

# Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best when you need medicine. For blood, appetite, nerves, stomach, liver, nothing equals Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. Syphilis.

**PAVED WITH DIAMONDS.**

Thousands of the Precious Stones Found in the Streets of Kimberley.

When in the early '70's the four great Kimberley mines were discovered, the innumerable diggers who rushed to the new Elorado found themselves seriously handicapped owing to the scarcity of water. Water is indispensable to the successful working of diamondiferous ground. "Dry sorting," as it is called, which the Kimberley diggers were compelled to resort to during the first two years, involved a great loss of diamonds, thousands having been lost in this manner. The ground thus sort of became known as debris, huge amounts of which can still be seen about the mines.

When Kimberley was created a municipality and proper roads were constructed, it was found that this debris made excellent pavement, and miles of Kimberley streets were paved with the refuse from the mines. The inauguration of the mines in 1877, followed by the shutting down of two mines, threw many diggers out of work, causing a great deal of distress. This caused attention to be drawn to the enormous wealth of the Kimberley diggers. The Town Council decided to gradually pave out portions of the streets among the unemployed, and this has been going on up to the present time. The pavement is broken up, then washed and carefully sorted for diamonds, upwards of 100,000 worth of diamonds having been thus recovered in one year alone. As showing the loss entailed by the old dry sorting process from twenty to over 100 carat diamonds have been found in this debris. As much as 250,000 worth of diamonds have been recovered out of a patch 100 feet square.

Diamonds are picked up in the streets of Kimberley almost daily, especially after a rainfall, and the diamonds are caught in the pavements are often made into fabulous sums.

**Origin of Straw Hat.**

The origin of the familiar phrase, "straw hat" and "man of straw," is a most curious one. It dates back 200 years, when the practice of entering worthless hats was common. The exact methods have not been transmitted to posterity, but in several old English works it is to be found. Reference is made in one of these "Fleming's" life of Jonathan Wild, the thief-catcher, who read that Jonathan's man married a woman who was famous for so friendly a disposition that he was tall for above a hundred persons in one year. He had also the remarkable habit of walking in Westminster hall with a straw in his shoe. It seems that at one time when English lawyers wished to procure witnesses with elastic memories or men who would go bail for their clients, they went into Westminster hall, into which the principal spokes of law opened, and there would quickly reassemble the men they wanted by glancing at their shoes from which protruded a straw or two, thus indicating their calling. Because of this trade mark, so to speak, these professional witnesses or bail givers became known as "men of straw," or ones who were willing, for a consideration, to enter "straw hats." Philadelphia Public Ledger.

**SACRED CONFIDENCE.**

NO WOMAN'S LETTER PUBLISHED EXCEPT BY REQUEST.

Mrs. Pinkham's Tender Relations With the Suffering of Her Sex. Women Who Cannot Hide Their Happiness.

There is a class of women who, from their own experience, sympathize with their suffering sisters, and in order that such suffering may be alleviated, they put aside false modesty and in heartiest gratitude publish to the world whatever they know of their own afflictions.

Mrs. W. L. Elliott, Elmwood, Iowa, is one of these women, and has responded to the calls of the afflicted in the following manner:

"I doctored nearly all the time for two years. I spent several hundred dollars without receiving much benefit. Last June I wrote to you and described all my aches and pains. Such a long list as there was: headache, back ache, bearing-down pains, terrible nervousness, constipation, dizziness, feeling of extreme lassitude, irregularity and absence of my periods, and I had told you just what to do."

"I have taken eight bottles of the Vegetable Compound and three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I feel now that I have not enjoyed such good health for years. I am able to do all my own work. I can surely sound the praises of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and a number of my friends are taking it upon my recommendation."—Mrs. W. L. ELLIOTT, Lincoln, Iowa.

**ECONOMICAL FEEDING.**

In selecting rations for feeding due regard must be taken of their chemical composition. By chemical composition here is meant a consideration of the three important compounds found in all food, namely protein, or the bone and muscle forming material; carbohydrates, or fat and energy making material, and fat, which, too, is a fat and energy former, but which is worth in stock feeding two and one-half times as much as carbohydrates. It has been conclusively proven that dairy cows will produce milk and butter more economically when fed upon foods where the protein comprises from one-fifth to one-seventh of the ration, or, in other words, when the ration has a nutritive ratio of one to five or one to seven. Foods containing a large amount of protein, as linnseed meal, cottonseed meal, oats, etc., are comparatively expensive, while carbohydrates, which are very abundant in our corn fodder, as straw and corn stover, are very cheap, but a dairy cow needs six or seven times as much carbohydrates as protein, and as the difference in cost is largely compensated for.

The digestibility of a food should also be known, and since the digestibility of different foods varies greatly, we should buy all our cattle food upon the basis of the cost of a pound of digestible matter.

The value of foods, however, cannot always be estimated by their chemical composition. A food may be rich in digestible food elements and its percentage of digestibility be high, yet the results will be unsatisfactory, owing to the deleterious effect upon the animal system. These pecu-

liar characteristics cannot be ascertained except by actual trial, but, when once known, can be overcome by feeding two or more foods in such proportion that their effects upon the system will be corrected one by the other. More satisfactory results can be obtained by feeding a mixed diet, since as in our own foods, palatability and relish are obtained by variety.—Professor Hayward of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College.

**KILLING THE HORN FLY.**

The following bulletin on this subject is issued by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station:

At this season of the year cattle are suffering from the persistent biting of the horn fly. This fly, which is smaller than the house fly, congregates in colonies about the base of the horns along up the back and sides, at tender points about the flanks and under, and on the belly.

This fly sucks blood from cattle, and so irritates them as no doubt to retard the laying on of flesh with beef cattle, and the production of milk by milk cows.

Many substances have been recommended to keep away the flies. The Mississippi Experiment Station recommends two parts cotton seed oil or fish oil and one part pine tar. This station applied this mixture to 350 head, at a total cost for material of \$2.20.

Kerosene emulsion has also been used, spraying it over the cattle with a knapsack sprayer. The flies are killed by the emulsion if it touches them. The emulsion may be made by mixing at the rate of one pint of soft soap (or one-fourth pound of hard soap dissolved in boiling water) and one pint of kerosene in 15 pints of water, thoroughly whipped and churned together.

At the Indiana Experiment station, we have tried different substances to keep away the flies. None of these were effective over two or three days. We have tested a certain preparation which answered very well for two days. The main objection to this is its cost, fifty cents a quart, or \$1.50 per gallon in three five and ten gallon cans. One quart will do for one application on about 50 animals. We have, therefore, secured fully as satisfactory results by using a quart of fish oil in which was mixed about two tablespoonsful of creosote carbolic acid. Fish oil is 60 cents per gallon in Lafayette. These liquids are applied on the body with a flat paint brush about four inches wide. Fish oil is especially disagreeable to flies, and is probably largely used in the special preparations sold at high prices. There is one objection to using any form of tar, in that it makes the hair sticky, which accumulates dirt, and so gives it a bad appearance.

Stockmen would do well to break up the manure in the pasture whenever possible, as the flies deposit their eggs in it, from which the young are developed. If the manure is gathered up or broken to pieces within a day or so, and if remedies to keep off the flies are applied to the cattle, the insects will disappear early in the season.

**FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.**

Doubtless some lambs have been lost that might have been saved had there been a fresh cow and a nursing bottle. Make note of this for use next year.

If the sheep appear to be distressed and restless, it will doubtless be found that they are annoyed by ticks. In this case, it will pay to dip the flock forthwith.

The English breed of sheep, known as the Romney Marsh sheep, is a inhabitant of the salt marshes on the south-east coast, and these sheep are never troubled by the ticks, that parasite which causes the liver rot.

The milllars at this time of the year are the most unendurable times for the sheep. A dark shed in which they may lie and rest is worth a good deal of money, more than the cost, for the comfort of the flock.

There is nothing better for a farm flock of sheep than to run on the clover after the hay has been cut. The second growth will pay in this way far better than by cutting it for hay. The seed will not be lost either.

A poultryman advises to keep Pekin ducks for the same reason that you keep English geese—because of the large number of eggs they lay in a season. They are busy at it from January until harvest, and also in the fall. The feathers of ducks ripen a little quicker, being ready for plucking every six weeks, instead of ten, and sell at a price next to those of the goose.

Fifty or sixty fowls in a flock are about as many as can be safely kept together in one flock. Still we can't do it, then, that fifty or sixty fowls are all that one man can keep with profit? Ask an exchange. Not by any means. If he has room enough he can keep as many flocks as he can watch over, take good care of, protect against vermin and disease, supply with suitable food, and afford sufficient space for good air and healthful exercise, and especially for roosting without crowding.

## FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

### OVERSALTING OF BUTTER.

The habit of oversalting butter comes from neglect to properly work it. If all the milk were got out of the butter, a very little salt would suffice to keep it sweet. It is the fermentation of casein in the butter rather than of the fat itself that makes butter rancid. The popular taste requires much less salt on butter than it used to do. One reason for this probably is that butter eaters have found out that the very salty taste means an attempt to cover up defects in the butter, just as highly esteemed and spiced meats are open to the suspicion that they have been made so after beginning to spoil. In England and Scotland there is a large demand for perfectly fresh butter. It commands a better price than the salted butter, for the addition of salt increases weight without much increasing the cost. But this unsalted butter must be eaten within a day or two of making or it will spoil.—Boston Cultivator.

### ANTRAX FEVER IN COWS.

This disease is contagious but not infectious; that is, the disease may be communicated by actual contact with the deadly virus from diseased cattle, mostly by means of the saliva dropped in the pasture or in the stable. But it cattle never come into actual contact in this or similar ways, the disease will not be communicated. It is mostly fatal, being due to disorganization of the blood, which is then unable to support life, and the animal dies in a sleep condition until it dies, after three days, from the first attack. The first symptom is redness and weeping of the eyes, with extreme dullness and apathy. If then the animal is given a strong dose of opium salts, followed by one-ounce doses of hypophosphates of soda, it will generally recover. Young and well-conditioned animals are mostly affected. This disease begins at the end of the summer and lasts until frost destroys the virus.

### GROWING BEET SEED.

There is no kind of seed more easily grown than that of the beet. Every farmer can and should grow what he needs for his own use, though unless care is taken in growing the seed it may be so inferior that purchased seed of the best quality will be cheaper. The trouble with most of the beet seed grown by farmers is that it is from the early planted beets and those which have attained the largest size. These beets will produce the greatest quantity of seed, but it will be of poor quality. Not but that it will grow right enough, but beet seed from beets that grow from April to October will produce beets that will often, if planted early, go to seed the same year, if a hot summer checks the growth of the root. Nurserymen understand this. They plant to grow seed from beets in August, on rich land, so as to make a quick growth before cold weather. Such beets will be of medium size and will not produce a great quantity of beet seed. But it will be seed that, even if planted early, will not show a tendency to go to seed the same year. The same thing is true of other biennial root crops, as the carrot, parsnip and vegetable oyster. The latest planted seed that will produce a fair-size root will be best for producing first-quality seed.—American Cultivator.

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## QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

**Moles at expert swimmers.** Their broad paws operate as paddles.

A parrot has just died at Cold Spring, N. Y., aged seventy-six years.

The remains of a fossil dog six feet high were some years ago unearthed in Brazil.

The hide of the hippopotamus, in certain parts, attains a thickness of two inches.

A rancher of Sheridan County, Wyoming, claims to be able to raise 1,200 bushels of potatoes to the acre.

In Scalisberg, Switzerland, during a storm on July 21, lightning killed a goat that was being milked by a boy. The boy was not injured.

Mrs. Lewis, who prepared a transcription of the Syrian gospel in 1892, has completed a new translation of the whole text, the result of her recent trip to Syria.

Every guest at a Norwegian wedding brings the bride a present. In many parts a keg of butter is the usual gift, and if the marriage takes place in winter, salted or frozen meat is offered.

One of the handsomest suburban places around Toronto, Canada, is owned by an Englishman who made his fortune exporting hides, and the people, with or without his approval, call it "Hyale Park."

Andrew Cameron, the champion liver of the world, has undertaken an arduous task by offering to attempt to get the mail-lags in ship Drummond Castle, which lies in 180 feet of water off the coast of Spain.

In 1811 the Dague, a French frigate with 800,000 in gold on board, was sunk in the harbor of Trieste. Efforts have frequently been made since to raise it, but in vain. Divers have recently succeeded, however, in laying bare a part of the ship's skeleton and they hope to raise it with a crane.

Twenty years ago the Marquis of Bute tried to acclimatize the beaver in Scotland. He placed some on his estate where a stream ran through a wood. In 1878 the keeper was sure of sixteen being alive, which made an average increase of four for each season. The last of them died five years ago, because, it is assumed, there were no more trees to be cut down.

It is estimated that over 300,000 pilgrims performed their religious duties and made sacrifices at Mecca, Arabia, during the late pilgrimage. The Sultan has sent a magnificent cloak of honor to the Emir of Mecca, and a cloak embroidered with gold thread to the governor general of Hedjaz. Mecca has now assumed its usual quiet aspect, all the pilgrims having left for their respective countries.

**Great Fighting by a Razzaback.**

A large catamount entered a barnyard belonging to D. J. Parish, one mile north of Baldwin, Fla., about 7 o'clock in the morning, and in attempting to catch a pig was killed outright by the mother hog. This scene is incredible, but it is the truth, nevertheless. The razzaback proved to be somewhat of a razor front to the ferocious beast. The hired man of the place heard the noise and hastened to the spot, to find the monster cat in the last agonies of death, with the mangled sow standing over him all bristled up, and apparently unharmed, and ready for another bout.

**Skills of Paper Mache.**

In making animal skulls into fur rugs and in the manufacture of various articles made of fur, imitation skulls are often used in place of the natural skull. The imitation skulls are made of paper mache, the inside of the mouth and the tongue being waxed; the teeth are of celluloid. When mounted, the animals are supplied with artificial eyes. The imitation skulls are modeled from natural skulls, and they are strikingly characteristic in appearance. They are made in great variety as substitutes for the skulls of many animals.—New York Sun.

**Will on a Prescription Blank.**

One of the shortest wills on record in the Register's office is that of the late Martin Hendricks. It is written with an indelible pencil on a physician's prescription blank, and reads as follows: "Sunday, July 6, 1896—I, Martin Hendricks, will and bequeath to my wife Mary all my earthly possessions, Martin Hendricks." The signatures of the witnesses, Dr. L. I. Friedrich, J. Dowdall, and Dr. F. G. Johnson, were attached two days later.—Washington Post.

**Odd Cause for a Strike.**

Employees of a Buffalo (N. S.) pump works struck because a man was discharged for violating a rule which says that none of the employees shall lunch before the noon hour. This man took a bite of a pear. They had a meeting and demanded the abolishment of the lunch rule, payment of time and a half for working overtime and payment of double time for working on Sundays.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## JAKE BLOSSOM.

He Was the Best "Arguifer" in the State of Colorado.

"Speaking of great talkers," said Uncle Simon, shuffling his chair and calling for another dose of whiskey and sipping, "reminds me of Jake Blossom, that came out to the Gunnison country. Jake could beat anybody talking that I ever heard tell of. He was born down in Missouri somewhere.

"He came out to Gunnison when he was quite a young man, and he went right to the front. Couldn't help it. He talked his way right through everything. There wasn't no preachers there, and Jake did the talking at funerals, lynchings, weddings, political conventions, dedications of new schools, and he was particularly strong on the Fourth of July. He could read the Declaration of Independence so's you would want to start right off and shoot the liver out of the first Englishman you could clap your eyes on. Argu'fy? There never was a man in the State of Colorado could argu'fy like Jake Blossom. He would stand up against a bar and discuss the law and the Constitution until the bartender would fall dead or the liquor would play out, one or the other."

"One night Jake fell dead himself, right in front of Blind Bob's bar. Fell down like as if he had been shot, with a word seventeen syllables long right between his teeth. You better believe there was consternation in that camp. They picked him up and laid him on a pool table. There was a good many said he wasn't dead at all; that he'd come to if he only had a little time and a drop of something. We tried to run a dose of brandy down his throat, but it wouldn't go. We stood around and discussed a long time what to do. There wasn't a doctor anywhere within ten man knowledge. We didn't want to take him out and plant him if he was still living.

"All at once Bill Duffy, who was town clerk, such as we had, pushed through and looked at Jake. He knowed Jake better'n any other man in town. Jake'd had many a hot argument together. Duffy stepped up to the table, leaned over Jake, and shouted in his high ear:

"It's my opinion that the frozin' of the slaves was the greatest mistake the Government of this here United States ever made."

"Then Bill stood up and watched Jake's face. The corpse never moved a muscle. A tear stole into Bill's eye, he turned around and looked at all of us, and he said:

"Boys, he's dead; you can bury him."

**Richest Monarch in the World.**

The vast wealth in jewels and specie left by the late Shah will be inherited by the new one, and \$150,000,000 is not too high an estimate of their worth, the great globe of gold, incriminated with huge gems, being valued at 1,000,000, while the historical diamond, the Darya-i-Nur, or Sea of Light, and a vast treasure of gems, form part of the largest and most valuable collection of precious stones in the world. Mounseef-ed-Din commences his reign the wealthiest monarch of the world.

Mrs. Gray heard that Miss Brown is married. Her husband is a foreigner, is he not? Mrs. Green. He was not so considered at his home in France.—Boston Transcript.

**Cataract and Colic Relieved in 10 to 15 Minutes.**

The short puff of the breath through the Brown's Catarrh Powder, diffuses the powder over the surface of the nasal passages. It is so delicate that it does not irritate, but it is so powerful that it cures. Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colic, Headache, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc. It is so powerful that it cures. It is so powerful that it cures. It is so powerful that it cures.

No red hair will be willing to do a millionaire's work for the pay he gets.

Are You Satisfied With Your Work? You will find a goodly number of men who are not satisfied with their work, but who are not willing to do a millionaire's work for the pay he gets.

Some can know what it means to suffer when they know what it means to love.

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## FRANCE PAYS MORE THAN WE FEEL.

Compared with those of the President of France, the emoluments of the President of the United States are considerably less. Every one knows that the chief executive of this country receives a salary of \$50,000 a year, but the other expenditures for which the nation allows him people are, in general, less cognizant of. His private secretaries, clerks, doorkeepers and servants cost \$35,000 annually; \$15,000 is at the President's disposal for buying furniture for the White House and for keeping it in repair; \$2,000 is allowed for fuel, and \$4,000 for maintaining the greenhouses up to the mark. The total cost, therefore, about \$107,000 per year.

The bare salary of the President of the French republic is \$140,000 or \$13,800 more than this country's total expenditure for a chief executive. In addition to this, the French President is allowed the services of two military and three civil secretaries, a small army of men servants (whose wages and board are paid by the State, house linen, fuel and light. His supply of game not only costs him nothing, but is so plentiful that he can sell nearly \$10,000 worth a year after his own wants are satisfied, valuable preserves in the forests of Marly and Rambouillet being set apart for the President's use. Even his musical and theatrical tastes are paid for by the public, for he has a box both at the opera and the Theatre Francaise. If he does not care to use these boxes, however, the President and his family can enjoy the performance at home by telephonic communication.

**A Mean Man.**

"He is the meanest man living," said Mrs. Newbold to a lady friend.

"What sense is in that?"

"When Jack and I were on our bridal tour he was sitting right opposite to us in the car, and whenever we came to a long tunnel he lit a cigar."—Texas Times.

Every summer we wish we were an old blood-stain in people's eyes.

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