PELAGIC SEALING.

Prof. Elliott Would Put All on an

Speaking of the action of the collector of customs at Slika, Alaska, in shutting out the Canadian pelagic sealers from port privileges at Unalaska, Prof. Henry W. Elilott, who was in Alaska in 1872 and 1874 and again in 1890, under authority of special acts of congress on the scaling question, said to a reporter recently that the present trouble is the natural sequel of the confusion and failure which has attended every effort of the agents of the United States since 1892 to better the miserable conditions on Scal Island. "In 1897," said Prof. Elilott, at the urgent request of Secretary Gage, congress passed a special act which prohibited all American citizens from engaging in the taking of fur scals in the open sea. This shut out several hundred American vessel owners and scalers from any right to do what the Canadian scalers were doing at that time and are doing today. This extraordinary action of Secretary Gage was first proposed by Acting Secretary Hamilin, in 1895 and 1896, and urged by him before the ways and means committee of the House. The late Mr. Dingley, then chairman of that committee, refused to entertain the proposition for a moment, saying wisely that he for one would never hold the hands of an American from doing what a Canadian had a perfect right to do in the open sea. The natural result now follows of intense dislike on the part of American vessel owners as well as the residents of the administration on this question. This is, of course, aggravated every season by their watching the Canadians at work, reaping the seal harvest, while they are compelled to sit idly by on the shore. The Canadian hunters are today off the coast of California engaged in this work and boasting of their profits at our expense. To make it still worse, the profits of these Canadian hunters are four times greater than they were in 1879, when the net was passed prohibiting -Americans from open-sea scaling. These angry men, of course, have used all the influence they posses on the subordinate officials of the treposit of these Canadian hunters are four

Hymns at \$500 a Yard.

Hymns at \$500 a Vard.

A musical composer once said to Mr. Sankey, with more frankness than courtesy, that he could write such tunes as those of the "Gospel Hymn Book" by the yard, if he were willing to come down to it. Mr. Sankey quietly replied: "Well, sir, ail I have to say is that I am willing to pay five hundred dollars a yard, either to you or to-anybody else, for all the tunes you can bring me like those in our Gospel Hymn Book."

TO MOTHERS

Mrs. J. H. Haskins, of Chicago, Ill., President Chicago Arcado Club, Addresses Comforting Words to Women Regarding Childbirth.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — Mothers need not dread childbearing after they know the value of Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound. While I loved children I dreaded the ordeal, for it left me weak and siek





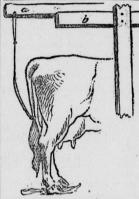
Agricultural

Have Regular Feeding Hours.

The Oregon station made a test of the importance of regular hours for feeding and milking cows. They took six cows and divided them into two six cows and divided them into two lots as near alike as to age and length of time in milk as they could. One lot was fed and milked regularly at 5.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., while the other lot was fed and milked at hours ranging from 5 to 7 a. m. and from 4 to 6 p. m. This was kept up for three weeks, the amount of feed being the same for each lot. As a result those fed and milked regularly increased their milk production 5.9 per cent. while the other lot shrank 4.4 per cent. This difference of about ten per cent. in three weeks emphasizes what we have said so often: Feed and milk regularly.

A Clean Cow Tail.

The simple device here illustrated can be used in nearly every cow stable to keep the tails clean, and prevent the cows from switching during milking in fly time. A piece of heavy



DEVICE TO HOLD COW'S TAIL

ord, with a loop in each end, is fascord, with a loop in each end, is fas-tened above the cow at a, and the other end slipped around her tall as shown. When she lies down this will keep her tail out of the gutter and fifth. When about to milk, hang the cord over a beam or a hook at b, which will pull the tail above harm's way.—Orange Judd Farmer.

beam or a hook at b, which will pull the tail above harm's way.—Orange Judd Farmer.

How to Be a Good Farmer.

There are thousands of farmers all over the country who if asked why they are living in the country, will say that they don't know enough to do anything else. In my opinion the farmer to enjoy his work and be able to accomplish anything of importance, must be as well educated as any other class of people. He should not only be familiar with scientific works, but he must not neglect higher mathematics, and should be familiar with animals and insects, know about the growth of plants, formation of soils, etc. He will then be better able to solve the many complex problems which confront every farmer in this day and age.

Many think that the farmer's life is an unenviable one, that ne is tied down at home, earcely having time to eat his meals, while the truth of the matter is, the farmer can be the most independent man on earth if he chooses. True, he must rise early, work late and continuously for a while in the spring, but after two or three months the hardest of his work is done, and he can take it comparatively easy during the remainder of the season.

One of the greatest essentials to prosperity and enjoyment of life is perfect health. The best opportunities for this are offered on the farm unless too much work is attempted. Exposureduring bad weather must be avoided as much as possible. While stock farmers especially must be out in all kinds of weather, good food and proper elothing will go a long way towards counteracting any bad effects. The orchard, garden and poultry yard makes it possible for the farmer to have the very best to live upon. While men in other professions may make money faster, very few callings afford more pleasure and more substantial returns. It is now possible to have daily papers, periodicals of all kinds, so that the dweller in the country need not be ignorant.—Harry Courthweite, in American Agriculturist.

Increased Fotato Crop.

The high prices of potatoes this

The case of the stock of the st

the abundance of yield, he may not get enough for his crop to pay for the actual work. So it is that during poor seasons we find the best growers making less complaint, and sometimes actually rejoicing.

A full crop of potatoes, when prices are high, as they have been this year, will net higher profits per acre than any other crop that we can grow, and even a three-quarters crop should yield a profit sufficient to pay big wages. Therefore we find plenty of growers not at all discouraged over the past season's results. On the contrary they are more convinced than ever that there is money in potatoes, but more especially in intensive, modern culture. One such season in the past is enough to convince many of this. A high yield of excellent market potatoes can be accomplished only through intensive culture in good seasons; but when the weather, seed and insects are all against the crop, one is particularly thankful that nothing has been left undone to get the best from the soil. Intelligent culture pays at any time, but in poor seasons it pays better than any time. In fact, it is the only culin poor seasons it pays better than any time. In fact, it is the only culture that pays at all during such seasons.—C. L. Maganus, in American Cultivator.

Reot Grafting Apple Trees

Rect Grafting Apple Trees.

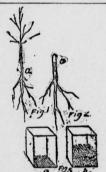
The apple is propagated by root grafting by large growers of nursery stock, but not so much by those who grow only small quantities of trees. The value of trees grown from root grafts, as compared with budded trees, is much discussed, and root-grafted trees are much praised by some and condemned by others, and probably both sides are right under certain conditions. A good strong root in a perfectly healthy condition, skillfully packed, kept in a cool, moist place and carefully planted in the spring will no doubt make as good a tree as can be produced by the same stock planted in the nursery in the spring and budded in the fall. As a correspondent asks how to make root grafts, I will briefly outline the work as it is done in many nurseries.

The work of root grafting requires

in many nurseries.

The work of root grafting requires a strong, healthy stock or seedling, a sharp, thin-bladed knife, always kept sharp, thin-bladed knife, always kept sharp, and skill to make a clean cut with no twists or turns to it, but flat and smooth. To one not skilled in the use of the knife, considerable practice is needed in cutting upon shoots of the apple or pear, or other hard woods, before making the grafts. The root or seedling, Fig. 1, is held in the left hand, and an upward cut made at the point, a, where the root and top come together, called the collar. A tongue is then cut about midway of this, a, Fig. 2, which is to fit into a similar cut on the scion.

Fig. 2, which is to fit into a similar cut on the scion. The scion, Fig. 3, a piece of last year's growth, about six inches long, of the variety desired, is then taken, and the same kind of a cut made on its lower end. The two cut surfaces are then placed together and the tongues pressed firmly against each other, taking care that the inner bark, called the cambium layer, comes in contact with as many points as possible. If



GOOD

Oyster Shell Roads.

Driving, cycling and automobiling tourists who return from their outings on the South Jersey pikes this summer are unusually enthusiastic in heir praises of these shell roads, writes the Philadelphia Press.

The process of constructing these roads is of special interest because of its simplicity. There is no expense of digging out the roadbed and filling it first with large stones and then with a smoother top dressing as in the construction of a macadamized road. The shells are simply unloaded from the boats (which bring them in great quantities from nearby oyster fields to Buena Vista wharf), and are then carted out along the roads until a hollow is found, or any spot that needs repairing, and are then unceremoniously dumped and left without any process of pounding or smoothing, until broken up and leveled off by the passing carriages and farm wagons.

In constructing a shell road from the beginning, load after load of the cyster shells are dumped in an irregular bank all along the centre of the roadway;

shells are dumped in an irregular bank all along the centre of the roadway; all along the centre of the roadway; then with a road scraper a bank of earth is thrown up along the edge to keep the shells from scattering. This leaves a narrow, smooth space over which the scraper has passed along the edge of the bank of shells; and as this is used for driving as long as the weather is dry, it would seem that the bank of sharp shells would never be driven into smooth, white firmness. But wait until there is a heavy storm, and bank of sharp shells would never be driven into smooth, white firmness. But wait until there is a heavy storm, and the smooth road at the side becomes a mass of heavy mud and sand, then the rough shell bank is gladly mounted, and although it is decidedly rough at first, the heavy country driving and carting of farming produce soon crushes the shells and forces them into the rain soaked soil beneath. A second or third banking of the shells, scattering them further over the sides of the roadbed each time, with this process repeated, forms a roadbed that is hard and firm to the depth of a foot or more, and beautifully smooth and white.

When these shell roads extend along great stretches of pines, with even rows of cedar and fir trees lining the roadway (as they do throughout many parts of New Jersey), one is reminded of the palm lined drives so alluringly pictured in views of "our new possessions."

Solving the Freblem.

Solving the Froblem.

Cost is now the principal obstacle to the buffaling of good roads in New York State, according to State Engineer Bond. The farmers, who have the most to gain from improved highways, but who have been slow to appreciate this fact, are now represented to be generally in favor of the movement. Applications under the Armstrong-Higble law for road improvement are piling up in the State Engineer's office. With a reduction in the cost of road building, the State appropriation could cover more ground, and to this problem of a reduced cost Mr. Bond has been devoting his attention. He thinks he has found the solution in the proposed establishment of a State rock-crushing plant, near Rockland Lake, across the Hudson from Sing Sing, where the convicts could be employed, in converting the traprock, abundant there, into road metal. He regards the location as excellent for the purpose, and would expect the returning cannal boats to carry loads of broken stone up into the State at cheap rates, rather than to go back light. An other suggested merit in the idea is that it would solve the convict-labor problem, so far as Sing Sing is concerned.—New York Post.

Europe Was Fortunate.

Switzerland has, at Bex, salt nines which have been worked for 48 years. The galleries are 25 miles n length and the profit \$75,000 a

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by all drug-

A revivalist minister at Brazil, Ind., has been boycotted because he rode in a car of an "unfair" road. His meetings are now strictly non-union.

SIOO Reward. SIOO.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded steases that selected be also to the readers of the learn that there is at least one dreaded stease that selected be also to que discount that there is at least one dreaded the close the control of the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrhoure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving stitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in scurative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it falls to cure its control of the stitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in scurative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it falls to cure its control of the state of the stat

Mother Gray's Sweet Fowders for Children Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials, At all druggists, 85. Sample malled Farz, Address Allen B. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

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It takes the constant labor of 60,00 people to make matches for the corld.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nervo Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatisefree Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 031 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Most spiders have eight eyes, although some species have only six.

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



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And all Bodily Aches and Painz. It penetrates and removes the cause of pain.

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A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blatter the most delease sixt. The part allaring and censitive qualities of this acti-le are wonderful. It will stop the toothache st once, and relieve beassless and estates. We recommend it as the best and safeet external counter-frients known, she on an external remedy for points in the cheest and stormeds and all theumatic, neutralize and court or emplaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the least of all your properstions." or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

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Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and three and one-half bottles cured her." — Emma Jane

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for broachitis, hoarseness, hard tolds, etc.; \$1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.





One day an old friend said: "Are you troubled with dyspepsia?" I said: "Yes, and I don't ever expect to be cured." He told me to go cured." He told me to go across the street and get a box of Ripans Tabules. After using Ripans Tabules for three weeks I was satisfied I had at last found the right medicine, the only one for me.

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