

THE BEST GRAIN FEED.

mashes of corn-meal and wheat bran may be given while idle, but it should are the grain for horses that must be for producing valuable wool. driven fast or far, and for growing colts.-New York World.

#### PRUNING HARDY SHRUBS.

It seems hardly necessary to repeat what we have so often stated about pruning shrubs with a view to the production of flowers-namely, that those which produce flowers on the wood made the previous year-among which the honeysuckles, forsythias, early spiræas, lilacs, viburnums, deutzias and Philadelphus are prominent draft. examples-should receive their severest cutting soon after the flowering season is over. This stimulates the growth the power required. of the new wood, which will bear flower buds for the next spring.

Of course, if these shrubs are cut back in the autumn or winter or in early spring, before they bloom, the flower buds are removed. On the other hand, late-blooming shrubs, like the panicled hydrangea, hibicus and lespedeza, should be cut in hard in early spring so that they may make a strong growth of wood and buds for flowers which open in late snmmer Forest.

#### HOW TO USE WATER.

Except for grass and grain crops water should not be used by flooding, and it certainly should not be used in the preparation of the ground for the planting of either of them. There are certain crops upon which the water may be used with impunity, so far as touching the plant is concerned. Some of the stronger of the garden vegetables will not be injured by any use be, if the water is allowed to touch certainly liable to do injury.

It should be remembered, too, that Ownership has limitations and berunning water upon the surface of stows no right to mutilate, abuse or hard-baked land or rain-washed land, neglect an animal. Our laws recog-

this by closing the hands upon a por-The best grain feed for mature tion of the ramp and loin wool, these horses is about two-thirds corn and points being usually the thinnest and one-third oats in winter, and two- most faulty. If this again gives satisthirds oats with one-third corn in faction we designate all the wool "even summer. For rapid fattening warm as to density." Now, to summarize these separate examinations: If the fleece is nearly of equal length on be changed to hard grain some days shoulder, rib and back, and density before beginning work. Clover hay on shoulder and across the loins, we is more fattening than timothy. Oats conclude that we have a perfect sheep

#### FACTS FOR DRIVERS.

The Humane Circular gives the following facts that are the result of actual experience

That one-third to two-thirds more power is required to draw a given load through mud or sand than on a smooth hard road.

That a slight rise in the grade requires a larger increase of power and a rise of one foot in ten doubles the

That a little rain softening the sarface adds nearly twenty per cent. to

In all these cases policy and humanity demand smaller loads and frequent short rests.

Dry axles add double, sometimes treble to the labor of a team. Nothing pays better than frequently oiling wagon axles.

The power and longevity of the horse are in exact ratio to the intelligent care and feeding he receives. He can draw on his fixed stock of vitality to supply deficiency of food to do overand early autumn.-Garden and work, but it shortens his life and reduces his value. That horses have been worked to death in one day shows how rapidly overwork draws on their vital power. As heat depends on food, all clipped horses and those not warmly stabled and well blanketed require much extra food, without which they

wear out fast. Therefore, overwork, underfeeding and neglect are all costly and wasteful. Overloading is costly and cruel, and

has ruined thousands of horses. No load should be too heavy to haul easof water, while others will certainly ily over the hardest place on the trip. Steady hard pulling causes great pain, the stem of the plant. Under the best so give your team frequent rests, escircumstances it does no good, and is pecially during the early part of the trip.

under a hot sun, will be attended with nize the rights of domestic animals

# THE WANDERING KIRGHESE PICTURESQUE NOMADS OF THE

STEPPES OF ASIA.

The Milking Hour is Their Chief Amusement-Marriage an Important Affair-A Bride's Dress.

THE Kirghese are a nomadic tribe, living in the steppes of Asia, north of the Caspian Sea, and among the environs of Issi-Kul. They are one of the most interesting and picturesque tribes of

that wild and barbaric country, for the reason that they make no pretense to civilization, yet live in comparative comfort, with the same primitive customs which their ancestors maintained before them. Their houses are bamboo or wicker huts, which are open to the weather in summer, but in winter are thatched with heavy blankets of their own manufacture and walled with solid masses of snow fifteen feet high. These are pressed against the dwellings, making them air-tight and shutting out the severe cold of that rigorous climate. A hole in the side admits light, or at least as much of it as those children of the wilds make use of. Like the Indians, they sit or recline about their fires on deerskin of their own curing, and add the smoke of their pipes to the clouds that emanate from the fire, not minding in the least the stifling atmosphere.

To these nomads life is mostly a holiday. Their laws are simple and traditional, a chief settling all their disputes with a royal autocracy. They are not warlike as are their neighbors the Cossacks, and give much attention to the hunt and a rude sort of agriculture. The women, who dress almost exactly like the men except on holidays or at weddings, do the greater part of the domestic work. It is they who manufacture in large quantities that delightful beverage which is known variously to Europeans as kumys, koumiss, kumiss, and is made of mares' milk.

The evening and morning amusement of the Kirghese is the milking hour. Then the herds of goats, camels, mares and colts are driven in from pasture, and the women turn out in their mannish costumes and high fur hats-if it is winter- to milk and chatter. It is, then, a labor of love, since they all love kumys, which is their substitute for whisky. It is really a strong intoxicant when fermented with a mixture of asses' milk. goats' milk and camels' milk, making a liquor so strong that one glass of it will upset a temperate European, while a native will imbibe eight or ten glasses before he loses his head. The Kirghese sip their kumys with true appreciation of its exhilarating properties, and all the time that can be spared from eating is set aside for drinking, when men, women and chil-

When Hands Are Embarrassing. It is a well-known fact that men not habitually accustomed to wearing evening dress sometimes find difficulty in disposing of their hands to their entire satisfaction; indeed, it takes a "blooded" man to know what to do with his hands and to be able to forget them. The man with his hands behind his back is a familiar figure ; and it is a curious fact that upon the signs which one may see in various parts of the town announcing dress suits for sale or to hire and displaying the figure of a man in evening dress, the man is almost always represented with one or both hands behind his back. Even upon those painted canvasses, while the man's face is bold his hands are shy. This seems almost a pity. It may be that the painters are moved by a subtle sympathy with the generality of mankind or by the fact that the human hand is a pretty difficult thing to paint, but it seems as though, both for art's sake and for the public instruction, they should give to the man on canvas the appearance and the bearing of a trained society man. --Chicago Herald.

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# Traveling Too Fast to Be Wrecked.

The passengers in the Great Western express due at Stroud at 5.40 last night, had a marvelous escape. Timber felling was in progress near Brimscombe, and the trunk of a tree fifty feet long slid down from the embankment and as the express came up projected over the line. The train, which was going sixty miles an hour, cut through a portion of the trunk five feet six inches in circumference and shattered the remainder. The shock was felt by the passengers, and on stopping at Stroud the engine guards and steam pipe were found to be dam-aged. The officials are of opinion that had the brake been applied or the train been going at less speed, it would have been wrecked.-London Telegraph.

### A Company of Six-Footers.

The distinction of having the greatest number of tall men in one company belongs to the First Battalion of the Scots Guards. The "A" or right ffank company of that battalion has over ninety men on its roll, and their average height is six feet two and a half inches. There are twelve men in the company over six feet four inches, and one stands slightly over six feet seven inches. No individual member of the company is less than six feet in height .- St. Louis Republic.



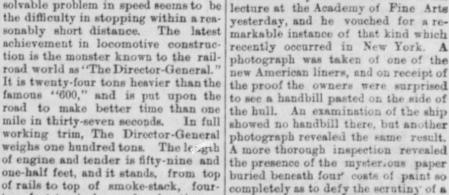
URING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior brands of baking powder. It is NOW that the great strength and purity of the ROYAL make it indispensable to those who desire to practise economy in the kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent-it goes further.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

#### A Wonderful Locomotive.

Locomotive building has made rapid advances within the past few years, graphic camera to bring out details and experts predict even better things that are invisible to the naked eye was in the not distant future. The unreferred to by W. Lewis Fraser in his solvable problem in speed seems to be the difficulty in stopping within a reaonably short distance. The latest achievement in locomotive construction is the monster known to the railroad world as "The Director-General." working trim, The Director-General weighs one hundred tons. The leagth of rails to top of smoke-stack, fourteen feet ten inches and a fraction. human eye, except within the closest quarters. - Philadelphis Record. New York Ledger.

Nero had bulging eyes and was very near-sighted.



Power of the Camera.

The wonderful power of a photo-

De Foe had more than one dose of Newgate and the pillory.



st as rapid evaporation as it would and protect them. no matter how dry, thrown back upon it, will serve to retain it there many times longer than it will if applied how you would feel in the same conbroadcast.-New York World.

#### POINTS ON SELLING DUCKS.

The prices of ducklings go up as the watering places begin to open. They are known as "green ducks," and they begin to come into the market about the middle of May, the prices holding until the 1st of July, and from then the prices gradually decline. The adult ducks must not be confounded with the green ducks. The latter are of this season's hatch, and should weigh from seven to eight pounds per pair, being about ten weeks old. Prices range, namely, from twenty to thirty cents per pound during the time the demand is greatest, and after that period the market yields to something else. The green ducks are not to be had from common puddle ducks, from one and a half to two pounds a but the breed generally used is the day. Pekin, which is a good layer and grows speedily under heavy feeding; they often reach five pounds each when ten weeks old. Some breeders, to give vigor, begin with Pekin females and cross them with Rouen drakes, using an Aylcsbury drake the next season and then going back to the Pekin. Aylesbury and Pekin ducks are white. and are therefore more easily dressed for market, and they are more salable. Unless you are willing to keep the large breeds don't try to raise ducks, as it will not pay .- Mirror and Farmer.

# HOW TO JUDGE WOOL.

The finest and sofest wool is always on the shoulders of the sheep. An expert on judging sheep always looks at the wool on the shoulders first. A writer of experience in rearing finewooled sheep and in handling wool Give them extra feed and care. gives the following suggestions to Pruning the grape should consist in Wool and Mutton for selecting a good shortening the strong canes one-half wooled sheep :

Always assuming that the wool to be the finest wool is to be found. This seeds. we take as a standard, and compare it The man who scrimps on elbow with the wool from the ribs, the thigh, grease at tree-planting time will be the rump and shoulder parts, and the short on fruit-bearing trees for many nearer the wool from the various portions of the animal approaches the standard the better. First we scrutinize the fineness, and if the result is satisfactory we pronounce the fleece in respect of fineness "even." Next we scrutinize the length of the staple, and if we find that the wool on the ribs, thigh and back approximates provides against failure and keeps up the supply of good fruit. standard, we again declare the fleece even."

be if poured upon the top of a hot The whip inflicts great pain and stove, nor is its effect advantageous to worry, and helps immensely to wear the surface of the soil when so applied, out a horse. The best horsemen of If, on the other hand, the surface be our time condemn its use, and believe broken, so as to apply the water to the that much more is lost than gained by cool under soil, the absorbtion is much it. If all drivers were struck each more rapid and more thorough, and time they strike a horse, whips would then, with the pulverized surface soil, soon disappear. The "necessity" for them would cease.

To know how a horse feels, learn dition. Man and horse are wonderfully alike. Whatever distresses one would distress the other. God designed them to be the best of friends, and to abuse a horse is mean and cowardly to the last degree.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Don't torture a horse with a misfit collar.

It is cheaper to keep two geldings than one stallion.

Never change the horse's feed during the growing period.

The quince makes the best stock by which to dwarf the pear.

We want persistent all-year milkers. The first year tells the story.

A colt should grow at the rate of

Do not ring a hog if you can possi-bly help it. It interferes with the thrift of the animal.

In breeding the general characteristics of the mares are quite as important as their blood lines.

The cherry crop is a profitable one and is always so much ready money when you want money.

Horses of a somewhat phlegmatic temperament are generally most successful as sires of speed.

The breeder who trusts to luck in selecting and mating his horses is certain to become a bankrupt.

Quinine, judiciously administered, is a good remedy for a horse seized with a sudden cold or fever.

Watch the heifers. Don't let them form the habit of drying up early.

and the weaker ones three-fourths.

The principal objection to using inspected is really fine, we first ex- coarse fresh manure as a mulch is that amine the shoulders as a part where generally it contains too many weed

years to come.

It is claimed that by planting the peach in a very rich soil the tree will come into bearing earlier than if grown in a thin soil.

Planting a few trees every fall or spring, as may be most convenient,

While the pruning of the grape as regards length of staple, "true and vines should be done before spring We next satisfy ourselves as opens, it is rarely advisable to prune to the density of the fleece, and we do when the ground is frozen hard.

dren alike participate.

When the Kirghese move their quarters from one valley or mountain to another they make it the occasion of great hilarity and feasting. Then the women wear the gay costumes of merry-makers, riding horseback like men, driving the herds before them, among which the children are distributed in paniers by themselves on camels or colts, the sagacious beasts seeming to know that they are part of the family, and conducting themselves with great discretion.

Marriage among the Kirghese is a very important affair. The bride has little to say in the matter, she being accepted by a lover in consideration of a dowry of camels and horses, when the contract is made before the chief, according to the laws of their religion, which is Mohammedan. The bride is decked in the richest stuffs, for the Kirghese are wealthy in the accumulation of costly silks and jewels, which are handed down from one generation to another, to be worn perhaps but once in a lifetime. If a bride is married as her mother was before her, she will wear a kalat of striped silk in all the gorgeous colors of the orient. Her jacket will be trimmed with bands of gold and silver sequins, and her trousers tucked into elegant boots of variegated leather, while her fur cap will be studded with jewels as big as the Koh-i-noor. The face will then be covered with a veil which has two slits for the eyes, and these untaught daughters of Eve can manage a veil in the most coquettish and fascinating manner so that no attractive feature is really concealed.

The Kirghese is a sovereign in his own right and never acknowledges a superior. When two of the men meet, the question first propounded is this: "Who are thy seven ancestors?" The answer is usually satisfactory, as every tribesman can recite his lineage as smoothly as if it were a memorized lesson. Like his prayers, it is a part of his mental being, for these nomads are taught certain things traditionally, and never disturb these native possessions by any acquired knowledge. They retain the fundamental truths, and their khan, or tribal chief, does the rest. - Detroit Free Press.

#### The Talmud,

The Talmud is of very complicated composition, inasmuch as it has eight meanings. In brief, however, it is a collection of notes, decisions of rabbis and doctors on, the books of the Jewish law. There are two Taimuds, the Babylonian and the Palestinian: between them they contain vast stores of religious learning, of historical references, or geographical hints, or archeology, numismatics and other sciences. The Babylonian Talmud dates from the Sixth Century of our era, the Palestinian from the Fifth Century .- Trenton (N. J.) American.

A project to furnish Omaha, Neb.1 with water power by means of a cana. fifty miles long is being considered by prominent capitalists.



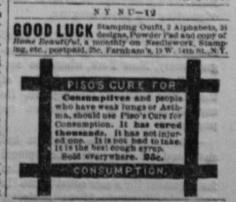
Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for lencor-rhea and uterine debility than I have for sixteen years. I am eured of my trouble, and now weigh one hundred and sixty-six pounds, whereas my weight for many years stood at one hundred and twenty-five pounds. With pleasure, I remain," Yours truly,

mo Harriet Hards

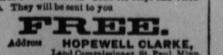
The following is from Mrs. M. A. McAl-lister, of Lim Rock, Jackson Co., Ala.: "I was in bad health ; age was working upon me, and I had ulceration of the womb ; could not get about. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it cured me ; I felt ten years younger. I have not had any return of my trouble. I am the mother of thirteen children and I am fifty-three years old, have never seen a better woman's friend than your medicine. I have recommended it to my friends here, and it has never falled in any case, so let me thank you for the good it did me." Yours truly.

Mo A Me Allistin Me A M<sup>2</sup> Allight For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seam stresses, general housekeepers, and over-worked and feeble women generally. Dr. is in restorative tonics. It is not a "cure-al," but admirably fulfills a singleness of pur-pose, being a most potent specific for all those chronic weaknesses and diseases pecu-iar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and im-rata vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of the stomach, indiges-tion, bloating, nervous prostration, hysters, debility and sleeplessness. A Treatise (168 pages, Illustrated), on "Woman and Her Diseases," sent scaled in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents to pay postare. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, It allows with half tone, or phototype portraits of their authors and gives the full address of each.

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do, certain little piping voices are heard saying: "We can do it if you will pay us encouch money to do it." We made the fixed Windmill business, made the model to which the best of car imitations can only hope to remotely approach and in their encleave to approach and we shill be the expense of the user. But to reiturn to our context of the expense of the user. But to reiturn to the moment outlay for planning, Wiy did we do it? The resons is this. WE BILLD THESE DEST WE EACH, EEGS AD LOST, and we hold but helicits we know that this metal, exposed to the size will work in property publication, while same of when you have that the presence of the next of the size will not include the property publication. We will not so the size of the size will not include the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick, while some of the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick, while some of the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick, while some of the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick while some of the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick while some of the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick while some of the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick while some of the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick while some of the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick while some of the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick while some of the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick while some of the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick while some of the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick while some of the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick while some of the some of t

of the galvanized metal WE BUILD FOR THE