Abandoning the Missouri,

There are indications that the long id costly struggle to keep the Mis mouri-river a great highway of com river will be permitted hereafter to pursue its erratic course to the Mis sissippi without attempts by United States engineers to keep it in order. Millions of acres of land have been swept away and deposited elsewhere. In one place a tract of 1,700 acres was transferred in a single night from lowa to Nebraska by a change in the course of the river.

Horse Power.

A horse power is the force required to lift a dead weight of 33,000 pounds cne foot a minute. To find the horse power of an engine multiply the area of the piston in inches by the aver-age steam pressure in pounds per aquare inch. Multiply the product by travel of the piston in feet per minute and divide that product by 33,000. If an engine is rated at 73horse power it wil raise 33,000 pounds one foot 73 times in one minute.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by druggists, 75c. F. J. CHESEN & Co., Props, Toledo. O,

English shipbuilders get their guns and silers in Germany.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Kervelsettorer, Strial bottle and tratisfree Dr. R.H. KLINE, Ltd., 981 Arch St., Philes, Pa.

The average salary of elergymen in the United States is \$900 a year.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for children on, allays pain, cures wind colle. 25c. a bottle The first trackless trolley in America will be run in Franklin, N. H.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consump-tion has an equal for coughs and colds - Jons F. Bornn, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900,

It's usually youth and not learning that makes young people so smart.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

How Mrs. Bruce, a Noted Opera Singer, Escaped an Operation. Proof That Many Operations for Ovarian Troubles are Unnecessary.

" DEAR MRS. PINEHAM ! -- Travelling for years on the road, with irregular meals and sleep and damp beds, broke down my health so completely two years ago that the physician advised a complete rest, and when I had gained



MRS. G. BRUCE.

sufficient vitality, an operation for ovarian troubles. Not a very cheerful prospect, to be sure. I, however, was advised to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and San-tive Wash; I did so, fortunately for me. Before a month had passed I for me. Before a month had passed . felt that my general health had im-proved; in three months more I was cured, and I have been in perfect health since. I did not lose an engagement or miss a meal.

"Your Vegetable Compound is cer-tainly wonderful, and well worthy the praise your admiring friends who have been cured are said friends who have been cured are ready to give you. I always speak highly of it, and you will admit I have good reason to do so."--Mns. G. BRUCE, Lansing, Mich. \$5000 forfail if above testimonial is not consult.

or fawns, liable to go off on a WOMEN FOREST GUIDES. tangents without the slightest rhyme or reason.

PHASE OF LIFE IN THE NEW ADIRONDACKS.

How Their Services Came to Be in Demand-Conveniences of Modern Life in the Wilderness - What It is Necessary for a Woman to Know in This Vocation. This is the time of year when the amps of the North Woods, Canada,

and the Adirondacks receive the less fields where study, exercise, and health-seeker and sportsman. Of late happiness may be combined. Botany, ears women have come to the fore zoology, and entomology are fields in in the management of primitive instieach of which a person may spend a totions in these regions, and in many life of hard thought and labor. cases they are the sole heads of quaint and romantic little establishments. ialize. Among my friends, I must have The reason is not far to seek. It is 50 zealous specialists. One, who comes no so long ago that the wilderness from New York, devotes her summer was sacred to men, and seldom trodto mushrooms, of which there are den by the feet of the weaker sex. more than 300 varieties in Maine, Nova This is not the rule today. In the Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, great tide of people that sweeps every I do not know the figures of my own year into the northern forests there knowledge, but take them from her. are as many, if not more women than There is a Vassar graduate who is a men. Their wants are more numerous fern collector, and who has been my and complex than those of their broth teacher in this regard. I never knew ers, and only one of their own sex until I met her how many different can supply them satisfactorily. The kinds of ferns and brakes there were development of camp life is shown by within a mile of our camps. Almost needs which bring the women guides every day during the summer she to New York City. There is fame in would bring back treasure trove and

every calling, and of the several guides camp managers in the North Woods three have attained high eminence in their calling. Each of these is a marksman, a skilled angler, a master of woodcraft, an authority upon the geography of her district, a housekeeper, and a camp chef-a rare but interesting combination of virtues.

In commenting upon forest life for vomen, one of them said recently: Nothing amuses me more than the talk of people about the discomfort of roughing it, whose idea of the woods are the trees in Central park. As a matter of fact, modern life in the wilderness is pleasanter and easter

that, in a big city. It was not always Twenty years ago, any one who pent a summer in the Adirondaeks or North Woods had to undergo coniderable annoyance and vexation. But the very trials aroused the American inventive spirit, and brought la bor-saving contrivances, which did

away with first one bother and then another, until there was nothing left but pure enjoyment. At the present time you can have anything you please in the North Woods, provided it does not weigh too much. That is the only limitation. The light buck-

board wagon will carry goods up to at upright plano, but beyond that it is difficult to transport anything on account of the roughness of the road. the high gradients, and marshy reaches. This practical limit shuts out grand pianos, massive furniture, and hotel safes.

"Everything else we have. At one ime our camp stove manufacturers kept on making them lighter and lighter, using steel in place of wrought and cast iron, and having interchangeable parts, so that hundreds of camps. now employ French ranges coual to anything in first-class hotels. There has been the same progress in washingemachines, ice cream freezers, bed

frames, and the general equipment of the log cabin or lean-to. The externals of the camps are as primitive now as ever. The walls and roofs are of rough timber and the indows are small and filled with little panes of glass. The virgin forest comes close up to the shady porch or to the window-sills. But within the cabins are fine linen and all the paraphernalia of comfort and civilization. A curious illustration may be found in a city belle dressed with heavy walking boots and a flannel suit, brolling, over a French range, a two-pound



escape. These constitute all the es-Duckling will perish if allowed in sentials of woodcraft, and make a ponds of cold water, but after the wavery brief curriculum for a bright er becomes warm they will enjoy the soman. Beyond this are almost endexercise and find considerable food. It is claimed that the Pekin variety thrives without ponds, which is true; but all varieties prefer water in which to swim, and will keep in more thrifty condition if given such privileges; but young ducks should not be permit-"Most people, I notice, tend to spec ted on ponds until they are well feathered.

"The third course is learning the habits of the children of the forest

and lake. Each feathered and finny

creature has its own ideas, customs

and peculiarities, each its own diet,

each its own system of defence, or

plant it now in a sardine box and then

in a mustard can. She had marsh

brakes in a tomato tin, and Katahdin

maiden's hair in a cigar box."-New

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

What Would Result if All Should Go or

Strike.

strikes recently among its wage earn-

ers of more or less seriousness, these

were mere pigmies compared with the

giant strike of all the government em-

ployees in the executive departments

which could be inaugurated if the

price of beef and other foods continue

to rise," said an old government clerk

who has weathered many political

"But this is no joke. The clerks of

the government have the government

at their mercy rather than the govern-

ment having the clerks at its mercy,

as is popularly supposed, if they only

realized it and acted concertly and as

a unit. Of course, the idea of a strike

ernment in Washington is entirely

would not be impossible of realization

formed a union and obeyed its man-

have Congress upon his hands, but an

army of disgruntled employes and a

would certainly be up against a hard

felt by government employes as keen-

ly as by any other class of wage earn-

ers, yet they seem to have been over

looked in the general discussion at

tending the impending meat famine.

Thousands and thousands of them re-

ceive from \$40 to \$50 a month maxi-

mum pay, and this is about the aver-

wage earner. A strike on the part

of every government employe in Wash-

ington would be a catastrophe to the

country and government alike. Tem-

porary employes could not be put in

their places, as neither the President

nor Congress can override the law,

Their places could not be filled, as

would be commonly supposed, by a

host of outsiders unless the entire civil

service commission were abolished

and the entire civil service act re-

"There will, however, never be a

strike of government employes in

Washington for many reasons and on-

ly the major ones I will consider. One

is that of any body of workers none

thought and unison of action are utter

imposibilities. I have never seen in

ten years' service any three clerks who

could agree upon any one point, if one

of the three happened to be a woman

employe. I have seen men agree

among themselves, and women hold to-

gether for a time at least, but never a

concerted agreement on the part of

both sexes. Why? Mainly because the

women wanted to dominate their

views, and as the men would not "sub-

mit, disagreement resulted. Women

as a matter of fact are poor organizers,

at the art. The relief associations of

the different departments are well pa-

tronized by women employes, but they

consider themselves past masters

found where harmony of

monthly pay of the average

"The high price of meat and food is

lot of vacant public buildings.

every one of the 28,000 employes

The President would not only

ness if carried into operation.

dates.

proposition.

w, and would be of radical effective-

-1t

He

storms and department tempests.

Washington for a raise of salary

"While Washington has had several

York Post.

Farm Experiments.

No farmer wants to be unconditionally tied to the principle of never trying anything until it has been proved an indubitable success, nor, on the other hand, should he be so bigoted as never to credit the experience of others, but regard his own trial as the only conclusive one. The extent to which a man may indulge in experimental works should be determined by his resources. If his credits each year be only equal to his debts he may well be conservative in bazarding his income on uncertain experiments; but if he be a man of means, the luxury of experimental work on the farm seems justifiable, for without causing hardship to anyone, he may save others less favorably situated from future failure. But whoever performs experiments let him give his neighpors the benefit of the trial; if success result it usually finds its way to the public eye, but failure not so often --George P. Williams, in the Epitomist,

Hens on a Small Lot. We are often asked if it is possible to keep hens successfully on a small town lot. To the question we would Certainly, yes; if not too nnswer: many are kept. In fact, we have often wondered why so iew people in cities and towns, who are really so comfortably situated, do not keep 19 or 15 hens.

This number can easily be provided for in a yard 20 by 40 feet, and this much can easily be spared and still leave plenty of room for other pur-One roll of five-foot poultry poses. on the part of the employes of the govnetting will serve for a fence, and arrangements for housing will cost but a triffe

Two plano boxes, with backs taken out and set against each other, will keep them comfortable, and, in the absence of something better, will do surprisingly well. During the late fall buy early hatched pullets or one-yearold hens, and look carefully after them, and they will supply the family with eggs throughout the winter.

It will be an easy matter next opring o raise a few broods of chicks, the nales for the table and the puflets for the layers. You will find the cost very little and the pleasure very much if you make the attempt .- Home and Farm.

Well Broken Horses.

Has anyone ever noticed that a si-lent man has usually the best broken horses? It may not be true, but all the men of my acquaintance who do not talk much have well broken horses. Drive with them and you will wonder how they manage their horses. No management is visible. The horse goes where he is wanted without apparent effort on the part of the driver. One famous turfman at least has been noted for his art in driving a horse to the limit of his speed without making a move, while his rivals were lifting and yelling and pealed. Chaos would reign. The va- whipping theirs. How did he do it?

in a week it was as playful as a kitten, and is today a fine calf nearly a year old. Our experience has taught us to believe the first milk of the fresh cow is essential to the new-born calf, and that it is best for the calf to suckle the cow until it is a week old. If people will follow this plan 1 am assured they will have no trouble from scours if the calf is born healthy. -Miss Bessie Gross, in Agricultural Epitomist.

Science in Agriculture.

Some important and interesting points on the planting, breeding and priection of seed corn are given in a bulletin by the Illinois agricultu ral station, and while our corn crop is just now one of the most important in the country, it is timely to call attention to the best conclusions of the best experts in corn culture. Special attention is given to the selection of seed corn, which will make all the difference in the world in the annual crop of the country. A little more wisdom and intelligence are required in the uniform selection of right seed corn, so that in time every ear will be full and plump, and a large number on each cob. The yield per acre could in this way be increased greatly without planting a single additional grain of corn. Some of the best varieties of seed corn are today far better than anything planted 10 or 15 years ago, and this is due to the fact that they have been carefully selected and cultivated for 25 years, past until their type and characteristics are pretty well fixed. Argument is given for pedigreed corn. Not much of this is used yet, but more of it may be necessary to teach all farmers the great value of using the finest seed corn. Pedigreed corn traces its ancestry Lack to remote ancestors, but the selection of each year's seed forms an established record which goes to show

that certain qualities can be depended Practically the bulletin advises

against leaving seed corn exposed in cribs to winter cold weather, which is sometimes robbed of half its vitality. Seed corn should be selected in the fall and carefully kept. Only the best ears and grains should be used, and those of uniform size and fullness of ker nels. The grains on these cars should test an average of 95 percent in germination in the spring. If they will not there is something wrong, and it in doubtful policy to attempt to use them for planting .- Prof. S. N. Doty, in American Cultivator.

Fitting Dairy Animals for Show.

The modern tendency is to make the animal conform to an arbitrary standard of excellence, or scale of points, and its ability to win prizes aries directly as do the conceptions of the various judges who pass upon the conformity to that scale. One of the primary requisites of all dairy anunals regardless of age or sex, is capacity. A judge likes an animal with a large paunch as it is very essential in economically converting a large amount of coarse feed into milk. How an we develop this capacity?

It is done by feeding coarse bulky tood, in a manner best suited to the edividual tastes of the animals. Many have had good success by giving cut or chaffed hay and straw, with a mixture of ground oats and bran, a little salt. and a handfull of oll meal, a small amount of the concentrates, and all the coarse food she will cat. The principal object is to make her eat much get a small amount of grain.

The next thing that appeals to the ye of the judge is the temperament ci the animal, which indicates whether or not she is using in the right way the food she has consumed. All dairy

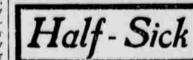
Competition for Standard Oil. Consul F. W. Mahin writes from Reichenberg, June 16, 1902: "The Austrian refiners of petroleum have effected an organization for export purposes. It is announced that they purposes. It is announced that they intend to invade France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, and wrest those countries, if possible, from the Amer-ican company which now supplies their demands for petroleum, and that they also propose contesting certain markets with Russia."

Rents are falling in Buenos Ayres.

The Okapl. The okapi, the strange animal a short time ago discovered in Central Africa by Sir Henry Johnstone, is now thought to have been known to the ancient Egyptians. The old monu-

ments show a socalled "animal of set," a desert quadruped variously supposed to have been a fox, a musk-rat, a dog, a camel and even a fabulous animal. A study of the pictures convinces Prof. Weideman that this creature was the okapi, which early hunters exterminated in Egypt.

In Humbolt and Mendocino coun ties, California, there are 36 sawmills at work upon the famous redwood for ests, which are gradually disappear-ing, the value of the output of the year 1900 being nearly \$5,000,000.

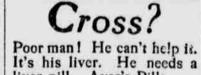


"I first used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the fail of 1848. Since then I have taken it every spring as a blood - purifying and nervestrengthening medicine." S. T. Jones, Wichita, Kans.

If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine, Aver's Sarsaparilla.

It's a regular nerve lifter, a perfect blood builder. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarasparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Pollow his advice and we will be astisfied. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.





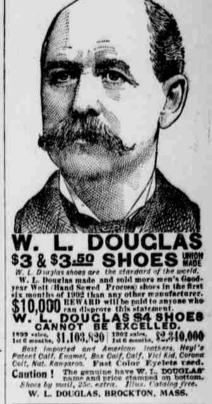


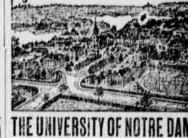


piles for years, and I have tried everything I heard of, and have been in the hospital at times. I have had bleeding plles, and felt terrible. An aunt of mine came from the country to see me and she made me take Ripans Tabules. I first took two four cattle should be free from tendency to times a day, then I took one at each meal, and then one every day. At the end of two weeks I felt a great change. I thank Ripans for relieving me of sti I suffered. At druggists, The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, Ring Edward VIL is to establish a new order, it is said, which will con-fer honor on distinguished women. Since the Baroness Burdett Coutts received her title no woman has been elevated to the peerage because of her philanthropic benefactions,

Concessions have just been granted to construct and run 27 branch lines of the Swedish rallways. The new lines will cover a distance of 250 miles in all, and it means that Sweden will again have occasion to purchase a large quantity of rolling stock.







NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

FULL COURSES IN Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science Fharmacy, Law, Civil, Mechani-cal and Electrical Engineering, Architec-ture. Thorough Preparatory and Commercial

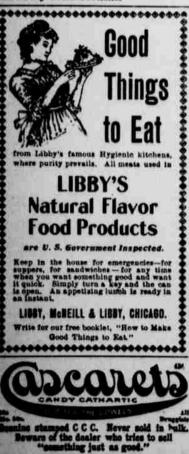
Courses. Free to all students who have com-least the studies routized for admission into the lumity or Senter Year of any of the Collegiato

Courses. Rooms to Rent, moderate Charge to students aver essentiem preparing for Collegate Courses. A limited number of Candidates for the Ecclesi-setical size will for boys under layers, is migne to the completeness of the superstand. The 50kh Year will some September 9, 1902. Catalogues Free. Address. REV. A. MORINS, Y. C. S. C., President.

ENSION JOHN W. MORNER Successfully Prosecutes Claims in Principal Examiner U.B. Pension Burnau



lal la not conulne. The fullest counsel on this subject can be secured without cost by writing to Mrs Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be antirely confider.dal.





P. N. U. 26, '02.

1.16

she drew from the water half an hour previous, or roasting the game which she herself killed a week bethe regular clerks, except Congress fore in the underbrush, a 100 yards wiped it out of existence, as would be from the porch. With sensible womprobable in the event of the continen who spend their vacations in the gency I suggest. woods, much of the time is devoted

to practical education. The first thing to learn is woodcraft, which is not a mysterious science belonging to a few Indians and trappers, as is commonly believed, but simply common sense applied to forest life. The greenhorn must learn how to tell the points of the compass from the sun by day and the stars by night and by the trees and shrubbery, when neither sun nor stars are visible. This is acquired more rapidly by women than by men. The former are better gifted in vision or perception and master the matter in almost no time. Next comes learning a trail, a deer run, or the lay of the valley. In the great wilderness of the north there are very few roads, but any number of thoroughfares which are as old as Columbus and older. Most of them were made by the wild animals, and follow the lines of least resistance. Others are blazes made by hunters and trappers. Both of these are easto 'earned, unless the student is hope-

getful. "There is a dear old college profesfor who comes to the Square Lake country on the great Moose run and who invariably celebrates his vacation hy getting lost once a week. Formerhe worried over it, but now he sits own and waits until we find him. We have an understanding with him whereby when he does not appear for 12 hours we start out and hunt him. Formerly he gave us more fun than a moose or a carlbou, but after a time we understood the laws which impelled his legs and then had no trouble in rescuing him on an hour's notice. With persons of that sort, the old animal instinct comes out which prompts a hunted creature to

are managed by men, or they would have disrupted long ago. "So, if all the men to a man agreed lessly stupid, absent-minded, or forto strike, all of the women to a woman would disagree, and vice versa. Thus, the safety of the government, as it were, is in the taper-fingered hands of our fair friends toiling within the walls of our public buildings. Were all of the employes men, and they unanim-

but

can

ously agreed to strike for higher wages, force action on the part of Congress, they could tie up the government in twenty-four hours as a baby is tied up in its crib. Another leaf in the wreath which bedecks the brows of our fair co-workers; they are

Many Books.

saving the government."

The largest library in the world is the National Library of Paris, which describe a circle or spiral around its home. This rule holds true with colcontains 40 miles of shelves, holding 1,400,000 books. There are also 175,000 professors and women, but not manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts with boys. They are like bear cubs and 150,000 coins and medals.

cancies would have to be filled through Don't know, but he was a man of few the civil service, upon the dismissal of words.

Probably there is a lesson in this. The average horse understands but a few things thoroughly, only a few words, signs or commands. The silent man gives only a few, and he does not confuse his horse. The horse is n ade to know them thoroughly. understands the man who understands him. It is a pleasure to drive a horse that understands. Few pleasures in life can equal it if the horse is a good, cheerful driver. There would be more of this kind if they were made to know a few things thoroughly-the right things,-National Stockman.

Rearing Calves

Having noticed a complaint from farmers a number of times of loss of calves from scours, I feel it almost a duty to tell a little of our own experience in the rearing of calves. A: one time a heifer was so badly paralyzed by the birth of her calf that she could not suckle it, and we undertook

to raise it by hand. It was a large, strong, hearty calf, and we fed it with milk from cows that had been giving milk three months. At first it seemed all right, but after a few days it began to scour; at one time it would be ravenously hungry and again would not eat at all, and a few days later was dead. At the same time a calf was purchased that had sucked once, perhaps twice, as it was taken from its

mother the day of its birth. We fed it on the same kind of milk that the first calf was fed, and in a short time it grew sickly and did not thrive, although a calf of the same age, which had run with its mother until it was a week old, ate from the same pail and grew apace. We felt sure it would die, when a calf about 24 hours old. slipped over a bank and drowned, and we put the alling calf on the latter's mother. It lived and got all right, and made a fine steer. Another calf that

we undertook to raise the same way nearly died, but we put it on a fresh cow just in time. The result was astonishing; the calf was so weak they held it to the cow the first time, but

lay on flesh, thin, and under condition rather than too fleshy. A show animail should possess quality also, but this to a large extent is determined by nature, although we can assist keeping her in perfect health, the hair well groomed and protected from the sun, which makes it harsh and dry. Kerosene should never be applied to the hair. Where great stress is laid on scoretions dispense with the use of water for cleaning animals, as it makes the skin appear pale.

There is a great diversity of opinlon among judges as to the importance of under development. However, when a helfer is developing an udder we should help her on all we can, as the time to assist nature is when she is doing her beat work. Many advocate increasing the grain ration of a helfer at this stage, even though she become firshy, as she will soon milk it of again. All cattle should be handled and well broken to lead. It is also good practice to stand in a position that will show her to the best advan tage

Polishing of horns and hoofs grooming, watering from pails, etc. should be practiced before leaving for the fairs, as there are enough new conditions to become accustomed to even when greatest care has been tak-This may seem a trivial affair many prizes have been lost by but leading into the ring a shrunken animal which has refused to drink from a pail, or a strange tank.

I would commence feeding about six or eight weeks previous to starting for the fairs. Do not hurry or the stock will have reached their bloon before the exhibition. Avoid feeding corn to show animals, as it is heating to the blood, makes grease instead of bene and muscle, and upon the firs exertion the animal will wilt. A dairy animal should not be fed heavily on grain ration, at any time, as she will be very easily upset .- Ralph Trott, in American Agriculturist.

A man turns 112,000 spadefuls o earth in digging an acre of ground and the soil he has moved during his work weighs \$50 tons.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Beest Cough Syrup. Tantas Good. Ume in time. Fold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.



THIS IS A TYPE of the bright, up-to-date girl who is not afraid of sun, wind or weather, but relies on CUTICURA SOAP assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT to preserve, purify and beautify her skin, scalp, hair and hands, and to protect her from irritations of the skin, heat rash, sunburn, bites and stings of insects, lameness and soreness incidental to outdoor sports.

-Much that all should know about the skin, scalp, and hair is told in the circular with CUTICURA SOAP.