The Fish Traps of the West Have Guaranteed Ita Doom.

The redfish of the Idaho lakes will soon be a thing of the past. Its numbers now are as nothing when compared with the vast runs of 20 years And the reasons for this deplorable depletion are apparent and easily understood. In the lower Columbia re are miles and miles of gill-nets and hundred of pound-nets and welrs; great seins are hauled in all suitable places, and the banks are lined with destructive salmon wheels. The lower river is literally filled with these and other apparatus destructive to the migrating salmon. They begin at the river's mouth and extend up the river as far as the catch renders their op-eration profitable. Fortunate, indeed, he fish which is able to steer clear of this multitude of traps set to ensuare him, to pass them all safely by, to ascend the rapids and leap the waterfalls, and, finally, to reach the spawn ing grounds a thousand miles from the sea. And fortunate indeed would be were the enemies all left be hind; but they are not. The prospec tor, the miner, the rancher and the people in the villages have learned where the Redfish spawn, and they know when to expect their coming.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Esse, A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoestores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed Farz. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeBoy, N. Y.

In ancient times the addition of a cross to a signature did not indicate "his mark," not was added as an attestation of good

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great NerveRestorer, \$2 trial bottle and treatisefree Dr. R.H. Kline, Ltd., 981 Arch St., Phils., Pa.

Women are to be employed to work the ignals on the Southern Railway in Aus-

H. H. GREEN'S BORS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertise-ment in another column of this paper.

A German specialist estimates that in his country one out of every ten persons has gallstones.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

For a quarter of a century no new houses have been built in the Sussex (England) village of Slindon.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says:
"Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write
him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c. The man who has made a fortune has a profound contempt for the man who has in-herited one, and vice versa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. BANUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The only heroes whose reputations are

My Hair

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again."

W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill.

One thing is certain,-Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to ray hair.

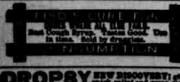
\$1.00 a bottle. All druggle your draggist cannot supply you, us one dollar and we will express a bottle. Be sure and give the name our nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness. You need Ayer's Pills.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use Buckingham's Dye







Whether or not it pays to clip work horses, was tested at the Michigan experiment station and reported in a recent bulletin. The conclusions were not as definite as might be desired. The station, however, believes that the borses which were clipped did their work with much greater comfort in early spring than those which were not clipped. This of course means a great deal when animals are at work preparing land for spring crops. They clipped horses always look better.

Object of Corn Cultivation. The Object of Corn Cultivation is three-fold: To destroy weeds, to conserve moisture and to make available latent soil fertility. In a wet season the chief value is to destroy weeds. Remember that weeds rob the corn crop of moisture which in a dry season is needed very much. If the carly part of the season is wet and the latter part dry, particularly at earing time, the damage done by weeds may amount to half the value of the crop. The best time to kill weeds is just after they germinate. Cultivate, therefore, on hot, sunshiny days when the weed will soon die.

Defective Milk Cans.

Cheap milk cans are nearly always defective in some point. A standard milk can should be insisted on by purchasers of milk. The condition of a great many of the milk cans in daily use is disgraceful, yet to all appearances the cans may appear clean. A well-known butter factory manager has written, asking us, through The Farm and Home, to discourage the use of cheaply constructed milk cans. Having trouble with one of his suppliers, whose milk continually had a peculiar tainted odor, he made an examination of the supplier's milk cans, and discovered a large number of faultily constructed can lids, in which, owing to defective soldering, the milk had access to a cap soldered around the vent holes. An accumulation of extremely offensive matter had formed in these 'nests," which could not be properly seen or got at without opening up the joint. In nearly every case the curd test developed the worst flavor in the milk carried in cans fitted with this make of lid. As soon as the supplier got new cans, with differently made lids, there was no further trouble with his milk.-Australian Farm and Home.

The Abuse of Shade.

For our hot summers shade around the house seems to be an absolute necessity. It is well to remember, however, that, like most other good things, we may so use shade that it becomes absolutely harmful. It has often been observed that while a home is new and has little shade it is healthful, but after the house is buried under trees the family begins to suffer from various diseases, which when the trees were small and cast little shade they were entirely free from.

The explanation is this: When a house is buried in shade, it becomes dark and damp. Darkness and dampness are both favorable for the growth of moulds, mildews and disease germs, Sunlight dries the house and kills outright the germs of most of our formidable diseases. Rheumatism and consumption thrive especially in dark and damp houses.

In the dark dirt acumulates; disease runs rampant in dirt and dampness. enemy of man, the devil, too is at home, and we have the quartet, dark-ness, dirt, disease, and the devil.

Shade should be around the house not over it. Let there be open places all around the house, so that the sun may shine directly upon it. This will keep it dry and wholesome.

Another evil which comes with too many trees is the shutting off of the currents of air so necessary when it is very hot. Heat is much more endurable with plenty of moving air than it is when there is no circulation whatever. Plant trees, plant them in abundance, but not too close to the house, and when they become too dense cut some of them out. Remember the injunctions, "Be temperate in all things, Hold fast to that which is good."-G. G. Groff, in New York Tribune Farmer.

Keeping Old Hens.

Experiments along the line of egg production show that the pullets from the time they are six months old until they are 18 months old lay twice as many eggs as will hens three and four years old in the same length of time.

It has been found by keeping a careful account that it costs from 55 to 75 cents a year to feed a hen. If, when well cared for, she only lays about seven dozen a year, it is readily seen that there is but little profit in keeping her for the production of eggs. The well-cared for pullet laying fourteen dozen eggs annually is much more profitable, as the last seven dozen she mys will all be left for profit, allowing the

first seven to pay for her board. A large flock of pullets would be a very profitable investment if well housed and fed, but the majority of farmers do not give sufficient care in cold weather and do not expect to get eggs except through spring and sum-At this time the old hens perhaps lay as well as the pullets, but to keep fowls that lay during the entire year would be much more profit-

able to the farmer.

The hen that moults late in the fall is most usually an invalid all winter.

rite for setting and raising chickens. Such hens those that are good mothers), should be kept until they die of old age, as they are useful and usually very scarce. They should be marked with metal leg bands.

One reason so many farmers allow their flocks to consist of hens of all ages is that they cannot raise enough in one year to replace the old ones. If mixed breeds were kept the old ones could be exchanged at the market for pullets which would be much better management, but we do not recommend keeping mixed breeds. Thoroughbred stock is so much more satisfactory and more profitable.

The Value of Hog Wallows.

The hog is a native of hot climates. where his thick skin served as a protection against poisonous snakes and other enemies. In the state of his precent higher civilization his thick skin is in some respects a detriment to his best welfare. When closely confined in fithy quarters it provides a harboring place for mites and vermin, from which they are with difficulty dislodged. The extreme thickness of his skin also tends to retain the body heat too closely when penned up in hot weather, out of reach of his natural protective element-a moist mud bath, The hog that is free to find it well knows how to escape from insect enemics; or, if overheated, into a wallow hole, where he will plaster his entire body in an armer of mud, which when peeled off cleans and invigorates the

The hog is not so filthy an animal as he is represented. If there are clean natural or artificial wallows within reach he will select such in which to take his wallow bath in preference to filthy heles containing yard drainings which he, perforce, often has to make ise of. Where natural running streams annot be made use of, it will be found a profitable investment to provide artificial wances made of plank, so constructed as to slope gradually to a depth sufficient for the largest hog to thoroughly plaster himself with the mud and water supplied.

The wallow box should be built so it can be conveniently cleaned and refilled with fresh water and dirt, Especfally is such a wallow beneficial where the hogs are kept in large or considerable numbers and kept rung, and therefore less able to provide their own wattows.

Where such wallows are provided they will often save the lives of many valuable animals and help ward off disease, besides contributing in no small degree to the health and thrift of the herd. Brood sows farrowing during hot weather are especially benefited by access of clean, well adapted wallows. By such means they will keep in check the danger from overheating and fevering of their blood, which often proves fatal to both the sows and their litters.

The hog furnished with plenty of room and given a chance to select his natural environment soon becomes healthy, happy and wise.—B. F. W. T., in Farm and Fireside.

Sonlight in Orchards.

It is not sufficiently appreciated that in order to secure healthy trees and wholesome fruit the influence of the sun's rays must be brought into full operation. Trees are placed too near together in the orchard, and trimming does not sufficiently aim to open the growth to the sun and air. Half of our orchards stand more like groves, with interlocked limbs, than as orchards should stand, without intruding one tree upon another. Some varieties, of course, need more room than others; so it is that we must consider varieties instead of laying down the rule that orchard trees should stand just so many feet apart. Cherry trees should stand particularly well open, and out of shade of other trees. Otherwise they will be attacked with mildews and black aphis. I do not know any variety of fruit that will endure being planted very close, except the plum. I have sometimes thought that a plum grove gave better results than a plum orchard. This is not quite true, because the richness and coloring of the Green Gage is a marked exceptiondepending on open trees and sunny

The influence of the sun is to destroy germs, precisely as in the case of human beings. Sunlight has been proved to be fatal to some or the lower forms of life, including those disease germs which are the most fatal to the human race and to vegetable growth. Anthrax, as a rule, in its different forms, is very much provoked to development by shade. If you have a viburnum or snowball in a shady place it is sure to be loaded with lice or aphidae. Set the same bush in a sunny spot and it will be nearly or quite free from the pest. Cherry trees should never be set in on the sunless side of a house. Pears also are very sensitive to an abundance of sunlight. The discases which attack these trees are a low class of vegetable organisms, which thrive as a rule better in darkness than in daylight. This subject has not had sufficient consideration, either as regards numan being or plants. Sternberg made experiments which demonstrated that the cholera bacillus is killed by direct exposure to sunlight for one hour. Koch shows that the tubercule bacillus is destroyed by short exposure to the direct rays of the sun. find out one or two shrubs or plants that persist in sustaining fungoid disease in spite of the sun. Gooseberry mildew need light and air to destroy it or to prevent it. Bushes of this sort should as a rule be set in rows running north and south.—E. P. Powjell, in New York Tribune Farmer.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN 0000000

Peittime When the whip-poor-will begins his plain-And the dusky shades are drawn across the

sky, Then will children soon be sleeping; For just as the stars come peeping The old Sandman goes a-creeping by.

The "Old Lady's" Story.

I am a big orange-colored cat and live in a store where animals for pets are sold. It's rather a noisy place with the monkeys gibbering and the parrots screaming and squawking, but I'm used to it now, and seldom mind it. it's a pleasant place to live, there's so much variety. You know what a monkey or a parrot is going to do next s comething nobody can guess.

In the morning when the cages are sing cleaned and all the birds and animals fed, the noise is distracting. cften wonder how Mr. Lefarge-that's our owner-bears it, but he doesn't seem to mind it any more than if he were deaf. Sometimes it gets too loud for me, but I like to be there, for that's when all are liveliest and most in-

Yes, there are many temptations to one like me in whom the hunting instinct is strong, but they must be overcome, you see. It is hard, though, to be expected to catch United States mice and never to pounce upon those cunning little Philippine mice that dance and whirl so amusingly. Then the little guinea pigs do look so juicy and plump, but I must not even pat them with my paw. These are temping to be sure, but think how good a canary would taste and yet I may catch only those dirty English sparrows. Indeed, it's worth while to overcome them and I feel amply paid for my self-control when Mr. Lefarge answers the question, "Why, won't that cat eat up your pretty canaries?" as he always does, "No, indeed, I can trust the 'Old Lady.' "-Good Times.

The Big Policeman.

Once there was a little man no bigger than my two fingers. His name was Dan. He was very smart and sharp, though so very small. He had a rather bad temper, and one day he was quarreling wit., his brother, who was as large as anybody, and little Dan was pinching him and sticking pins into him, until the big brother began to cry.

Just then along came a big policewan, as large as a house, with a club as large as a telegraph poie, and the Big Policeman waved at the little

"I arrest you, sir."

"You can't do it," said little Dan. And he jumped at the policeman and tried to stab him with a pin, but the Big Policeman took him up and put him into his vest pocket, and carried him off to the police station.

When the policeman went in there the captain at the desk said to him: "What are you doing here, officer?

"I've brought in a prisoner, Captain," said he, touching his cap.

"Where is he?" asked the Captain. Just then the policeman took little Dan out of his vest pocket and stood him on the desk, and the Captain looked at him and hughed. "What in the world has this little

Lan been doing, officer?" he inquired, "Fighting." said the officer.

At that the Captain laughed again. "Did you have any trouble arresting

little fellow like that?" he asked. Then the Big Policeman felt some ashamed and blushed a little, and Dan thought the captain was his friend, so he jumped on the Big Policeman's arm and up on his shounder and down his back, between his coliar and neck, before the policemen knew what he was doing.

There he was, crawling around under the policeman's clothes, right on his bare back, and it felt like a mouse in there to the policeman, and then Dan began to stick the pin into him, anu the Big Policeman began to howl and said to the Captain:

"Hit nim, Captain," for the policeman could not strike him, Dan ran around too fast. The captain only cried out:

"If you will let me go nome, I'll

And the policeman said: "I'll let you go, if the Captain says And the Captain said. "Yes," and

little Dan came out. The Captain tom him to treat his brother better, and he said he would,

and then he went home, while the Big Policeman watched him on his way .-Brooklyn Eagle,

An Attractive Experiment.

Swallows, bluebirds and wrens are all interesting neighbors which any ere living in the country can usually have for the asking. . box with a single opening at one side, set up on a pole at some convenient point near the house, is the only invitation required. The more weatherbeaten the box house the more attractive it becomes. Make a round or square door two inches wide, but don't put a piazza in front, unless you wish to attract the swallow's worst enemy, the house sparrow.

Swallows are most interesting to watch; their powers of flight are mar-velous, and few birds in the world can surpass their grace and freedom of movement. The male is very pugnaclous, and will dart at the head of every person who approaches his home, and pounce upon any bird who intrudes upon his domain.

When the nest is building they en-er the box hundreds of times just to

see that an is well, and often make many trials before they land a long spear of gross or feather on the in-When the male who nested in my yard last summer brought a feath er which was too long to be carried in crosswise of the bole his mate would try to seize it from him, but no! he must do it himself, so off he would go, only to return time after time until

finally successful. This box house had a hinged ild or roof, so that it was possible to take a peep inside every day or two and see what was going on. Beginning about June 16, five snow white eggs were laid on the softest and coziest of nests, made almost whelly of white pigeons' manaers, which were arched up at the sides so as to almost cover the eggs. Then about July I the young legan to hatch. An egg which proved to be bad was kicked to one side, but the shells of the others were enrefully removed. The young birds when a week old squeak when handled and often surprise you by the strength with which they cling to your fingers. They can support their weight by holding on with one foot. But most remarkable of all are their thick yellow

When this box was opened the parents did not know what to make of it at first, but were soon bringing moths and dragonflies. When the wind blew out a feather the mother at once darted after it, replacing it in the nest, for they cannot bear to less any of their possessions. When building anew or repairing the old nest, they will sometimes become so tame or bold as

to seize a teather tossed in the air. This bird, caned the white-bellied or tree swallow, is gradually equaging its nesting habits; that is, it is more and more forsaking the hollow trees in the woods beside the streams and coming to the neighborhood of man. But attachment to the home roof is strong, and many an old tree has shelered dozens of generations of these wallows.-Francia H. Herick in St Nicholas.

The Greedy like.

The pike, or Esox lucius, the luce of the old writers, has been called "the tyrant of the rivers, or the fresh water wolf," says old Izaak Walton, "by reason of his bold, devouring disposition." Honest Izaak goes on to quote a story of a man wao was watering a mule one day when "a pike bit his mule by the lips to which the pike held so fast that the mule crew him out of the water, and by that accident the owner of the mule angled out the This sounds just a trifle fishy, pike." even for "Ye Compleat Angler." But many a fisherman can cite well authenticated cases of the voracity and impudence which go far toward justifying the bad character given to the pike. From the stomach of an 18 pounder caught in the St. Lawrence were taken a four pound caub, a half grown duck, a young kitten and a baby's boot. A lad cooling his feet in the water ever the stern of a boat on the upper Ottawa was almost pulled overboard by a huge pike that severely lacerated his toes before deciding that five feet of boy was rather more than he could manage to conveniently stow away.

But it is only fair to remember that the pike is a keen hunter of curios When he is in the humor of it he will pick up anything curious or giltterering, without any reference to its edible qualities. Among the Laurentian hills it is not at all uncommon to find cubes and nodules of shining iron pyrites, the mundic of the gold miner in the paunches of pike. A silver cuff stud was watched in its fall through the clear water of one of the lakes there, until it was deftly caught and swallowed by a small sized pike that have had no morel use for it.

in Beauce county and in the St. Francis river a five pounder was caught and sold to a passer by for 25 cents, and within the fish was discovered nearly an ounce of gold in little nuggets. The writer once took a corroded haif dollar from the interior of a three or four-pound pike that appeared to be qui. in spite of its ill-gotten gain. A pike was speared on the Gatineau, and inside was found a broken old silver teaspoon bored at each end for trolling purposeshooks and swivel having evidently rusted out. It was said by an aged 1 an, who saw ... e find, that 52 years ago he had had that home-made spoon bait jarked off his line by a fish in that same lake. If the old man's memery is not at fault. Bacon was wrong in his assertion that the pike does not live more than 40 years, and the stories of the marked fish having been known to exist for more than 200 years may be correct after all,

These instances tend to prove the theory that it is not because he is so foolish as to be deceived by any clumsy likeness to a fish in the ordinary spoon bait or spinner, but because of his desire to collect pretty shining things that the pike is caught by such lures. When the pike feels like col-lecting any glistening or handsome uing oragged before his nose will attract a pike-and some other breathing things also. The pike 's capricious, too. On one occasions, when others were trying in vain to tempt the water wolves with such dainties as minnows and frogs, a clergyman caught five very large fish with a family of young mice which had been discovered in a nice dry corner among his sermons The same reverend sportsman once had grand success among the pike with the head of a red squirrel, and a lad did just about as well with the tall of the same creature. This, however, was the result of observing a greedy young jack pike overhauling, and after a struggle dragging under a squirrel as he was swimming across a little bay.— Providence Telegram.

"I SUFFERED TERRIBLY WITH FEMALE WEAKNESS:"

SAYS MRS. ESTHER M. MILNER.

"I Had the Headache Continually--Could Not Do My Work-Pe-ru-na Cured."

Mrs. Esther M. Milner, DeGraff,

Ohio, writes:

"I was a terrible sufferer from Jemale weakness and had the headache continually. I was not able to do my housework for my husband and myself. I wrote you and described my condition as near as possible. You recommended Peruna, I took four bottles and was completely cured, I think Peruna a wonderful medicine and have recommended it to my friends with best results."

—Mrs. E. M. Milner.

Miss. Manie first. Platter. Miss Mamie Groth, Platteville,

MEDICIA

7011

Miss Mamie Groth, Platteville, Wis, writes: "Accept a grateful girl's thanks for the wonderful ful help I have received through the use of Peruna. Although I looked well and strong I have for several years suffered with frequent backache, and would for several days have splitting headaches. I did not wish to fill my system with poissonous drugs, and so when several of my friends advised me to take Peruna, I asked my physician what he thought of it. Hercommended it, and so I took it and am entirely without pain of any kind now."—Miss Mamie Groth.

Dr. S. B. Haetman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, has had over fifty years' experience in the treatment of female catarrhal diseases. He advises women deather than the stream of the sanitarium, Columbus, O.



BABY'S DELIGHT SUAF **MOTHER'S COMFORT**

OR IRRITATIONS, CHAFINGS, ITCHINGS, Rashes, Heat, Perspiration, Lameness, and Soreness no other application so soothing, cooling, and healing as a bath with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure. It means instant relief for skin-tortured babies and test for tired mothers.

No amount of persuasion can induce mothers who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the surgest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. Together they form the only speedy, economical, and infallible cure of itching, scaly, and crusted humours, rashes, and irritations of the skin, scalp, and hair from infancy to age. Guaranteed absolutely pure

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWREN & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. POTTER DEUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Props., Boston, U.S. A.

CANADA'S GAME FIELDS.

They Are in No Danger of Ever Be coming Game-Barren.

To one who knows what the vast of Northern Canada really mean the dread of game extermination seems rather uncalled for. The latest census of Labrador gives it a every 35 population of one man to square miles. This can Hardly be called inconvenient crowding. There are almost as many persons in a sin-gle East Side New York block as there are in the whole of Labrador. should game become extinct in this The numbers killed by region? must surely be quite insignificant. The same conditions obtain in Northern Ontario, the greater part of the northwest territories, and a very large part of British Columbia. The date is not far distant when there will not sufficient game and to spare for the sportsman who is content to take the bitter with the sweet and to leave be hind the luxuriousness of the fashion ess oof the fashionable resort.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE. Not Enough Attention Paid to It by

Young Men, Secretary Wilson believes that not enough attention is paid to scientific agriculture by the colleges of to-day, and he has taken up the agitation of this matter as a hobby. Wherever he makes a speech, he tells his hearers that this department utilizes the services of every young man it can fin who has a thorough training in some branch of scientific agriculture. There is a great demand for this kind of ser vice, and the department has the utmost difficulty in holding on to its ex perts because of the growing outside calls that are being made on them There are about 2,000 people in the department of agriculture who, are en gaged in scientific agriculture work. yet hardly one of them came into the government service fully equipped There are some fifty agricultural colleges in the country calling for com-petent teachers, and some 60 or 70

there is always an opening for trained scientist. Manufactures Artificial Marble. A new process for the manufacture of artificial farble has been patented in Berlin, Germany, Asbestos dyeins ed into a stiff mass and subjected to high pressure. The product is sur prisingly rich and tough, not brittle, is easily worked by means of tools, can be given a fine polish, and in appear-ance cannot be distinguished from the

agricultural experiment stations where

chronic stomach trouble, pressure of gas and distress of my bowels. I contracted what the doctor pronounced a low type of malaria. I could not take solid food at all, and only a very little of est diet would create fever and vomit ing. The druggist sent me a box of R pans Tabules, snying he sold more Ri pans than anything else for stomach trouble. I not only found relief, but believe I have been permanently cured.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle 60 cents, contains a supply for a year



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P. N. U. 35. '02.

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