

Good Enough Scotchman.
Andrew Carnegie told this story lately: A Scotchman and an Englishman went to see "Douglas," and after Norval's great speech the Scotchman asked his companion: "What do you think of your Willie Shakespeare now?"
"Well," was the answer, "you have claimed Chaucer, Milton, Spencer, Wordsworth, Byron and most of the others; I suppose you'll be claiming Shakespeare as Scotch."
"Well," said the Scot, "I'll allow there's a prima facie case for that; I'll allow he had intellect enough!"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Via North-Western Line, Boston and Return, \$95.75.
Account G. A. R. Encampment. Tickets will be on sale August 11, 12, 13. For information as to limits, etc., address T. W. Teasdale, Gen'l Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

On Him at Last.
The story is related of a gentleman of economical tendency who was always willing to accept the hospitality of others, but never offered any himself. When he died his acquaintances placed a monument upon his grave with this inscription: "This is on me."—N. Y. Times.

It Cures While You Walk.
Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callus, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

That red ant they are importing for the cotton fields appears to serve the double function of killing the boll weevil and keeping the cotton pickers lively.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 531 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

We hear much of self-made men; little of self-made women. And yet to judge by some women's faces.—Indianapolis News.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

CURRENT CONUNDRUMS.

Why is bread like the sun? Because when it rises it is light.

Which was the largest island before Australia was discovered? Australia.

What trade should be recommended to a short person? Grocer (grow, sir).

Why is the letter A the best remedy for a deaf woman? Because it makes her hear.

When is money wet? When it is due (dew) in the morning and missed (miss) in the evening.

Under what condition might handkerchiefs be used in building a wall? If they became brick (be cambrick).

Why is a watch-dog bigger by night than by day? Because he is let out at night and taken in in the morning.

If the alphabet were invited out to supper which of the letters would get the plate? All those letters which come after Z.

Which is the most dangerous season of the year to walk in the woods, and why? In the spring, because the trees shoot the flowers have pistils, and the bulrush is (bull rushes) out.

WAYS OF WRESTLERS.

Amateur wrestlers were permitted to rub their hands on the sand in the arena, but wrestlers of to-day are debarred from using resin, drug or any preparation to increase the tenacity of their hold.

BUNCH TOGETHER.

Coffee Has a Curious Way of Finally Attacking Some Organ.

Alls that come from coffee are cumulative, that is, unless the coffee is taken away new troubles are continually appearing and the old ones get worse.

"To begin with," says a Kansan, "I was a slave to coffee just as thousands of others to-day; thought I could not live without drinking strong coffee every morning for breakfast and I had sick headaches that kept me in bed several days every month. Could hardly keep my food on my stomach, but would vomit as long as I could throw anything up and when I could get hot coffee to stay on my stomach I thought I was better.

"Well, two years ago this spring I was that sick with rheumatism I could not use my right arm to do anything, had heart trouble, was nervous. My nerves were all unstrung and my finger nails and tips were blue as if I had a chill all the time, and my face and hands yellow as a pumpkin. My doctor said it was heart disease and rheumatism and my neighbors said I had Bright's Disease and was going to die.

"Well, I did not know what on earth was the matter and every morning would drag myself out of bed and go to breakfast, not to eat anything, but to force down some more coffee. Then in a little while I would be so nervous, my heart would beat like everything.

"Finally one morning I told my husband I believed coffee was the cause of this trouble and that I thought I would try Postum, which I had seen advertised. He said 'All right,' so we got Postum, and although I did not like it at first I got right down to business and made it according to directions, then it was fine and the whole family got to using it, and I tell you it has worked wonders for me. Thanks to Postum in place of the poison, coffee, I now enjoy good health, have not been in bed with sick headache for two years, although I had it for 30 years before I began Postum and my nerves are now strong and I have no trouble from my heart or from the rheumatism.

"I consider Postum a necessary article of food on my table. My friends who come here and taste my Postum say it is delicious." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

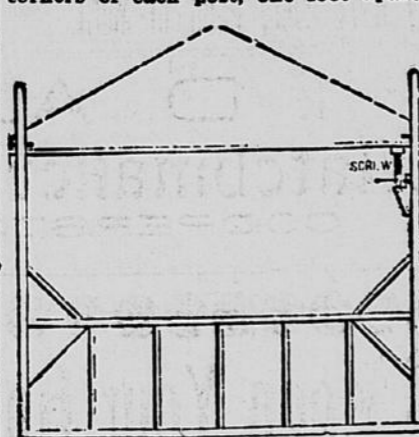


STRONG BARRACK FOR HAY

Type of Structure Here Described Is Advocated by Expert Agricultural Builders.

From Vol. V. of Rural Affairs, which unfortunately is out of print, we copy the gist of the directions for making a hay barrack here given, with the illustration.

Build the barrack 20 feet square. Insert four posts of durable timber, 22 feet long, in the ground to a depth of four feet. Stick should square at least eight inches, corners hewn off, making it a rough octagon in shape. Bore one and a half-inch hole through corners of each post, one foot apart,



A MODEL HAY BARRACK.

for the bolts that support the roof; bolts of one and a half-inch iron, one foot long, the outer four inches to be squared and turned up one inch; on this is laid a piece of joist three feet long (hardly shown in cut), to support the roof. Roof should run to a point from each side, and may be shingled, tinned or thatched.

There are four plates framed together, and braced. The posts pass up through the roof to the inside corners of the plates. The roof is elevated and lowered with a small screw of wood or iron, about two feet long. A wooden screw three inches in diameter will answer. This is used on the inside of the post. One man can raise and lower the roof if it is done as fast as the hay is put in or taken out. Raise each corner of the roof one foot at a time, going regularly around the barrack. The roof will not be likely to blow off, if the above directions are followed in building. The posts, as far as they enter the ground, may be left the full size of the stick.

A NEW VARIETY OF OATS

"Wisconsin No. 4" Has Yielded Large Crops, with High Percentage of Meat to Hull.

The Iowa experiment station distributed last spring to northern and central Iowa farmers several hundred bushels of an early white oat called "Wisconsin No. 4," which has given excellent satisfaction in Wisconsin, where it was first introduced. Its history is as follows: M. A. Carleton, cerealist for the United States government, visited Russia in 1898, and in northern Russia he saw a type of oats growing that greatly interested him. Its stiff straw, wide panicle and large kernel showed it to be a desirable quality of oats. He found on inquiry that it was an early maturing oat. It came from Sweden, and was one of the standard types of northern Russia. Mr. Carleton secured 20 bushels for the department of agriculture, listing it as No. 2,788. A small quantity of this seed was obtained by the Wisconsin experiment station in 1899 and placed in a variety test of oats. By careful selection, Prof. Moore, the station agronomist, has developed a very desirable type of early oat well adapted to Wisconsin climate and soil conditions, and has named it Wisconsin No. 4. It is the most satisfactory one tested at the university farm. It invariably yields well, shows a stiff straw—therefore does not easily lodge—has a good-sized kernel with a light hull, and weighs usually from 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. It generally ripens in 90 days from seeding. It yields from 5 to 15 bushels more per acre than any other variety. Its high percentage of meat to hull gives promise of a good milling oat.

Johnson Grass in Southwest.

Johnson grass has become such a nuisance to farmers in some parts of Texas that they have been compelled to adopt legislative measures to eradicate it. A law has been passed forcing railroads to keep their right of way absolutely free of it, in order that the grass may not spread in adjoining fields. The Santa Fe railroad has engaged the services of a professional grass exterminator, and thus far he has made a success of it. Johnson grass makes a good pasture and good hay, but is a decided nuisance to the crop raiser, as the more it is plowed up, the better it seems to grow.

The Use of Lime on Land.

During the last few years the use of lime on land has greatly increased. This is the result of investigations as to the free acid in land of which lime is a neutralizer. It will pay every farmer to investigate his land as to acid. This he can do by planting on it clover of almost any variety, including sweet clover. If the plant grows well there is no great abundance of acid, provided nitrogen has not been applied to fertilize the crop. If nitrogen has been applied, the clover will grow anyway, whether the soil be acid or not. Thus the test would be of no value.—Farmers' Review.

FARM HELPER TALKS BACK. STORING HEAT IN WATER.

He Is Evidently Tired of the One-Sided Treatment of an Old-Fashioned Subject.

It is very seldom one picks up a farm paper without seeing an article giving the farmhand a whack. That is right. Keep on whacking. It makes him feel better. He loves his employer so much more when he reads these highly concentrated items, provided he gets time to indulge in the luxury of reading. Give him to understand the farm is the proper place for farmhands; impress on his mind that he should be very thankful that you are giving him 365 days' work in the year, and that his wages are greater than your great-great-grandfather used to get. Feed him on common, everyday "grub." Sell all your butter and use grease for the table; it will increase your bank account; take all of your eggs to the market—they are not good for farmhands to eat—they injure the digestion. Expenses must be kept down, as you are thinking of buying the adjoining half section and you will need the money. Kill two or three fat hogs in the fall and have hog three times a day. Fat hog is the stuff for a hired man's ribs.

Be sure to have an early rising hour in the winter time for the hired man—3:30 a. m., at least. It will not be necessary for you to get up before breakfast; about six is the time for that meal. If the farmhand cannot find enough work to keep him employed before breakfast he can cut and haul up a load of wood. It is good for him, makes him strong, increases the appetite, and his love for you is tenfold stronger.

Find fault with everything he does, whether right or wrong; it does him good; he will stay with you that much longer. Always go around with a long and sour face. Eat as fast as you can at the table. If you talk to the farmhand at all during meals tell him about some article you have read relating to the poor quality of farmhands at the present time. Take plenty of farm papers—six at least, one for every weekday.

Make the farmhand do all the hard work. Use walking plows, but if you have a riding plow use that yourself; walking is good for the hired man's legs. Send him out to cultivate corn about four in the morning with a good fast team, and keep him at it until about 30 minutes after sundown. Probably you will have 12 cows for him to milk, and other work to keep him going two hours after he leaves the field. When a new hand comes give him all the hard work you can find for the first few days; that is the way to break in tender muscles. The farmhand likes this treatment, and will probably stay with you.

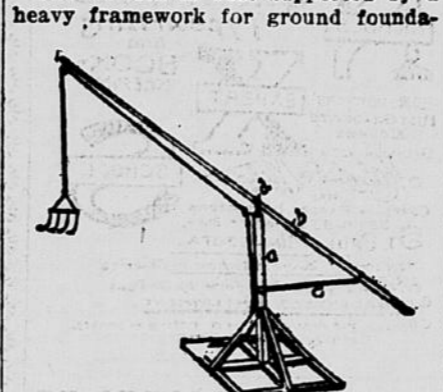
Put the farmhand in the hottest bedroom in summer and the coldest in winter. Be sure to have a hard bed; he likes it; it makes him tough. These things will help in keeping farmhands from leaving you.—Breeders' Gazette.

QUITE POPULAR IN WEST.

Type of Haystacker Here Described Has Been in Successful Use for Many Years.

The picture shows a common type of haystacker used throughout the northwest. All such stackers are modifications in some respects of the pole, mast and boom. The stacker here described is essentially a derrick with pulley and hay fork. Several hundred pounds of hay can be lifted and placed on the stack at a time. These stackers are generally homemade.

The derrick is best supported by a heavy framework for ground founda-



WESTERN HAY STACKER.

tion; otherwise it may consist of poles held in place by guy ropes. With this the hay is usually lifted and carried over stack by a hayfork. In some localities nets are coming into common use. Attached to a lifting rope or cable, one or two horses furnish the power to elevate the load. When at desired height at end of boom, it is turned automatically by having the derrick leaning slightly toward the stack, when the fork swings by its own weight. The empty fork is drawn back to the wagon by means of the dumping rope, or by the handle shown in the cut. The upright timber, a, should be of hard wood not less than 6x6 inches. In the top of this is sunk the iron pin, d, which holds boom, b, and serves as swivel. The crosspiece, c, running from a to b is so arranged as to adjust height of boom over stack by drawing in or extending the lower handle end.—Russ M. Winton, in Farm and Home.

Trolley Spreads Insect Pests.

As the result of inquiries made by F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., as to the spreading of insect pests by trolleys, etc., he finds that the brown-tail moth has been carried into New Hampshire by the electric cars, finding lodgment in Portsmouth, and that automobiles have taken the gypsy moth into the White mountain region. Such at least is the opinion of scientists at the New Hampshire agricultural college at Durham.

Application of a Principle That Was Brought to Notice in This Country Some Years Ago.

A London letter to the Iron Age says that engineers have for many years been dreaming of the possibilities of storing power in hot water, and thus facilitating the quick generation of steam. One application of the principle was made in the United States a few years ago. A locomotive was designed which had an enormous boiler, that was nothing more than a tank or reservoir, with a cylinder and piston and the usual connections with the driving wheels. Before the engine was employed to do any work, a pipe was introduced into the tank whereby live steam from a stationary plant was admitted, and the temperature of the fluid raised considerably above the boiling point. Enough steam would then be generated in the tank to run the machine several miles. For some reason the experiment made with this locomotive, though apparently successful, never led to its adoption by any of the great railway companies.

According to the London letter just mentioned, a somewhat different plan is being tried at the British capital in one of the electric power stations. The boilers there, which are of the water tube type, are capable of generating steam to 125 pounds' pressure at the rate of 12,000 pounds an hour. While this suffices for most purposes, the demand is now so great at some times that the boilers are inadequate and no ground is available for extension of the plant. This is a problem which besets many electric light engineers. The period of maximum demand is, moreover, so fluctuating as to be very uneconomical. Heat storage, if it could be realized, might be a great advantage.

The arrangement adopted in this London case is to fit a large cylinder vessel containing water about the ordinary steam drum of the boiler. When there is only a normal demand upon the station some of the steam from the boiler is passed into this water storage cylinder, with the result that the water is kept at a very high temperature, so that when the extra demand comes upon the station this water is fed into the boiler, which, owing to this hot feed water, can give 15,000 pounds of steam an hour—an increase of 25 per cent. It is said that on occasion the evaporation was actually 25,000 pounds, but 25 per cent. is probably sufficient, especially as there is no priming. There is no economy in the system; the coal consumption must be increased even at a greater rate than the evaporation, as there is considerable loss through heat radiation from hot water storage tanks, so that the system may meet special conditions, but beyond that its practical advantages are not observable.

SELDOM SLEEP IN BED.

Flat-Dwellers and Bachelor Girls More Often Take to Woven Wire Couches.

"I don't see what I'm going to do with all my beds," a New York landlady is quoted by the New York Sun as saying disconsolately as she stood in the middle of her parlor floor front and watched two furniture movers taking down a massive walnut bedstead. "That's the third one I've had taken out this year and the storage on them is costing me more than the beds are worth."

"Why don't you sell them?" said the new boarder who was the cause of the operations and therefore felt a certain responsibility for them.

"Sell them!" repeated the landlady, scornfully. "Why, my dear lady, you can't sell beds nowadays. Everybody is just like you. They want these wire couches in their rooms so they can cover them up with a rug and a few sofa cushions and make them look like a sofa."

"O," said the new boarder, surveying her own woven wire couch with increased interest. "I did not know that everybody had got on to that idea."

"Bless you, yes," replied the landlady. "Why, I can remember a time when ladies and gentlemen wouldn't have such a thing as that in their rooms." The landlady pointed scornfully at the woven wire couch.

"But nowadays they ain't content with the general parlor. They must make a parlor out of their bedroom. You can hardly rent a room with a bed in it. Some of them come with their own couches, just as you came, and then I have to take down the beds for them."

"And do they put screens in front of their washstands and fix up a desk for a bureau?" asked the new boarder, jealously.

"Some of them go further than that," said the landlady, with resignation. "I had one young lady who didn't have a closet in her room, and she hung up her clothes in a big bookcase instead of on the hooks I'd put behind the door."

It Is to Laugh.

He did not look in the least like a wag, but then one cannot depend always upon appearances.

Boarding an over-filled Fifth avenue bus he edged up quietly through the crowd of standing women to pay his fare at the front. As he turned around he stooped with difficulty to reach something on the floor.

"Did any of you drop a five-dollar gold piece?" he asked, an expression of concern on his countenance.

Three men and two women hastily searched their purses and exclaimed: "Yes!"

"Well," said the finder of the coin, dropping it into the nearest outstretched palm, "here's a nickel toward the \$25. You can divide it up between you."—N. Y. Times.

Big Rooms—Big Meals—Small Cost.

Notwithstanding malicious reports to the contrary, the Inside Inn, at the World's Fair, St. Louis, has thoroughly sustained the high reputation of Mr. E. M. Statler, its Manager, for giving first-class accommodations at reasonable rates.

Thanks to its enormous size and wonderful equipment, it has been enabled to properly care for the enormous crowds which have sought its hospitality, without overcrowding or discomfort. Standing, as it does, upon an eminence, and surrounded by a beautiful natural forest, it has enjoyed the popular verdict of being the coolest and most delightful spot in all St. Louis.

The extraordinary convenience of being right inside the Grounds and thereby saving all tiresome street-car journeys has been appreciated by every guest, and the management have won high praise for their successful efforts in catering to the comfort, safety and enjoyment of each and every visitor. The rates, which are very reasonable, range from \$1.50 to \$5.50 per day European, and from \$3.00 to \$7.00 American.

A postal addressed to the Inside Inn, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, will bring interesting details regarding reservation, etc.

Check!

He—Why does a woman always think she ought to wear a smaller shoe than she can? She—Why does a man always think he ought to wear a larger hat than he can?—Yonkers Statesman.

CHIEF OF POLICE SAVED.

Newberry, S. O.—W. H. Harris, chief of police of Newberry, says: "I suffered for a number of years with kidney complaint. There was a dull aching across the small of my back that was worse at night and made me feel miserable all the time. The kidney secretions were dark and full of sediment, and lack of control compelled me to rise a number of times during the night. Between this annoyance and the backache it was impossible for me to get much sleep and my health was being undermined. I tried a number of remedies, but nothing helped me until I got Doan's Kidney Pills. The use of this remedy according to directions promptly brought about a change for the better. After using two boxes the backache all left me, the kidney secretions cleared up and the action of the kidneys became normal."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Chief Harris will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box.

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Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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When you ask for Cascarets, don't let the dealer substitute something else. There is nothing else as good as Cascarets, and if you are not pleased we pay your money back. 10c, 25c, 50c, all druggists. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

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FREE to WOMEN

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Paxtine is in powder form—dissolve in water—non-poisonous and superior to all antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The content of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhoea, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucous membrane.

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