

Kansas Wolf Bounties.
Owing to the losses every year of no many sheep, pigs, calves and fowls from depredations by wolves, coyotes, wildcats and foxes, the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders at their annual meeting in January, appointed a committee to work for such legislation as would authorize a higher bounty, at least for wolf scalps—the amended law of 1889 authorizing county commissioners to pay not to exceed \$3 for each scalp. To aid the committee, at least to the extent of knowing definitely what has been done under the new law, Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, has interviewed each one of the county clerks in the State as to the amount expended by his county in each of the four years mentioned toward the extermination of the predatory prowlers.

From the 105 counties ninety-six reports were received; nine counties failed or declined to report. Seventy-three paid and twenty-three did not pay bounties. In 1890 fifty-two counties paid \$11,910; in 1891 fifty-eight counties paid \$15,233; in 1892, fifty-seven counties paid \$14,931, and in 1893, sixty-five counties paid \$17,594. The total amount paid in the four years by seventy-three counties is \$50,668.

The foregoing figures include the bounties paid on a few fox, wildcat and rabbit scalps, but in the main represent wolves or coyotes. In the various counties the amounts per scalp have been fifty cents for cubs and from one to three dollars for grown wolves. Secretary Coburn says that the assessors last year reported 157,000 dogs in the State, and he thinks if those were what they ought to be and used to the best advantage there would be less need to pay bounties and fewer varmints on which to pay them.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

How Chinese Do Things.

The men wear skirts and the women trousers. The men wear their hair long and the women wear it short. The men carry on dressmaking and the women carry burdens. The Chinese begin dinner with dessert and end with soup and fish. The Chinese compass points to the south instead of the north. The Chinese launch their vessels sideways and mount their horses from the off side. Books are read backward, and what we call footnotes are inserted at the top of the page. The Chinese surname comes first instead of last. The Chinese shake their own hands instead of the hands of those they would greet. The written language of China is not written and the written language is not spoken. The Chinese dress in white at funerals and in mourning at weddings, while old women always serve as bridesmaids.—New York Advertiser.

Time and Season.

All things have their time and season, and in the changeable temperature of a closing winter rheumatism flourishes. The best treatment is referred to in a letter from Miss Lina Gunkle, Trenton, O., Feb. 22nd, 1893, who says: "I suffered for several years with rheumatism, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. I am now well and never feel anything of it." Better get the Oil in time and there will be no season of trouble afterwards.

The world has laid 83,000,000 tons of iron and steel rails. Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pains and Consumption free. Laboratory Birmingham, N. Y. Another vein of coal has been struck at Littlefield, Ill.

SEATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, O., IN SENATE.
FRANK CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, 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 HARRIS' GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

SWORN TO before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1893.
FRANK J. CHENEY,
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Harris' Catarrh Cure 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, etc.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc. quickly relieved by *Harris' Bronchial Remedy*. They remove all other preparations in removing hoarseness, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

A postal drop of ink, a request for a free catalogue—2000—of our new and improved *Shiloh's* Nerve and Brain Treatment, etc., Liver Pills, etc., Parasitic Plasters, etc. Hat Dry, etc. E. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C.

Dr. Hoxley's Corns Cure Cures All Ailms, itching, burning, and the child and fever of an acute cold. Use it promptly and save life. 50 cts.

Shiloh's Cure Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption, the Best Cough Cure, etc., etc., etc.



Mr. Louis A. Wroe Augusta, Md.

Nigh Unto Death

Bottles of Hood's
"In the spring of 1891 I was taken with severe pains in my back so that I could hardly straighten myself up. I could not sleep at night and shortly after I was taken with night sweats. I had no appetite and when I did eat I became deathly sick. These large lumps the size of a hen's egg formed upon both sides of my neck. I opened them and closely followed the doctor's directions, but I grew worse and the hair commenced to fall off my head. Finally, I heard so much talk about Hood's Sarsaparilla I decided to take it. I continued until I took five bottles which cured me as good as a dollar, and from that time until now I have not had a sick day and have not felt the slightest effects of rheumatism." E. A. Wroe, 27 Prospect St., Haverhill, Md. Hood's Pills are prominent and efficient, put every in action. Sold by all druggists, etc.



MARKING SHEEP.

The best ear marks for sheep are the metal nickel plated loops, upon which are stamped the owner's name and the numbers of the sheep. To distinguish the ewes from the other sheep they may be marked in the right ear, the others in the left. An easy way to further distinguish any special sheep is to put the marks in perpendicularly in the ears, the others being put in horizontally. The numbers are used in the record book of those sheep that are so desired to be distinguished.—New York Times.

THE PERFECT FARM HORSE.

The perfect farm horse has not been developed yet, and it is probable that there may not be entire concurrence in the ideal drawn. This summary of its accomplishments, however, is not beyond attainment. It must have the size and strength to draw a plow with ease; the style and action necessary to make a trip to market and back in the least possible time; of a docile disposition, but not to the detriment of nerve, a most necessary qualification of a good farm horse; and, lastly, it must be such a horse as can successfully meet competition in the sale ring.—New York World.

THE PLANTING.

Mr. N. Ohmer, the well known horticulturist of Dayton, Ohio, recently made the following statement with regard to tree planting before the students of the School of Agriculture of the Ohio State University: "I give special attention to planting. I consider this matter of planting a very important one. It is really very much neglected. I set my trees a little deeper in the orchard than they stand in the nursery. I dig holes for setting twelve or fifteen inches deep, and when I come to the cultivation of my trees I throw the earth toward them. In preparing the soil for planting, I cut off all bruised or mutilated roots. In the peach tree, I cut the top also, in order to give the tree proper shape, otherwise you will have long branches that will break beneath the weight of the fruit. If your tree has good root, you need have no fear that the cutting of the top will injure it."

"Have you a plan for keeping your trees in line in planting?"
"I have always exercised great care in setting my trees to have them well arranged. I use a very simple device of my own. Under proper arrangement the orchards look better, and I think do better, when arranged in regular order."

FOULTRY FOR RUN-DOWN FARMS.

New England has always used the raw material of other States and manufactured goods of all kinds in which her people have excelled. With fewer advantages as an agricultural country, yet she excels in yield in proportion to area cultivated, in many crops that are grown extensively elsewhere. Massachusetts produces more corn per acre than any other State, but it pays her people better to grow articles that bring the highest prices in market. So far as pure breeds of poultry are concerned, New England leads all other sections, and she derives an enormous sum from that source alone, while her farmers also get the best prices for dressed carcasses and eggs.

Of late years it has been largely advertised that many farms in some sections of New England no longer pay, and that their owners have ceased to take an interest in them, even going so far as to abandon them in cases that have been noticed. The cause assigned is that farms in these sections are grown so cheaply in the West that our farmers cannot compete with the Western farmers. But our farmers can use the cheap foods, however, and change them into more salable products. It may be mentioned that so far as the quality of the soil is concerned, poultry can be made a specialty on the poorest or the best, and the frozen stock of the West has never interfered with prices in the East. Strictly fresh, nearby eggs and choice carcasses cannot be brought East, while consumers will not discard the good for the inferior.—Mirror and Farmer.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Who doesn't love chrysanthemums? Yet comparatively few raise them, the reason usually given being that they are too much trouble. Many others, not knowing that they can be raised from seed, thinking the plants must be purchased from a florist, do not raise them on account of the expense. One nice way to manage them is to fit a lot of egg-shells into a box, fill the shells with sandy soil, and in each one plant a seed, covering them to a depth equal to about twice the thickness of the seed. Care for them as for any other seed. If planted about the last of February they will be ready to transplant by the time all danger of frost is gone. Transplant each plant into a five or six inch pot. Sink the pot in the earth in the garden where they will get the morning sun, but will be partially shaded in the afternoon. Water if necessary, but they will require little else. In August they should be trimmed back to twelve or fourteen inches in height so that they will branch out and thus bear many flowers.

In September it is well to begin giving them manure water two or three times a week. Not absolutely necessary, of course, but it will pay any one to go to the trouble, for the blooms will be not only more abundant but larger and more brilliant. They should be removed to the house early enough in the fall to insure against frost, but should be put in a room without fire at first. Indeed, the cooler the plants are kept after they once begin to blossom the longer the bloom will last, and by a little management may be kept for Christmas blooming.

To do this they should be more shaded than the other plants and not

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO REMOVE WHITE SPOTS.

The best way of removing the white spots caused by water drops on crepe is an exceedingly simple one. Lay the crepe on a table with a piece of black silk beneath it. Dip a camel's hair brush in ordinary ink and go over the stain. Wipe the ink off with a soft piece of silk. The stain will disappear as soon as the ink dries.—New York Journal.

TO DRAIN THE DISHES.

An appliance that will at once recommend itself as a useful accessory to the kitchen is a table grooved and inclined so that all the water upon it drains to an outlet at the front into the basin in which the articles have been washed, and which is placed under the outlet. A great many plates, cups, saucers, jugs, decanters and such ware can be drained at the same time. By a bar, which is fitted across the table, all articles placed in the rack are held quite securely, without possibility of slipping. It is made entirely of wood, so that no part will rust, and the ware so placed upon it is not liable to be chipped. The rack, legs and all parts can be folded up into a very small space, and quite flat, without the least trouble, so it takes up little room when not in use, and can be hung upon the wall if desired.—New York Advertiser.

KEEPING HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS.

To one who has never kept an account of the expenses and income of the house it may seem like quite an undertaking, but when it is once begun, one gets so interested in it that it becomes easy. There is such satisfaction in knowing just what the family expenses are and what proportion of them we have paid by our own efforts.

To begin, provide yourself with a firmly bound blank book, not too small; twelve inches long by eight wide is a convenient size. It will cost less than fifty cents. Select one ruled for single entry bookkeeping, as this will give more room on a page of the size named.

Begin a new page each month for both dry goods and groceries, and if you have a large credit account use a separate page for that. I usually make one page do for dry goods and credit by marking a divided line across the page near the middle and using the lower half for credit. Write at the head of each page the name of the month of the year, and the words "Groceries, etc.," and "Dry Goods, etc.," across the pages intended for those entries. Let the "etc." stand for things that are neither one nor the other, but which for convenience may be set down with them, such as things bought for the kitchen in the way of cooking utensils, dishes, and such articles. The dry goods page may also hold entries for furniture, of all kinds of books and papers and such things. Date each entry at the left hand and place the amount paid in the space provided for it at the right.

At the end of each month add the amounts up and set down under their respective columns, and at the end of the year it will be only necessary to look at these figures to see what the expenses for the year have been. Keep the credit account as carefully and foot up each month's credit separately. This account will consist of all income from the cows and the poultry, and from any other source which is under the management of the women of the household.

To avoid the necessity of going to the book each time an entry is necessary, make a "day book" a common school tablet. Tack it to the kitchen wall, keep a calendar just above it and a pencil hanging beside it. Only a moment is required to set down an item, and the leaf may be torn off and "posted up" on the book each evening, or as often as necessary.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

RECIPES.

Veal Kidney Sauté—Melt a lump of butter in the chafing dish, have a quarter of an onion chopped fine, and brown it in the butter. Have the kidney ready, cut in thin slices, and put with the onion. Season with salt and red pepper. Cover the dish tightly and let the kidneys cook until tender. Serve with bits of lemon.

Lobster a la Newburg—Have ready two medium-sized lobsters cut into dice. Cook slowly for five minutes. Season with one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful pepper and a slight coating of nutmeg. Remove the lobster to a platter. Beat the yolks of four eggs with a cup of cream, turn into the saucepan and stir until it begins to thicken. Remove before it curdles. Pour it over the lobster and serve at once.

English Monkey—Have ready one cupful of stale bread crumbs which have been soaked in one cupful of milk for fifteen minutes. Put a heaping tablespoonful of butter in the chafing dish and melt it. Add half a cupful of mild cheese, cut fine. Stir until the cheese is melted. Turn slowly into the melted cheese the crumbs, to which have been added one beaten egg, salt and cayenne. Cook three minutes and serve at once.

Tongue Soup—Put a small tongue into a stew pan with trimmings and bones of fowl or veal and stew gently for four hours; skim carefully. Take out the tongue, skim and clean it and leave it to cool. Put back the trimmings and the root, with a carrot, a turnip, a head of celery, an onion and half a teaspoonful of red pepper, and let it cook one hour longer. Then strain the soup, and when cold remove the fat and set it on to heat with a turnip and carrot cut in dice and two tablespoonfuls of grated tongue. Let it simmer slowly for an hour and serve with boiled rice.

Variable Weight of Woods.

The weight of different kinds of wood is exceedingly variable. White pine is the lightest of the common woods, a cubic foot of it weighing 34 pounds; willow wood 36, red pine 37, yellow pine 38 and pitch pine 43. Poplar weighs 46 and hickory 62. Logwood weighs 67, mahogany 66, live oak 67, and lignum-vite, the heaviest of all, weighs 83 pounds to the cubic foot. A block of lignum-vite, thrown into the water, will sink like a stone.—Chicago Herald.

TEMPERANCE.

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.
Sir Benjamin Richardson, in an address on "Abstinence," says the influence from Alcohol is absolutely necessary. "As long as you are in course of training don't touch the harmful thing. It will undermine all the qualities on which you depend for success, will injure your precision, your decision, your presence of mind, and your endurance."

BEER AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.
At a recent meeting of the Alumni Association of the Medical-Chirurgical College, in Philadelphia, Professor Morse commented upon the alarming increase of Bright's disease, wherever beer is sold and used. He declared that "We are rapidly becoming a nation of beer-drinkers, and the insidious hold gained by that insidious kidney affection known as Bright's disease threatens in time to largely outnumber the ranks of the beer-drinkers." He adds that "It has been conclusively proven that beer and lead poisoning are the principal factors in producing Bright's disease," and says that "beer should not be drunk at all, but if used, should never be drawn through a lead pipe." This is a scientific warning against the danger involved in beer-drinking, which should be proclaimed and heeded throughout the land.

EVILS OF MODERATE DRINKING.
The late George W. Childs was a strong temperance man, and was especially opposed to moderate drinking. On this subject he is reported to have said: "I cannot lay too great a stress on the matter of strict temperance. Drinking beer, wine or spirits is a useless and dangerous habit. If it does no good, and if the habit is continued it is almost sure to lead to destruction and death. Taste not. Touch not. Abstain not. You should have courage to say No if you are asked to drink. In looking back over my life I can recall many of the best and most promising of my contemporaries who were ruined by the habit of drinking, not one of whom ever imagined that he would be wrecked in mind and body, and eventually fill a drunkard's grave. There is no safety in drinking, and every one who touches it all is in danger."

FASHION OF THE TIME.
Three cases very similar have come to public notice lately in New York City. Taken as isolated facts they are not enough, but as straw showing which way the wind of custom blows they are of startling significance. In each of these cases the chief figure was a woman of education and culture, moving in refined circles of society and charming a large circle of admirers. The first was a woman of education and culture, moving in refined circles of society and charming a large circle of admirers.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING.
Archbishop Thompson, of England, when a member of the Lords' Committee on Intemperance said: "There is hardly an organ of the body which does not suffer from habitual drinking. All the witnesses seem to agree that the brain and nervous system are impaired; that the zesty habit is induced, which affects, now the limbs, now the kidneys, and other vital organs of the body; that the stomach is inflamed by drinking. Carried somewhat further, that the liver assumes a scirrhus character, and that the kidneys suffer a similar change; that the system becomes degenerate, and become the seat of various ailments, such as Bright's disease of the kidneys and other diseases of the heart; that the power of the brain and the faculties are sensibly impaired, whilst the patient believes he is using, in strong drink, the very best support whether for mental or bodily effort, and with less result than if he abstained from changes, and, as a consequence of them, grows up the fatal craving for stimulants and resorts to the use of alcohol, which over the line which divides the sane and responsible from the insane."

"Each being the opinion of the great authorities in the medical profession, and such being the popular teaching, it is very much to be wished that the education of the public on this subject could be carried somewhat further."

"A large number of persons, whatever the weight that they attach to whatever motives, desire to regulate their food and habits according to the rules of good sense. They do not intend to court disease in their drink or to imitate a poison, quick or slow. If they could be convinced that the draught from which they expect warmth will chill them in the next stage; if they could know that the exhilaration of the moment left the exhilarating organ in a permanent loss, that the stimulants which enabled them to dash off the poem or essay in a night would derange for future nights the most delicate organ, and impair the faculties of the brain; if they were aware that the use of alcohol as a food was sure to be followed, in a greater or less degree, according to the resisting power, by impairment of the chief organs of the body, whilst other foods, quite as beneficial for the constitution by which the bodily heat is sustained, are not liable to the same charge, they would be surprised to find many of them who profess to be in conformity with their own knowledge—as, indeed, many well-informed persons have already begun to do. They would then find on experiment, that they were able, with advantage, to dispense with alcohol altogether; the old and middle-aged would draw much closer the limit of wholesome drinking which the young might seem to require, and those who have the charge of children would take the benefit of the opinion of the medical witnesses that children who have not known the use of alcohol, for good or for evil, would do well to keep clear of it altogether, as needless at the best."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



Threatened by a river.

"Our city is just now in great danger of losing the Missouri River," said George Henderson, of Atchison, Kan., at the St. James. "And not only that, but the iron bridge over the river and the railroads reaching Atchison from the East are pretty sure to be cut off, too. For several years the river has been cutting away the bank above the railroads on the Missouri side to such an extent that two or three thousand acres of land have been carried away, as well as a good deal of the site of East Atchison. The Government spent \$75,000 in protecting the bank, but the work was improperly done, and last June a freshet came along and swept all the improvements out. Since then the river has resumed its warfare, and several valuable farms have been washed away. This year since the river began to rise the bank has been caving in at an alarming rate. Originally the shore line was over a mile from the railroad tracks; now it is less than a hundred yards, and the railroad men are ready to tear up the tracks at the shortest possible notice. If the river cuts through, as it is feared it will, it will throw the Missouri river fully a mile from the east bank of its present bed, leave the iron bridge spanning a lake and out of all rail communication with the East. Then, also, every house of every sort, including a valuable pork packing plant in East Atchison, will be swept away. Should the worst happen, \$1,500,000 would not cover the loss. Only Providence can prevent the river cutting through, as the river is too high now to admit of work being done, even if there was plenty of money at hand to do it. The railroads I spoke of as being in danger are the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Hannibal & St. Joe and the Rock Island. Each will lose a mile of track at least, besides yards and sidings."—Washington Star.

Rheims has the highest death rate of any town in the civilized world. It has 28.62 per 1000. Dublin is next, with 27.05. Then comes New York, with 26.47, and Vienna, with 25.07. Paris has 23.61.

The roots of a tree are often as extensive as its branches.



From the Buckeye State comes the following: "I was pronounced to have consumption by two of our best doctors. I spent nearly \$300, and was told to give up. I bought and used eight bottles and I can now say with truth that I feel just as well to-day as I did at twenty-five, and can do just as good a day's work on the farm, although I had not done any work for several years."—W. C. Rogers, M.D.

William Dulaney
Mr. Dulaney's address is Campbell, Ohio. "I had catarrh in the head for years and trouble with my left lung at the same time. You put so much faith in your remedies that I concluded to try one bottle or two, and I derived much benefit therefrom. I used up three bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, five bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery," and in four months I was myself again. I could not sleep on my left side, and now I can sleep and eat heartily. So long as I have your medicine on hand I have no need of a doctor; I do not think my house in order without it. Yours truly, W. C. Rogers, M.D.

A. S. Spear
Marlow, Baldwin Co., Ala. "If it would be any more convincing, we could easily fill the columns of this paper with letters testifying to the cure of the severest diseases of the throat, bronchitis and lungs, by the use of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' To build up solid flesh and strength after the grip, pneumonia, 'lung fever,' exhausting fevers, and other prostrating diseases, it has no equal. It does not make the liquid oil and its nasty compounds, but solid, wholesome flesh. A complete treatise on Throat, Bronchitis, and Lung Diseases; also including Asthma and Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and pointing out successful means of home treatment for these maladies, will be mailed to any address by World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents in stamps, to pay postage."

"A Fair Face Cannot Atone for an Untidy House."
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BEST in Market
The outer or tap sole extends the whole length down to the heel, protecting the boot in digging and in other hard work. ARE YOUR DEALERS FOR THEM? and don't get out with inferior goods.

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