

A chronic bore sometimes hurts worse than a dentist.

Congressman Charles S. Hartman, of Montana, says that the new Senator from that State, W. A. Clark, concerning whom election there were so many charges of bribery, is easily worth more than \$50,000,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c.
John D. Rockefeller has offered to give \$100,000 to Denison University, at Granville, O., on condition that the endowment committee shall raise the sum of \$150,000 within a year.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Of the 879 students in the Kansas University 522 are self-supporting and 14.0 partially so.

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

It has been estimated that it would take a man 3,000 years to read all the standard works.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c. or 25c. U. S. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The growth of girls is greatest in their fifteenth year; of boys in their seventeenth.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

A British countess wishes to promote a grand woman's congress to meet in Paris in 1900.

Stimulate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. or 25c. U. S. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

For every widower who marries a widow, there are eleven who espouse maidens.

"Trust Not to Appearances."

That which seems hard to bear may be a great blessing. Let us take a lesson from the rough weather of Spring. It is doing good despite appearances. Cleanse the system thoroughly; rout out all impurities from the blood with that greatest specific, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Instead of sleepless nights, with consequent irritability and an untone, tired feeling, you will have a tone and a bracing air that will enable you to enter into every day's work with pleasure. Remember, Hood's never disappoints.

Cold.—"Gottre was so expensive in medical attendance that I let mine go. It made me a perfect wreck, until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me." Mrs. THOMAS JOHNS, 12 South St., Uta, N. Y.

Purifying Sore.—"Five years ago my affliction came, a running sore on my leg, causing me great anguish. Hood's Sarsaparilla healed it so sore, which has never returned." Mrs. A. W. HARRIS, 39 Powell Street, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the most irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Prejudices.

The prejudices of men are rooted for the most part in their personal character; and on account of this close connection with the roots of personal existence, they cannot be removed. Neither evidence nor understanding, nor reason, has the least effect on them.—Goethe.

Chrysanthemums Out of Fashion.

Chrysanthemums are going out of fashion in England. One society for raising the flowers, after having had ten prosperous years, has been obliged to wind up its affairs, owing to the bad business of the last two years.

HEALTH and beauty are the glories of perfect womanhood.

Women who suffer constantly with weakness peculiar to their sex cannot retain their beauty. Preservation of pretty features and rounded form is a duty women owe to themselves. The mark of excessive monthly suffering is a familiar one in the faces of young American women.

Don't wait, young women, until your good looks are gone past recall. Consult Mrs. Pinkham at the out-start. Write to her at Lynn, Mass.

MISS EDNA ELLIS, Higginsport, Ohio, writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I am a school teacher and had suffered untold agony during my menstrual periods for ten years. My nervous system was almost a wreck. I suffered with pain in my side and had almost every ill human flesh is heir to. I had taken treatment from a number of physicians who gave me no relief. In fact one eminent specialist said no medicine could help me, I must submit to an operation. At my mother's request, I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham stating my case in every particular and received a prompt reply. I followed the advice given me and now I suffer no more during menses. If anyone cares to know more about my case, I will cheerfully answer all letters."

MISS KATE COOK, 16 Addison St., Mt. Jackson, Ind., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I am by occupation a school teacher, and for a long while suffered with painful menstruation and nervousness. I have received more benefit from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound than from all remedies that I have ever tried."

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NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUBVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

A CROW CONGRESS.

An Eye-Witness Describes One for Our Benefit.

But the crows, what of them? Luckily, I gained an advantageous point of view, after a deal of painful crawling through the weeds; and briars' thorns are sharper in January than at other times, or human flesh more sensitive. Adjusting the field glass, I saw—not fancied I saw—that one crow, from a commanding position, was haranguing the assembled multitude. What I heard was one crow's voice that varied or rung the changes on the basic syllable kaw about as follows: Ka-ee, ka kaw! kaw ka; and then there was a babel of kaw—ka-a-a, that clearly expressed assent, an apparent "that's so," that was ludicrously like the chatter of congregated humanity when an orator stoops to their comprehension. After a momentary pause, the orator, as we will call the speaking crow, resumed his speech, and the variations of kaw ka were repeated, but with many sounds like e-e and a trill, as ar-r-r-r. The latter were always, I thought, uttered in a more rapid manner than what I have called the basic syllable, kaw, and certainly were accompanied with more gestures. Accurate description is impossible, words and actions were so rapid, but my impression would doubtless not have varied had the crow been more deliberate. The most striking feature of it all, however, was the dissent of the gathering on two occasions, which was as plainly marked as the previous assent had been. The utterance was wholly different, and the accompanying gestures likewise varied. The twisting and turning of the head and neck was most pronounced—a turning away, as it were, from the suggestion; and there was also a decided wing movement that I did not notice before, corresponding in some measure to the hand and arm movement among ourselves when excited to the point of being demonstrative.—C. C. Abbott.

Poetry.
What makes poetry? A heart brimful of one noble passion.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

The Value of a Ton of Clover—High Feeding Causes Garget—Heavy Oats Best for Seed—Treatment of Foamy Cream, Etc.

The Value of a Ton of Clover.
At a farmers' institute, held at Mincola one recent evening, a Mr. Lewis, who is a noted farmer out in Wisconsin, said that a ton of clover cut just before it is in blossom is worth just as much to him for his pigs, ton for ton, as wheat bran. Twice as much in quantity can be grown to the acre as of any other grass, and it seeds much more easily.

High Feeding Causes Garget.

As the cow or other breeding animal approaches the time of parturition high feeding, either to stimulate milk flow or to make it richer, should for the time be suspended. Of the two, the kinds that tend to make the milk richer, or, in other words, to fatten the cow, are worst. But we should not advise any farmer to feed heavily with grain which will cause fever and make the animal feverish, though this may be nature's effort to lessen the milk flow so that the udder can hold it. The food should be laxative rather than constipating. Ensilage and roots of all kinds are good if not given in too large amounts. The only grain given should be three or four mubbins of corn daily until the calf is dropped. The cow will eat these readily, and they will cleanse the stomach preparatory to the time when parturition begins.

Heavy Oats Best for Seed.

The fact that oats soon in our climate fall off in weight per bushel or "run out," as farmers say, is probably owing to the hot, dry weather which usually comes about the time the oat crop is filling and ripening. That cannot be helped, as climatic changes are beyond human control. But the evil may be lessened by sowing only the heaviest oats, and sowing these early in spring in fall-plowed ground. Then they will probably ripen before the hottest and driest weather comes. We knew one old farmer who always attributed the decline in weight of oats to threshing by machines instead of by hand. The threshing machine takes out every oat, light or heavy. When they are flailed out many of the light oats do not fall out of their hulls. They are probably worth more to make the oat straw better feed than to go with the larger, heavier oats. This farmer used to beat out oats so as to get not more than one-half of these. There would be no light oats in them. He found that with these heavy oats two bushels of seed was sufficient. So it may be if the oats are sown early, for then the oats will start and send up many shoots from a single seed. But if the seeding is delayed so that the oat can not stool much, we should advise sowing the usual amount, which is about three bushels per acre.

Treatment of Foamy Cream.

A New Jersey dairyman wants to know what is the matter with his cream. It foams in the churn and he gets no butter. He has tried warming it and churning at 62 and 64 degrees, but the result is the same. He churns once a week and feeds good clean clover and timothy hay with bran and meal. He asks if it is the fault of the cow or due to the treatment. Some cows give milk that can be churned with difficulty after they have been long in milk. The butter globules become smaller and the milk grows more viscous and churning makes it foam. After the cow becomes fresh again this trouble vanishes. But there is also a kind of fermentation which causes rosy milk. This milk will not yield butter. The scientists of the dairy division of the agricultural department at Washington say this is not the fault of the cow, but of her treatment. They hold that the fermentation germs gain access to the milk through carelessness, and that strict attention to all details will keep them out. Whatever may be the trouble in this case I recommend the following treatment: Heat the milk before setting it for the cream to rise. Let it come nearly to the boiling point. To avoid scorching put the milk pan in a larger vessel with water in the larger vessel. If once heating does not cure the trouble, repeat it after twelve hours, and repeat again after twelve hours, if necessary, keeping the milk in a cold place for the cream to rise. The effect will be a very thick cream with but little milk in it, and therefore but little albuminous material to make it foam. And if due to a rosy fermentation, heating should also have a good effect as to that feature. Churn as often as twice a week. It may be necessary to thin the cream with water to keep it from adhering to the sides of the churn.—E. C. Bennett in New England Homestead.

How to Raise Good Peaches.

At the last meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, J. H. Hale of South Glastonbury, Conn., a farmer who has spent years in special and intelligent cultivation of peach orchards, and who, consequently, is able to speak with authority of their culture, gave his views on peach culture. The difference of preparation of land for peach orchards, said Mr. Hale, is the difference in business methods, the one being superior which is most thorough, practical, and intelligent. The land cannot be plowed too much, and harrowing and cross harrowing are less harmful than sensible. The trees should be planted early in the spring;

fall planting is apt to be disastrous, because the tender roots will not bear transplanting then from nurseries to open soil. While sixteen feet each way is accepted now as a proper distance, the theory of planting trees thirteen feet apart is justified by the fact that peach trees are mighty uncertain, and may not fill out. Medium-sized trees, three or four feet high, are best to plant, and they should be trees one year old. In fact, no nursery ever delivered a two-year-old tree, though it is claimed that they do. It is not essential that the tree have many fibrous roots; most of them are dead, anyway, at planting, and a modest number will serve, provided they are cut smoothly when put in the ground. Fine earth should pack the roots, and the only thing having any business in the orchard after that is a horse, a harrow, and a plow.

The practice of mixing crops, of planting alternate rows of corn and expecting to get a peach orchard of any vigor is extreme folly. At the first year's growth cut off all but a few top sprouts, and the next year cut off the interfering side spurs. Twice can these be removed, yet the tree will yield well. Do the pruning and shaping in the first two years. In pruning for fruit the question is, "How are your buds?" If they are nearly all killed, wait until spring, and when the buds are swelled, prune. Trim for peaches then. Don't trim for form; you may have one of the worst looking orchards in the country, but you will get more peaches. As to winter bud killing, 75 per cent. of your peach buds may be blighted, but if the remaining 25 per cent. are evenly distributed among the trees you need not worry. It is a popular fallacy that when it is announced that 50 per cent. of the buds have been killed the peach crop for the following season is doomed.

It is time enough to thin your fruit after it has set in the spring. Large, fine fruit can be raised only when there is a moderate number of peaches on each tree. It takes from ten to twelve days to gather peaches which have come to maturity. Don't use a machine in sorting them. Hire bright, intelligent women; they are better than men, as a rule. And remember always that there is more profit in selling fifty or sixty peaches to the half-bushel at \$2 than 100 to the half-bushel for 50 cents. There may be less nutriment and more water in the large species, but the people like them and will have them. One must have a taste and a love for the work to succeed in it.

Fresh Water for Hogs.

Hogs frequently suffer from lack of water because farmers do not remember that whatever comes in liquid form is not a substitute for the clear and fresh water which all animals need. Put a little rennet in skim milk or heat it, and it soon turns into a curd which no one would think of taking as a drink. Yet both the rennet and enough warmth to make it effective are present in the stomach of a pig or hog. The rennet from pigs is by some preferred to that from calves. Always the first process in digestion of milk is to turn it into curd. Milk is regarded as constipating, especially after it has been heated, which brings it more nearly to the curd condition, and thus absorbs the water in the stomach.

Most of the water that pigs get is as bad for drinking as skim milk. It is largely the water used for the washing of dishes or the freshening of salt pork. In this way the hogs get more salt into their stomachs than they require, and this also makes the hogs feverish and injures the quality of the pork. This sometimes makes the Western pork, which is fattened in large droves, and gets little salt, better than the pork made by the farmer who keeps but two or three pigs, and feeds them from the swill barrel filled with a mixture of skim milk and salt water. If fed as it should be, with only enough corn at the close of the fattening, and without an excess of salt, the Eastern pork is much the best. The water in which salt pork and beef is freshened is highly nutritious, as a good deal of its strength goes out with the salt when it is freshened for cooking. But the great majority of hogs would be healthier if they had enough fresh water, fruits and vegetables to offset the excess of salt that most of their drink contains.—American Cultivator.

Paine's Rainbow Flag.

But the world still waits for Paine's rainbow flag, which to him meant the blending of all nations into a beautiful union, before which war must pass away forever. That rainbow he no doubt saw in the American flag—which in his last Crisis he spoke of as beautiful to the eye, "and to contemplate its rise and origin inspires a sensation of sublime delight." The rainbow is in every one of Paine's writings, whatever storms sweep through them. He was the typical enthusiast of liberty, equality, fraternity; he was the passionate lover of America for the sake of its exalted virtues, its freedom and justice; and it is but sober historic truth to affirm that no man ever lived whose mind and life and work were more transfused with sweet humanity than Thomas Paine.—Moncure D. Conway in the Arena.

The Way He Said It.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer tells a story to show that there is sometimes a great deal in the way of putting anything: "I understand that you said my eldest daughter was as homely as a mud fence, professor." "You are quite mistaken, madam. What I said was that your esteemed child reminded me of a mixture of terra firma and aqua pura combined in a practical boundary line." "Oh, is that all? Dine with us on Sunday, professor."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The worst thing about the Chinese "open door" is its numerous hinges.

One of Boston's most highly cultured coachmen has died, leaving an estate worth more than \$50,000. That man knew his business.

Now we are shown that our stomachs are not essential to health or happiness. A Swiss woman lived four months after the removal of her stomach, and her death was not caused by the absence of the organ.

A new society has been organized in Illinois to discourage sentiment among women. This quality is found among men chiefly, but is always as pleasant in a woman as a soft voice and good manners. A woman without sentiment is like a woman with a man's hat and short hair.

The total inmates of jails in the various counties in Indiana recently were 25,723, of whom 24,068 were males and 1,655 females. There were 8,109 in jail for intoxication, 4,652 for misdemeanors, 2,372 for assault and battery, 2,319 for grand and petit larceny, 196 for murder, 24 for manslaughter and the remainder for various other crimes.

Irish bank deposits last year were larger than in any former year, and were more than thirty-two per cent larger than in 1887. So much for the business banks. In the savings banks the increase of deposits over 1887 was more than \$2,500,000, and the total deposits were larger than ever before. For "distressful" we shall one day have to read "prosperous."

The new University of Brussels, Belgium, has been compelled to close its doors for want of funds. This institution, founded in the main by one wealthy woman, the mother of a rabbi socialist. This allowance having suddenly been shut off, the university was forced to ask the city for a subsidy sufficient for its maintenance. This subsidy the municipal council has denied.

Secretary Wilson is determined to find out if it is possible for human beings to sustain themselves in the inhospitable region of Alaska, and, if so, to show them how to do it. For that purpose he has sent Professor C. C. Gorgensen, a native of Denmark, who is familiar with gardening in frozen zones, to establish an agricultural station at Sitka, to experiment with grains and vegetables, soils, grasses, poultry and the raising of stock and forage plants for the benefit of the gold hunters.

The Bachelor Girls' Association of Michigan is branching out. This anti-matrimonial octopus is reaching out for the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Pennsylvania and New York. The association is not bothering with New England, where there is not the slightest difficulty in restraining the feminine population, either under or over thirty, from committing matrimony. The postponement of marriage till this age is the avowed object of the federated girl bachelors, who bind themselves with polite oaths to put off Cupid until they attain their thirtieth year.

According to consular reports, we may shortly be called upon to consider Italy somewhat more seriously as a factor in beet sugar development. There is now in progress, under the direction of the agricultural associations of Upper Polesine, Lendinara and Lower Veronese-Legnago, an exhibition of machinery and implements adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet—including implements used in leading and transportation and methods of storing, pressing and preserving. As the exhibition is to remain open until next October, it is apparent that the Italian agriculturists look forward to a greatly enlarged participation in this industry.

West African Railways are reported as progressing as follows: The Sierra Leone Railway is completed to Songo Town, requiring the erection of eleven steel viaducts, and is now being pushed out to Rotofunk. At Lagos 7,000 men are at work beyond Abeokuta towards Ibaican, and the rails will be laid to the former place in a few weeks. The Tarkwa Railway, in the Gold Coast Colony, is progressing; a jetty has been built to facilitate landing at the port; shops, stores and barracks have been constructed, and the final survey is about to be completed. On all these West African railways about 10,000 men are at work.

The British usurer is perhaps the most rapacious of modern Shylocks, and it is good to hear that a bill is about to be introduced in Parliament which will be sufficiently drastic to curb him, if not to "regulate" him out of existence. Up to ten per cent the money lender will be allowed a free hand, but a higher rate entitles the debtor to invoke legal redress. Every money lender will be compelled to transact business in his own name; he must not have even one business alias, nor will it be permissible for him to pose as a benevolent organization under some specious title; hitherto a favorite trick with the rascals that prey upon the needy and helpless. In a country where 400 per cent per annum for short loans is not uncommon, and 2,000 per cent per annum not unknown, such a law is sorely needed.

Several cases have recently come to light in London pointing to the prevalence of a widespread system of secret commissions gnawing at the roots of commercial life, which came as a surprise to the general public. The Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to investigate the matter

and report. It shows that bribery and corruption are rampant in every department of business and professional life. According to the report, commissions, which easily pass into bribes, are given to firms or agents to secure custom. Then the recipients demand similar bribes from other firms, and the stress of competition necessitates their being paid. Thus a form of blackmail has been instituted, and also a system of disposing of inferior articles. The committee, in order to check the evil, recommends civil proceedings under the present law and fresh legislation making the practice criminal.

It may yet be that we shall be called upon to quote in our raw silk market reports prices on silk produced in Australia, says the Dry Goods Economist. According to the Textile Manufacturer, of Manchester, the mulberry thrives in New South Wales, and is particularly rich in the resinous substances on which silk of the best marketable value is so dependent. We learn from the same authority that a number of Italians, who settled a few years ago in a part of New South Wales not particularly favorable to sericulture, have been agreeably surprised at the results. One of these settlers has set up a handloom and manufactures silks. Since then a silk-growing association has been formed, with headquarters at Sydney, and the government has raised thousands of plants for the use of intending sericulturists.

That many of the volunteers sent to the Philippines desire to remain there and engage in trade and industry is entirely credible, thinks the New York Commercial Advertiser. Soldiers that other countries, notably Great Britain, have sent to foreign dependencies have settled there at the expiration of their terms of service and have assisted greatly in the development and civilization of these territories. The western states of our own country are filled with men from the regular army who, after retirement therefrom, went into business of one kind or another in that section. Many of the volunteers now in the Philippines are from the newer western states, and hence they are more or less inclined to pioneer life. There is something in the undeveloped condition of these islands and the half-savage condition of the natives that appeals to their tastes. By remaining in the Philippines these volunteers would be a leaven for speedy Americanization of these dependencies and lead, perhaps, to Anglo-Saxon emigration to them.

That the United States is gradually displacing England in the trade of China is clearly indicated by figures recently sent to the London Times by its Shanghai correspondent. The correspondent states that the English and Italian imports of plain gray and white cotton goods into China fell from 11,000,000 pieces, valued at \$18,835,000, in 1887, to 9,500,000 pieces, valued at \$17,350,000, in 1897, while on the other hand the imports into China from America increased in the same period from 1,800,000 pieces, valued at \$5,000,000, to 4,000,000, valued at \$8,500,000. The falling off in imports to China from England is not wholly due to American competition, but in part to the increased importation and weaving of yarns from India. It is conceded, however, by the Times correspondent that American manufacturers are now competing with Manchester in lower class goods, which they did not touch formerly, and that whereas ten years ago they were content to export the surplus of their domestic manufactures, they are now laying themselves out for direct competition with the Lancashire export trade.

MYSTERY OF THE MAGNETIC GIRL.

Lulu Hurst Made a Fortune and Then Retired Without Explaining.

"There never has been a scientific investigation of the phenomena involved in the various phases of what is called spiritualism," remarked a well-known scientist, "that is, scientific, pure and simple, though some spiritualists very frequently claim that science has demonstrated and approved all their claims and suppositions. There have been a number of investigations made in this country and in Europe by boards on which scientific men have assisted, but these investigations were made to approve rather than to investigate. In each instance the scientific assistant was more of a spiritualist than a scientist, and that fact was known before his assistance was asked. The nearest that has ever been reached to a scientific investigation was the case of Lulu Hurst, the so-called magnetic girl of Georgia, who created such a sensation about fifteen years ago. That clever performer raised more of a sensation in a few weeks than did the Fox sisters, the first public spiritualistic mediums, in as many years. She made the sensation and made the money, and then quietly retired from the scene. The scientific investigation in her case was just about being started when some one raised the question as to there being anything to investigate. The girl was then asked if she used physical forces to accomplish her performances, and she replied that if she did she was not conscious of it. It was then necessary to ascertain if physical forces were used, and Lulu was asked to perform her wonders while standing on a platform scale. The moment she began her efforts were indicated on the scale, and that was the last of the mystery of the phenomena. How she did her tricks was no question for scientific investigators, who had satisfied themselves that she did perform them herself. There were hundreds of magnetic girls who turned up soon afterward, but they were not in it with Lulu Hurst, who profited immensely by her skill and cunning."—Washington Star.