

### THE GIANT CACTUS.

One of the Chief Sights on Far Western Deserts.

No one ever saw the giant cactus on the sandy desert of Africa. Here alone do these tall monuments guard the graves of words. To get out on the deserts day after day and meet the ear of the Sphinx and listening at her locked lips. And to go out in April and see them suddenly bloom as though the lips of the Sphinx should part and utter solemn words. A bunch of white flowers at the tip of the obelisk, flowers springing white and wonderful out of this dead gaunt, prickly thing—is not that nature's consummate miracle, a symbol of resurrection more profound than the lily of the fields? And in April also the lesser cacti are abloom with gorgeous flaming colors—each dragon bears a jewel in its teeth as a tribute to the fervid sun. And if a few drops of rain just moisten its crust, it is strange how suddenly the sternness of its mood will change; the entire face of the pale earth will become softly green in a night, gratefully veiling itself close with a silvery leafage tiny and tender and delicate; and masses of California poppies will spread out their patches of cloth of gold.

### Will Pay Excess Fares Back.

It is announced by the passenger department of the Pennsylvania lines that a part of the whole of the excess fare charged on the "Pennsylvania special" between New York and Chicago will be refunded in case the stipulated time is not made. The fare will be refunded at the rate of \$1 an hour, but no money will be given back to the passenger in case the train is not two hours late. If the arrival at New York is two hours behind the schedule of the "special" \$2 will be refunded, for three hours \$3 and for four hours the entire amount of the excess fare, which is \$4. The trunk line committee took the matter of excess fares up the past week, resulting in this conclusion.

### The Gentle Bloodhound.

Bloodhounds, notwithstanding that a club was established in America, have not caught on in public favor. There is probably no breed whose true characteristics are less understood, a widespread idea existing that this is a ferocious animal, for which however, there is no justification, as the modern bloodhound is a noble and sensible creature peculiarly sensitive to kind treatment. There is no breed of dog whose olfactory organs are developed to the same degree; thus his ability to hunt man by the scent of his footsteps; indeed, for tracking purposes he stands preeminent.

In 1900 there were made in this country 21,254,000 gross of buttons.

### Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package Free by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Poachers using small explosive bombs killed a number of salmon in the River Dee, England.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Editorial notice: Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Kamaskatka has many volcanoes, the only ones in Russian territory that are still active.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr. Clarke Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Tigers killed 357 persons and panthers 295 last year in the Indian Central Provinces.

Mrs. Winslow's Scolding Syrup for children, teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

There's a difference between having something to say and having to say something.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The average duration of life in towns is calculated at thirty-eight years, in the country fifty-five years.

## Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—Ayer's. This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your 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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Thompson, 111 N. Main St., Nashua, N. H.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS

### Brooder Chicks.

When one first changes from the setting hen to the incubator and uses a brooder for the little chicks, it is difficult to become accustomed to the loss of the mother hen. At first it seems cruel to compel the fledglings to huddle around the brooder and have no mother to cluck to them, but we soon find that this loss is more than offset by the many advantages the brooder affords.

The chicks are never neglected, and always have a place of refuge when cold or in danger. They are constantly under our care, and we can attend to 400 or 500 with as little trouble as we can look after a brood or two under the care of a hen. They are never the victims of mites, and do not have gapes and other diseases from which young chicks so often suffer. We soon learn to know their wants, and can raise 95 percent of those that hatch.—Home and Farm.

### Fattening Chickens.

At the Ontario Agricultural college they decided that there is more profit in fattening chickens at three and one-half pounds weight each than in those of four, four and one-half or more pounds. The three and one-half pounds, and those weighing less than three pounds, made a pound of gain at less cost than heavier weights, but the three-pound chickens were rather small to be fed by the cramping machine. The best results were obtained by feeding out of a trough, in slatted coops, for two weeks, and then with the cramping machine twice a day for ten days. The second best results were obtained by feeding in the trough for about twenty-four days. The cramping machine will not pay if feeding for the ordinary market, or if one cannot well spare the time for individual feeding night and morning. For ducks there is no advantage in feeding in coops or with cramping machine, as they grow as well and fatten as fast when fed loose in a small yard. The duck's crop will not hold any more than it will eat of its own accord.

### Keep the Skim Milk.

There are several reasons why the patrons of our creameries should not allow their skim milk to be taken from the farm. Among these reasons we enumerate the following:

First—No creamery proprietor that we have yet known of will pay for the skim milk anywhere near what it is worth to feed to young pigs and calves. What is the skim milk worth to the farmer? As a pork making food at present prices for live hogs it is worth from 25 to 35 cents a hundred pounds, the latter price depending on the young age of the pigs it is fed to. It is worth just as much fed to heifer calves of good dairy blood, or to young beef bred calves. In both cases they may be fed till they are a year old. The last winter, considering the high price of feed of all kinds, skim milk has been worth several cents more a hundred than usual.

Second—Its value as a fertilizer to the farm is 7 cents a hundred.

Third—No farmer that is a farmer can afford to sell his skim milk for what the creamery man can afford to pay him.

Fourth—The demand for casein is very limited, and there are already signs of a glutted market, while the prospects for pork, beef and likely dairy bred calves and young stock are as good as ever.

We always take it as a sure sign that the patrons of a creamery do not know the full meaning of dairy farming or understand how to bring out its best profits when we see them selling their skim milk to be taken from the farm. A shallow reasoning farmer may be caught that way, but not one who knows his business as a dairy farmer ought to know it.—Hoard's Dairyman.

### Breed Not Feed.

There are so many requests for improved rations which will increase the quality of the milk and cream of dairy cows that one might be convinced that our dairying is rapidly awakening to the new order of things. But it must be said that most of these inquiries voice a desire which cannot be gratified by any mixture of feed. They ask that a feed shall be devised which will improve the richness and quality of their milk. Most of them have been feeding fairly rich foods, and the cows have not been suffering from any lack of nourishing rations. The only answer to these requests must be that the cows must be changed, and not the food. Not it is an excellent thing to have an ideal ration for dairy cows, and to feed them consistently with it, but such a ration fed to poor cows would not yield any good results. It might in the long run gradually improve the quality of the milk and cream, but not enough to make the difference in the cost of the food. It one wishes to use such an ideal ration, he should also undertake to breed his herd up to a higher standard. If he is not willing to dispose of his cows for better stock, he must at least introduce new blood every year. The herd must be headed by a fine bull, which will bring up the standard of averages, so that the ideal ration can produce its best results.

There are plenty who maintain that it is impossible materially and permanently to change the percentage of fat in a cow's milk by improved feeding rations. Unquestionably this has given a good deal of dissatisfaction and caused a good deal of discouragement in many quarters. But it should not

Temporarily improved rations may show a change for the better in the fat of the milk, but it is small and not permanent. Consequently those who have tried it and found that there was no continuous improvement gave up the work and fell back into old conditions. There is only one thing to say to such men. It is necessary often to change the cows first, and then change the feed. Doing the latter without the former will often produce no good results.—Dr. A. T. Morse, in American Cultivator.

### Maintaining Fertility.

The quality of the soil in Indiana as it came from the hand of nature was for the most part excellent, the surface having been densely covered with fine timber—walnut, yellow poplar, elm, sugar, ash and beech; where this forest was removed the earth was soon decked with that king of grasses, Kentucky blue grass. Our upper soil has been formed by the disintegration of sandstone, by which deposit and decay of forest leaves which the hand of time has annually thrown upon the earth for centuries, by the decay of vast quantities of roots of trees and wild plants, and by the action of frost and chemical substances deposited by melting snows times without number. All this humus mingled with sand and underlying clay has resulted in a soil known as clay loam, a strong, rich soil when the first furrow was plowed. By constant plowing and tramping, exposure to fierce sunshine and robber winds, with little or nothing returned in the way of manure, with numerous surface washings, our tillable land is being depleted and becoming incapable of original results. How then shall we proceed to recover and maintain the lost fertility? The course of treatment which I would suggest may be thus stated: 1. Application of farm manure. 2. Green manuring. 3. Resting and setting in grass. 4. Deepening soil by tile drainage.

In applying barn-yard manure we find on the average farm the amount too limited to cover much surface, so must increase the supply. The more stock kept under shelter the greater the amount of manure saved; and it may be increased by careful attention to bedding, using an abundance of straw, leaves or sawdust. All stable manure should be hauled directly to fields and spread; all yards where stock is kept should be scraped when the conditions are favorable, and the accumulations hauled.

Land that is not too poor to produce a crop of some green stuff, whether it be weeds, clover, rye, cow peas, or beans, can be materially improved by turning under the crop, providing it be done before the seed ripens. A farmer of wide experience in this country, in farming a piece of creek bottom always sowed his ground to rye in the standing corn the last of August or first of September, as an aid to fertility to the coming corn crop; the excellent crops raised proved the wisdom of this plan.

Another way of building up land is to allow it to lie in pasture; however it may be explained, land can produce a crop of grass each year and if not too closely pastured continually grow better. The decay of grass roots, the absence of surface washings, the droppings of animals will cause increased fertility if the surface is not unduly tramped.

The fourth method is mechanical in its application—ridding the land of water-soaked conditions, making the soil mellow to a greater depth, raising the temperature by admitting air and warm rain water, causing it to draw more nitrogen from the air, in short, putting it in condition so the roots of plants will penetrate it and bring up soil properties as yet not available. Good farming, be it remembered, is raising large crops and at the same time increasing the fertility of the farm.—A. B. Milligan in Agricultural Epitome.

### Hints for the Farmer.

Sheep do not thrive on hunted pastures.

Milk strippings yield the most and the best butter.

Have water convenient for your sheep. They drink little and often.

The manner in which butter is put up always detracts from or adds to its price.

Eggs for setting purposes should be chosen from the hens that are the best layers.

The younger the pigs are when they arrive at the market weight the greater will be the profit.

Young pigs require a warm, dry pen, and should be attended very closely during the first few hours to see that all are suckled and that none are chilled.

The best authorities say that thorough drainage will increase the product at least one-third. Drainage will often convert useless land into the most productive.

Young calves should never be allowed to roam over large fields, or be exposed to the scorching heat of a summer sun, or have their usual grain ration neglected.

There is no secret or mystery about the breeding or raising of good horses. Random and ill-directed efforts produce unsatisfactory results, while intelligence brings ample reward.

Some farmers draw out the manure and put it in the field in large heaps, where it heats and rots. Unless great care be exercised much loss will be sustained by those practicing this method.

Four strong arguments against dark barns: Less milk from the cows, less butter per gallon of milk and poorer butter, with the cows less thrifty and healthy. Let the light shine in freely when it does shine.

### SIX TABLES IN ONE.

### Novel Piece of Furniture Designed for Harvard Astronomical Observatory.

One of the first results of the recent anonymous gift of \$20,000 made to the Harvard astronomical observatory is a new study table for the director's office. The table is probably unique among study tables the world over. It was worked out by Prof. Pickering and Mr. W. P. Gerrish, also of the observatory, and is practically six separate tables of ordinary size, each provided with its own bookcase. But instead of having to move around from table to table, and from shelf to shelf, tables and book shelves move around to whoever is using them. These tables are joined to make one big circular table which revolves horizontally on an axis so that each section can be brought easily within working distance of a stationary office chair. The bookcase, situated in the center of the table, revolves independently, so that any book may be brought within reach without disturbing the table itself.

The main axis of the table proper, the part used as a writing desk and covered with the materials of the various subjects which are constantly taking up the director's personal attention, rises from floor to ceiling and turns slowly around as one section after another passes in review before the stationary chair in which the director is seated. Above this table and in the center of it is the special library containing all the books and pamphlets likely to be needed in the day's work. But there are really six little libraries, and between each of them another smaller triangular compartment for pens, ink, mullage, letter scales, paper weights, and all the other things that accumulate on an ordinary desk.

Each section is about four feet long by two deep, and in addition has two good-sized drawers for stationary, stamps, envelopes, measuring charts, diagrams, photograph slides, and the other paraphernalia of modern astronomy. One section is, therefore, for scientific correspondence. Two sections are devoted to photometry—the constant record of the light or brightness of the stars. Another section is for studying and comparing the records of the thousands of spectroscopic photographs yearly taken by the observatory instruments. Another is devoted to the proof sheets of the observatory annals, bulletins, and catalogues. The new revolving table is thus very like the whole observatory in miniature. In fact, every bit of scientific information that goes out from the observatory will ride round and round upon it in process of being digested.—New York Times.

### Ticket-of-Leave Man's Romance.

Ambrose Winterton, a ticket-of-leave man, has been charged before the Torquay magistrates with failing to report himself to the police. The prisoner told the bench a romantic story. It was because he wanted to bury the past and lead an upright life that he had not reported himself. Confinement in prison had seriously affected his health, and on his discharge on license he was ordered to the south of France to regain his health. He, however, found that the French climate did not agree with him, and he decided to return to England. On the way home he met a young woman of means. They soon became on very friendly terms, and eventually they were married. Being anxious that his wife should not learn anything of his previous career, he decided to settle in Torquay, believing the vigilance of the police would not penetrate so far. Mrs. Winterton, however, noticed that her husband was sometimes depressed and came to the conclusion that something was weighing on his mind. She questioned him on the subject, and a month later he confessed he was a ticket-of-leave man. The bench now sent him to prison for a month.—London News.

### Gives Away Nickels.

A shopkeeper is this year calling the attention of customers and those he desires as such to his wares by a novel method. The person to whom it is addressed receives by mail a well filled envelope, with no external markings to indicate its contents, but up in the left hand corner of the envelope are printed the words: "The five cents is inside." The appearance of the envelope, together with the notice, is calculated to induce curiosity at once. The statement that the five cents is inside is true, for, on opening the letter, a bright new nickel of 1902 date is found tucked away between the middle pages of a pamphlet.

### Back to Country.

Evidence is accruing that the practice of adding artificial coloring matter to milk is increasing. Samples are commonly met with thus colored to give them a rich but false creamy aspect. The natural color of milk bears no relation necessarily to the amount of cream present. Annatto is the dye commonly used, and it is fortunate that it is harmless. Certain coal tar dyes, however, have been detected in milk, and among them the sodium salt of dimethylaniline-azobenzene-sulphonic acid.

### Great Testimonial.

George J. Charlton, general passenger agent of the Alton road, is in receipt of a postal card, dated at Joliet, Ill., June 20, as follows: "Five years ago I used your road to Joliet and have never used any other since." The writer does not sign his name, but gives his number, which indicates that he is still in the penitentiary. He also gives the official number of the State penitentiary building.

There were 927,062 births in England and Wales during 1900.

## PELVIC CATARRH CAUSES

Palpitation of the Heart, Cold Hands and Feet, Sinking Feelings—Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



Mrs. X. Schneider

Mrs. X. Schneider, 2409 Thirty-seventh Place, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"After taking several remedies without result, I began in January, 1901, to take your valuable remedy, Peruna. I was a complete wreck. Had palpitation of the heart, cold hands and feet, female weakness, no appetite, trembling, sinking feeling nearly all the time. You said I was suffering with systemic catarrh, and I believe that I received your help in the nick of time. I followed your directions carefully and can say today that I am well again. I cannot thank you enough for my cure. I will always be your debtor. I have already recommended Peruna to my friends and neighbors and they all praise it. I wish that all suffering women would try it. I testify this according to the truth."—Mrs. X. Schneider

Over half the women have catarrh in



some form or another. And yet, probably, not a tenth of the women know that their disease is catarrh. To distinguish catarrh of various organs it has been named very differently.

One woman has dyspepsia, another bronchitis, another Bright's disease, another liver complaint, another consumption, another female complaint. These women would be very much surprised to hear that they are all suffering with chronic catarrh. But it is so, nevertheless.

Each one of these troubles and a great many more are simply catarrh—that is, chronic inflammation of the mucous lining of which ever organ is affected. Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other. This is why Peruna has become so justly famous in the cure of female diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures remain. Peruna does not palliate—it cures.

Hon. Joseph B. Crowley, Congressman from Illinois, writes from Robinson, Ill., the following praise for the great catarrhal tonic Peruna. Congressman Crowley says: "Mrs. Crowley has taken a number of bottles of Peruna on account of nervous troubles. It has proven a strong tonic and lasting cure. I can cheerfully recommend it."—J. B. Crowley.

A catarrh book sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

### WORK FOR THE CADDY.

Then Knox Ended the Vacation of Beef Trust.

While Attorney General Knox was away recently recovering from his serious illness, his family were rather uneasy lest he should have a relapse. The attorney general was traveling with a physician who is a personal friend. He sent no word to his home as to the progress of his recovery, but after leaving Fort Monroe for New York he sent a mere notice of his change in address from the Virginia resort to New Rochelle. Two days later Reed Knox, the attorney general's son, who is familiarly known as "Judge," walked into the office of Mr. Long, the private secretary of Mr. Knox, with a joyful smile on his face. "I know the governor's all right now," said young Mr. Knox. "How do you know it?" asked Mr. Long. "I know it because he telegraphed from New Rochelle to-day for his golf shoes and clubs. I reckon vacation will soon be over for the beef trust." And it was.

### DOT LEETLE CHERMAN BAND.

Most of the Players Are From Black Forest and Hire Out.

Very few people know how or where German street bands spring from; but they may be interested to know that it is a regular business, carried on by agents who are of the same nationality and who are fairly well established on this side. Most of the men who come over are from the Black Forest, and have a little knowledge of brass instruments, and they immediately make for an agent of their description. One of these agents keeps all kinds of brass instruments in his house, and could turn out his German bands by the dozen to annoy the poor, suffering rate-payers of the district. There may be many more, we know, who may have commenced in the same way before they appeared as full-blown professionals.

### Back to Country.

When the use of electric power becomes general we may look forward to a considerable decentralization of industry. We may see "garden cities" spring up all over the country, and the old country towns will again become active centers of life and industry. At present nearly all the industries that were once carried on in our villages have been killed by the fact that no source of power is available which can enable them to compete with their rivals in the city factories. Electrical power will change all that.

### Dyeing of Milk.

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### THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Uncle Sam Expends a Large Sum of Money Every Year.

The United States government expends every year for the maintenance of the diplomatic and consular service about \$2,000,000, and some of this, but not much, is returned to the treasury in the form of consular fees turned over to the government. There are five countries of the first rank in the estimation of the state department, but these are not the five great powers of Europe. Four of them only so rank—England, France, Germany and Russia. American ministers in the east—or ambassadors, as they are more properly called in London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg—receive \$17,500 a year. The ambassador to Mexico ranks with them, getting the same salary. The second group of countries deemed of importance by the state department are Italy, Austria, Brazil, China, Spain and Japan. The American ministers in these get \$12,000 a year. Next come Argentina, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and Salvador, all South and Central American countries. The American ministers in which get \$10,000. So does the minister to Turkey. Then follow Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Corea and Venezuela, at \$7,500; Greece, Roumania and Servia at \$5,500, and Bolivia, Portugal and Switzerland at \$5,000.

Scottish miners have declared themselves in favor of abolishing Saturday work.

The taxable value of Beaumont county, Tex., has increased more than \$20,000,000 in a year.

## RIPANS

I did not know what it was to eat a good breakfast in the morning. By noon I would become so sick and have great pain and discomfort. I got so that I would do without eating as long as I could, so as to avoid the misery. At night I could not sleep. The doctors said I had nervous indigestion. I heard much about Ripans Tablets and at last I thought I would try them. I had only taken one box when I obtained relief.

At druggists, The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 40 cents, contains a supply for a year.

## Caracery

30c. Box. THE BEST FOR THE BOWELS. Druggists. All Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

## HAMMONS WIZARD OIL

SPRAINS & BRUISES

## DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Box of testimonials and 10¢ sample free. Dr. M. L. GREENE, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

## WISCONSIN CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.