for the lows and prove a good absorbent for the liquids, but the decay of the leaves also will add not a little fertility to the manure pile, and eventually to the soil

SEEDLESS MELONS.

A Much-Advertised Theory About Their Production Fails to Work When Given a Trial.

A good many varieties of fruits have been grown so long from cuttings that they have become seedless. We have now apples and pears that are almost seedless, specimens frequently being found that are altogether so, and seedless grapes and oranges are not at all uncommon. The banana has no seeds or at best only rudimentary ones, and the pineapple is a seedless fruit. All this must have taken long years of selection, whether it was done intelligently or by chance, and all seedless fruits are valued because they are

usually of superior sorts.

A story is going the rounds that a melon grower has discovered a method of producing seedless melons. This is to cover the joints of the vines until roots start from them and then cut them off at the roots, leaving the secondary roots to support the vine. This sounds quite nice, and the only trouble with it is that it isn't true. If we could produce seedless melons in this way it would be a valuable discovery, but having tried it we found the melons had the usual number of seeds, as usual in the sweetest part of the melon.--Farmers' Voice.

If the cow is well fed and gives thin blue milk-which she will sometimes do-she is not worth the salt she eats, as a milker.



THE GIRLS OF NORWAY.

They Have Clear and Bright Com plexions, Heavy Blonde Hair and Deep Blue Eyes.

The women of Norway are fair, and as a rule, broad and stately, but not tall. They are frequently very hand-some, with regular features, clear and bright complexions, blond hair and expressive blue eyes. In nearly every national costume the basis is a fine mus-lin chemise, beautifully embroidered in the front and exquisitely soft and

A full-sleeved chemise of this description is an important part of the Har-danger dress, and over it is worn a bodice of scarlet stuff, trimmed along the edges with gold lace or ribbon. bodice is always the part of the dress, which most lends itself to ornament, and its decoration depends on the wealth and good taste of the wearer.



NORWEGIAN GIRLS.

fhe skirt-which, as is always the case in mountainous districts, is not long enough to conceal pretty ankles-is of dark green or dark blue, and on their heads the married women wear a most becoming white muslin cap. But un-married girls must not fall into the error of wearing these caps simply because they are so pretty and lend such a softness to the face, for in Norway the young girls go bareheaded, and the cap is as much the symbol of matron-

hood as a wedding ring.

The costume is completed by the cammel solo, or old silver ornaments, which were formerly handed down as heirlooms in the Norwegian families, but which now are fairly common, as the farmers and peasantry, tempted by the high prices offered by tourists, have sold them in large quantities. These ownaments, which are silver or silvergilt, are worn round the throat as neck-laces, or round the waist as belts, and give a most striking finish to the cos-tumes. They are easily imitated, and, indeed, many of those sold as real old Leirlooms cannot justly claim to be anything more than the most modern of imitations. Near Bergen the people wear sabots, a footgear which is very little used in any other part of Norway; but shoes are not incorrect, and of but shoes are not incorrect, and of course would have to be worn at a dance.

TO "BUNCH" FEATHERS.

The Secret of Giving Them the Peculiar Flare of the Milliner De-scribed and Hlustrated.

The milliner's art in arranging feathers is simple. She turns each to the outside so that every feather stands by itself. This outward graceful curl

is the beauty of the feathery tips.

It is fashionable to combine tips of two shades of a color, such as shades of green, two of blue or yellow, or any other of the prismatic colors.

Of course, in bunching feathers, like anything else, the darkest colors are



HOW TO ARRANGE FEATHERS.

arranged as near as possible to form a background. If there are more light plumes than dark ones, some thought is required to intermingle them effect-lively, but if, on the other hand, there are more dark plumes, the work is not so difficult to accomplish.

In a group of five—three olive and two leaf green—first twist the dark plumes together, leaving a little space between them. In a space, but a little higher than the first two, now twist a fluffy, light plume. Finally, work in the remaining two olive plumes, arranging them at the lower part of the bunch, and as far front as possible. In this manner the light plumes are parce to stand out in bold relief, while the dark ones bring up the rear, and give tone to the brilliant olive hue of the

Gettiag Rid of Splinters.

When a splinter has been driver deeply into the hand it can be extracted by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with very hot water, place the

Aged Woman Rides a Bicycle.

Aged Woman Rides a Bicycle.
Probably the oldest living bicyclist is a woman in County Essex, England, aged 93, who is an adept rider and whose sprightliness is astonishing. Most people could enjoy health until very old age if they took proper precautions to prevent diseases of the digestive organs by taking an occasional dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Even after dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and constitution have secured a foothold and become chronic, the Bitters will afford speedy relief.

How natural it is for most of us to think that other folks are liars.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Democrat.

Pretty Underwear.

The variety of pretty silk and woolen underwear to be had at such reasonable prices, is very tempting to dainty women, yet many refrain from purchasing such on account of their liability to injure in laundrying. If the work is properly done, this trouble may be avoided. When ready to begin fill a tub half full of warm water, in which dissolve a fourth of a bar of Ivory Soap, and wash the articles through it with the hands, rinse in warm water, and squeeze, but do not wring. Hang on the line and press while still damp.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Covetousness turns a man out of the warmth of his own house to stand shivering on his neighbor's doorstep.—Ram's Horn.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O: Ask your grorer to-day 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 bas that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1-4 the price of coffee. 15c. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

A doctor and undertaker walking togethe expect to attract attention, and they ways do.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

\$3,000 for a New Corn.

\$3,000 for a New Corn.

That's what this new corn cost. Yields 313
bushels per acre. Big Four Oats 250 bushels
—Salzer's Rape to pasture sheep and cattle
at 25c per acre yields 50 tons; potatoes \$1.20
per bbl. Bromus Inermis, the greatest grass
on earth; Beardless Barley 60 bushels per
acre; 10 kinds grasses and clovers, etc.
Send this notice to JOHN A. SALZER
SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS, with 10c
stamps and receive free great Catalogue;
\$3,000 Corn and 10 Farm Seed Samples. [K.]

The value of departed fortune increases in he ratio of the squares of its distance. Town Topics.

Yon Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.
Write to-day to Allen'S Olmsted, Le Roy,
N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's FootEase, a powder to shake into your shoes. It
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aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes
easy. An instant cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

"I am told that he is her fifth husband."
"Say, it must be awful to a man to feel that his wife looks on him as a mere habit."—
Indianapolis Journal.

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 man who pleases nobody is really more loveable than the man who tries to please everybody.—Town Topics.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 60 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

The automatic weighing machine gives counds in return for pennies.—L. A. W.

The book called "David Harum" is one of The book called "David Harum" is one of the most intensely interesting, as well as one of the funniest stories of American life yet published. It deals mainly with country people. It is true to life and so full of interest it is difficult to stop reading when one begins. For sale at all book stores, or sent post paid on receipt of \$1.50 by D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth Ave., New York.

A man is mad when he oversleeps and mad when an alarm clock wakes him up on time.—Atchison Globe.

For Whooping Cough Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 94.

It is not the carpenter with the most tools who is the finest workman.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Keep on, you'll learn the best cure for Neuralgia is St. Jacobs Oil.

The wages of sin defies alike the hard times and monopolies.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. When a woman of 40 laughs heartily she actually means it.—L. A. W. Bulletin. Can't work? Stiff and sore from cold? Use St. Jacobs Oil-work to-morrow.

The king of Siam's favorite hymn is said to be "Just'S-I-am."—L. A. W. Bulletin. Only a sprain? You may be a cripple. St. Jacobs Oil cures, sure.

rly indications of disease The progress of payslight attention to it. Yet no class

catarrh is frequently gradual. Chronic eatarrh secures possession withedge tim. It has become say, "Every-body has a little catarrh" that many

cult to shake off.

Many people well
advanced in years find themselves in
the toils of catarrh. Mr. and Mrs. Collum, of Giddings, Tex., found help in Pe-ru-na. Mr. Collum's letter follows: Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

of disease is so diffi-

DEAR Sins:—"I think your Peru-na is the best medicine I ever tried for catarrh. I have tried all the catarrh medicines that I could hear of and none of them did any good until I tried yours. I and my wife have both used the Peru-na and Man-a-lin, and we are about well. I am 79 years old and my wife is 66. When we commenced to take bottle with very hot water, place the injured part over the mouth and press it slightly. The suction thus produced will draw the flesh down, sad in a minute or two the steam will extract splin to her work and I see after my farm. You can use this publicly if you want to,"—A. P. Collum, Giddings, Tex.

HEALTHY MATERNITY.

Two Grateful Women Tell of the Help They Have Received From Mrs. Pinkham.

The climax of life force in woman is capable motherhood. The first requisite for a good mother is good health.

Health of body means health of the generative organs. Read what Mrs. G. A. NONNAMARES, Bluffton, Ohio, says about Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound, and how well it prepared her for maternity: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I must say a word

in praise of your Vegetable Compound. I used three bottles of it when I was prep nant, and labor was not nearly as lor as it was with my other babies; as my baby is so healthy to what the others were. I think every woman should use your Compound when pregnant, it will save them so much suffering and misery. I cannot say enough in praise of it. If ever I need medicine

again, I shall use your Compound."

The most successful tonic known to medicine for women approaching maternity is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a safeguard

for every woman who uses it, and the fullest benefit comes from its use with Mrs. Pinkham's advice ely offered to all woman. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Here is a convincing statement, bearing directly on this subject, from Mrs. E. BISHOP, of 1848 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.:
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am a

great believer in your Compound. I was almost despairing of ever again being well, as I was a great sufferer, and had been for years. I suffered from womb trouble, and had terrible b ind fits. After writing to you I tried your Compound. The result was astonishing. I have used it and advocated it ever since. In childbirth it is a perfect boon. I have often said that I should like to have its nerits thrown on the sky with a search-light, so that all women would read, and beconvinced that there is a remedy for their sufferings.

A Million Women have been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine **>>>>>>>>>>>>**

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