

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 2-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from The Dr. Hatter Medicine Co. This house places a "Grecian" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS, or SAMPLES FREE.

It is not for the troubles of tomorrow no one would be round-shouldered today.

It is hard to get people to look themselves squarely in the face.



**Worn-out, "run-down," feeble women, need Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.** It builds them up. It's a powerful, restorative tonic, or strength-giver—free from alcohol and injurious drugs. The entire system is renewed and invigorated. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, gives refreshing sleep, and restores flesh and strength. As a soothing, nerve tonic, it allays and subdues hysteria, spasms, and all the nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It's the only guaranteed medicine for "women." It does what is promised—or it asks nothing. It gives satisfaction, in every case, or the money paid for it is refunded.

That's the way it makes prove their faith in it. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; a legitimate medicine, not a beverage. Purely vegetable, and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

**Common Soap**  
Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.  
**IVORY SOAP**  
DOES NOT.



**PASTOR KOEHN'S NERVE TONIC**  
Sleeplessness Cured. I am glad to testify that I used Pastor Koehn's Nerve Tonic with the best success for sleeplessness, and believe that it is really a great relief for suffering humanity.

**FREE**—A Valuable Book on Nervous Disorders sent free to any address. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koehn, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1874 and is now prepared under his supervision.

**COENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.**  
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

**YOU WILL SAVE MONEY** by using **CATARRH** BY USING **ELY'S CREAM BALM.**

**Tut's Pills** possess these qualities, and speedily restore to the bowels their natural peristaltic motion, so essential to regularity.

**PILES**—ANAKESIN is an instant relief, and is an INFALLIBLE remedy for hemorrhoids, piles, and all the ailments of the rectum.

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Compound** is the only Legitimate and Positive Remedy for all the ailments of women.

## HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

**A Remedy for the Abuse of Farm Machinery—The Sheep Raising Industry—Notes About Hogs—Use Care with Horses Instead of Medicine—The Poultry Yard—Household Hints, Etc.**

**The Care of Farm Machinery.**

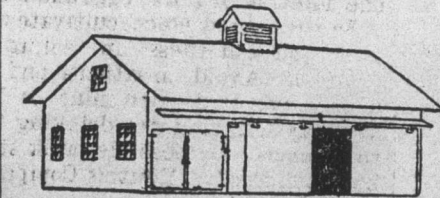
**F**ARM machinery is an item of greatest expense in farm economy, and the careless manner in which it is often cared for between crop and harvest seasons, has added greatly to its cost to many. The life of a plow, harrow, or other implement may be prolonged at least one-third by care and fair usage. If the farmer will consider this item of worse than useless expense, he will be surprised to see how much his wasteful methods are losing him. Now that the harvest season is over, the valuable machinery used in this work should be cleaned up, oiled and put under good shelter. And so of all other implements when the season is over.

An old farmer who reformed on this line several years ago, and kept account of his implements, says his former wastefulness and careless manner of keeping implements he found would cost him more than all the taxes he had to pay annually. Now he carefully cleans and oils his implements and stores them in dry places, and when the season comes again uses first class oil to cut the hardening oil on the working parts, and he is ready with new light-running machinery to go into his fields. His own experience has been to make his farm implements last and do good work twice as many years as formerly.

It is these little wastes, which in themselves seem trifling, but are many sided, and become a great burden to those who do not note and avoid them.

On this subject Hollister Sage, in *Form and Home*, gives some suggestions for the creation of a suitable building for the shelter of tools and machinery. He says:

It is not to be wondered at that manufacturers of agricultural machinery get rich. The owner of farm machinery would do vastly better to go in debt for means with which to build a tool and machine house, than get trusted for new implements with which to work his land and then leave them to Nature's mercies. The indispensable in a tool house are a tight roof and dry floor. For the former it is doubtful if anything is superior to the long run cheaper than shingles. For floor lumber will do, but a well-drained, slightly raised floor made of coalashes, engine clinders, clay or brick is preferable, being more durable and stronger. But a floor of this kind positively must be well drained off the machines will be injured by dampness from below. Where a site can be secured near the road and sloping from it, the sills laid on low walls can be filled level with the flooring. This will make the hard and give great satisfaction. On



level land it is better to raise the ground in front of the tool house to the height of the floor than to use an incline, as it is easier to roll the stock in and out. An excellent building erected for this purpose is built in Worcester County, Mass. It is built like the drawing. The little doors enter a shop eight feet wide across one end. Rolling doors protect the remainder of the front. They are hung so as to pass one another or the small doors and the convenience is perfect. Wagons or machines out of order may be taken bodily into the shop where wrenches, etc., quickly put them to rights wetdays. The shed is twenty feet wide and may be made of any desired length. A rolling platform 8x12 feet covers an aperture in the upper floor through which sleighs, rakes and other light things are raised by pulleys for storage. A piece of the wall near the floor near the door will prevent mowers and wagons from marring it with their hubs. Abundance of light should be let in and the fowls kept out the same as snow and other destructive agencies.



**Convenient Bag-holder.** It is very annoying to try to put grain into a bag alone. All of the various bags will also take a portion. There is a difference in bags in another respect. The old hens will always dominate over the younger. It is best to have a flock of the same breed and age. The layers should never be with the non-layers. A large observance of each hen, if possible, and feed according to circumstances, as there is no rule that can be followed in feeding.

**Why Eggs Do Not Hatch.** The complaints about eggs not hatching well, and the weak and puny products from sittings of eggs, might be lessened if breeders would take a more sensible view of the conditions of their breeding fowls before laying. Usually in such cases there is something radically wrong in breeding, feeding, care of environment. A constitutionally sound bird, properly bred, fed, and cared for, will, as a rule, possess potent qualities.

**Poultry Notes.** In wet weather keep the fowls in out of the wet.

**EXAMINE** the chicks a few days after birth for lice.

**THERE** are sixty-eight standard breeds of chickens, ten of ducks, nine of turkeys, and seven of geese.

**WHERE** tobacco leaves can be obtained without much cost they should be used around the poultry-house, and especially in their nests, to keep off lice.

**Ir** the yards are low, so that water stands in them after a rain, dig an open ditch that will carry off the water. If you do not do this the fowls will soon make of the wet portion an unhealthy slough.

**Do** not imagine that the fowls need dainties to develop them. Good, healthy every available means. The dragging pie is not a profitable one. Those who planted a few acres of peas will be able to see a new and rapid growth of flesh when the peas are turned into food.

**The** January, '01 prices of hogs ranged from \$3.00 to \$3.90 cwt.; the July prices ranged from \$4.70 to \$5.80. The July range in '82 was from \$7.00 to \$9.00; in '83, from \$4.70 to \$6.00; in '88, from \$5.40 to \$6.75. With these exceptions the July range for '91 is the highest since 1880—*Farm, Stock and Home.*

**Australian Wool and Sheep.** The number of sheep in Australia now exceeds 100,000,000. The wool clip is estimated at 1,000,000 bales. A report from Melbourne states that the pastoral season was, upon the whole, a particularly favorable one for the wool growing industry. Copious rains have fallen over the great pastoral areas of New South Wales and Queensland throughout the season, and Western Australia and some parts of Victoria have experienced an unusually dry summer—sufficient, it is feared, in the case of some of the fine Western district clips to justify fears of broken fleeces being rather common.

**Sheep Raising in Montana.** Some idea of the immense sheep raising and shearing industries of the State of Montana, and the speed with which they have grown, may be gotten from the following figures: In 1877 there were 70,238 sheep in the State; in 1878, 107,260; in 1879, 108,801; in 1880, 139,039; in 1881, 200,402; in 1882, 302,776; in 1883, 465,667; in 1884, 593,896; in 1885, 798,682; in 1886, 968,298; in 1887, 1,162,141; in 1888, 1,153,771; in 1889, 1,303,848; in 1890, 1,555,116; while it is estimated that there are now over 2,000,000 this year.

**Use Care in Feeding.** With a drug store in the stable there will always be sick horses. Without drugs and with careful feeding and good care a horse may go through a long, hard service and die of old age at 30 or 35 years.

**THE DAIRY.**

**Bitter Cream.** When the milk or cream are held too long, although it may be a cold temperature in which the ordinary acid may not be developed, a bitter taste is often developed which is imparted in butter and destroys its value. It is the opinion of our experts that this bitterness is another form of putrefactive process, which is peculiar to a cold temperature not active or marked as the acidulous ferment but more insidious and sure to manifest itself more or less rankly according to the conditions. The remedy is never to hold the milk for the cream to rise, longer than twenty-four hours. Under specially favorable conditions and surroundings the time may possibly be extended. It is not, however, a safe rule to insure sweet and good butter, the earlier churning and skimming are recommended. If the conditions for butter making will not conform to these safe rules being applied, the conditions should be made to conform to them.—*N. Y. Dairy Commissioner.*

**What His Jerseys Eat.** Mr. Havemeyer, of New York, gives his Jerseys these following rations, which we copy from an address of his. For winter his cows are fed as follows, as he has found nothing to pay better for winter than:

Corn meal, 8 lbs.; wheat bran, 2 lbs.; ground oats, 4 lbs.; linseed meal, 2 lbs.; silage, 20 lbs.

Given in three feeds during the day. The summer ration is:

Corn meal, 4 lbs.; bran, 2 lbs.; ground oats, 6 lbs.; linseed meal, 2 lbs.; silage, 30 lbs.

The winter ration is fed about 370 days, the summer about 95 days. Dry cows and bulls are fed:

Ground oats, 6 lbs.; bran, 2 lbs.; hay, 7 lbs.; silage, 20 lbs.

December 31, 1890, the Mountain Side herd consisted of:

Milking cows, 200; bulls in service, 9; heifers of all ages, 97; bulls of all ages, 4.

The average milk per head per day during 1890, was 16 1/2 lbs. The average milk to a pound of butter, 15 lbs. The average quantity of milk to a quart of cream, 15 lbs.

**The Self-Sucking Cow.** In answer to an inquiry in the *Stockman* for some plan to cure a cow of sucking herself, I give the following: I have tried with excellent satisfaction: Place a common straight bridge bit in her mouth, by attaching it to a common bridle or fastening it in the mouth by small ropes passed from the rings in the bit and tied together, and put the bit in the animal's feeding, but act as an effectual check on her sucking herself.—*[National Stockman.]*

**THE POULTRY-YARD.**

**Assorting the Hens.**

It is one of the most important matters that hens be separated according to the requirements, says *Farm and Fireside*. If you have a flock of hens, and some of them are laying while others are unproductive, separate the layers from the others, and take out the extra fat hen. This is especially necessary on those farms where the hens are confined to a limited area. Then laying hens and the fattening hens do not require the same food. For instance, a hen that is intended for market, and is to be sold for the grain she can consume, but the laying hen will require a more nitrogenous diet, such as meat, and if they are to be together the laying hens may not receive the food intended for them, as the others will also take a portion. There is also a difference in hens in another respect. The old hens will always dominate over the younger. It is best to have a flock of the same breed and age. The layers should never be with the non-layers. A large observance of each hen, if possible, and feed according to circumstances, as there is no rule that can be followed in feeding.

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not the family for the household. The housekeeping that is so immaculate that comfort is sacrificed to appearance, is by no means ideal, however fair may be its outward aspect. Order, punctuality, cleanliness, economy are virtues in the relative sense, and only as they are held adjustable are they strictly virtues. The more, the better, and the more there are considerations of enjoyment or of social duties that quite supersede a regulation that rivals that of the Medes and Persians in its unvarying character.

In many households the family life would gain largely in considering breakfast as a movable feast, to be partaken of at the individual convenience of each member of the family, rather than to be appointed at a fixed hour, when all must perform appear. Coffee and rolls served in one's own room enables one to write letters, or perform some needed task, or possible if a regular breakfast hour down stairs must be observed. The French custom is gaining more and more in American households, and it is one to be welcomed.

Flexibility and adjustability are the most desirable of factors in housekeeping economy. The morning is usually the best time for any individual work. Then the hours are, as a rule, free from social demands, and the individual is in his best condition for writing, or for whatever employment he may be engaged in, if of a nature requiring solitude and thought. A margin of easy-care latitude in housekeeping life need interfere with no essential arrangement, and may add a world of comfort to individual living.

**How to Make a Towel Roller.**

Take an inch planed board, five inches wide and fifteen inches long, and saw slanting in for four inches from each end. About an inch from the top saw a slot two inches long for roller pins to fit in, saw it quite slanting. Make the other side just the same. Now make a roller of the right width for the towel, and cut it into eight-inch thick. Drive an eight-penny wire nail in the center of each end, for pins. Now nail it where you want the towel to hang, and fit the roller. Take a half-inch planed board and nail on top for shelf; paint it. All you have to do when you wish to remove the towel is just slip out the roller. Have one like this that I have used for four years.—*Clement Grover, in Practical Farmer.*

**Hints.**

An oyster shell in the toilet will prevent the formation of crust on the inside.

A simple cement for broken china or earthenware is made of powdered quicklime sifted through a coarse muslin bag over the white of an egg.

TO CLEAN a toilet take it away from the fire and wash off with a rag dipped in kerosene, followed by a rubbing with a dry flannel cloth.

A REMEDY for creaking hinges is mutton tallow rubbed on the joint. A great many locks that refuse to do their work are simply rusted and will be all right if carefully oiled.

There are a number of meal-dishes that may be made for one day and cut cold for several days, and these dishes are especially adapted to such warm weather as the present. A veal loaf, for instance, served in nice thin slices, garnished with a pretty, eatable green, is most appetizing. A small piece of lettuce, cream or crisp parsley served with cold sliced meats greatly adds to their appearance.

CHILDREN should not be bathed immediately after rising in the morning, and they should not be allowed to rush from the breakfast table to the bath and get into the water as soon as they can. Very few children should be given a full bath in the morning. They may be sponged over quickly and then rubbed fairly dry, but as for plunging a child into cold water, even lukewarm, and soaking, the practice must soon prove injurious to the little one's health.

More amusing are the strange fancies that some persons have as to what overworked men may be asked to do for them. In the very thick of the American war, there came to President Lincoln an Illinois farmer in a great state of excitement about a pair of horses that one of Lincoln's Generals had requisitioned for the war.

The owner was of course entitled to compensation, but somehow it had not come. Going to the President he told him his story, and was rather chagrined to be told that it did not lie with him to pay the money. Then, says the farmer, will you undertake to write to the General and see that the matter is settled properly? Poor Lincoln, who never wanted a story to help him in an emergency, was ready for his visitor.

"When I was a rail-splitter," he said, "there lived near us a smart young fellow, the Captain of a Mississippi boat, who could steer a vessel over the rapids with wonderful skill, as hardly any one else could. One day he was out grasping the wheel with his utmost strength, at the most critical point of the rapids, a little boy came running up to him in great excitement and said, 'Cap'n, stop your ship, my apple has fallen overboard!'"

In the "Life of Sir James Simpson," there are some curious notices of the extraordinary things that patients in the country would sometimes ask him to do. Once a gentleman wrote to him asking him to send a copy of the prescription which he had given him some years before, when the doctor could hardly recall the man, much less the prescription. Others would ask him to go to Duncan & Lockhart's and get them some particular medicine.

A very busy clergyman of our acquaintance, when over head and ears with many things, once got a letter from a stranger in the United States, explaining that more than a century ago, some one of the name of G— owned a property near Edinburgh which was believed to have been destined by will in a particular way, so that the relatives in America thought they had some claim to it. He was requested to inquire into the matter, find out about the will, communicate with the present owners of the property, and put everything in train for a just settlement of the claim. It would have been reasonable for the writer to inclose a bill for \$500, but that, unfortunately, he omitted to do.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

**Do Grasp the Situation.** One little Indian boy who attends school at Indian Island, Oldtown, Me., takes an intelligent interest in his lessons, and does not simply learn them by rote. The teacher had been giving instructions in punctuation, and closed by saying emphatically: "Now, when you come to a period you must stop." A little black-eyed girl then commenced to read, and went on in a reckless manner, regardless of the period in question, whereupon the fat and bright little Indian boy poked her in the ribs and electrified the school by yelling lustily, "Whoa!" He grasped the situation.

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**Old Violins.** The great violin-takers, says an exchange, all lived within the compass of a hundred and fifty years. They chose their wood from a few great timbers felled in the South Tyrol, and floated down in rafts, pine and maple, sycamore, pear and ash. They examined these to find streaks and veins and freckles, valuable superficially when brought out by varnishing. They learned to tell the density of the pieces of wood by touching them; they weighed them, they struck them, and listened to judge how fast, or how slow, or how resonantly they would vibrate in answer to strings.

Some portions of the wood must be porous and soft, some of close fiber. Just the right beam was hard to find when it was found, it can be traced all through the violins of some great master, and after his death in those of his pupils.

The piece of wood was taken hewn and seasoned, dried in the hot Bressa and Cremona sun. The house of Stradivari, the great master of all, is described as having been as hot as an oven. One was there soaked through and through with sunshine. In this great heat the oils thinned and simmered slowly, and penetrated far into the wood, until the varnishes became a part of the wood itself.

The old violin-makers used to save every bit of the wood when they had found what they liked, to mend and patch and inlay with it. So vibrant and so resonant is the wood of good old violins that they murmur and echo and sing in answer to any sound where a number of them hang together on the wall, as if rehearsing the old music that once they knew.

It was doubtless owing to this fact that when the people could not account for Paganini's wonderful playing, they declared that he had a human soul imprisoned in his violin; for a violin sang and whispered even when all the strings were off.

There have been experiments made with all sorts of woods by the various makers. An Earl of Pembroke had one made of the wood of one of the cedars of Lebanon, but the wood was so dense that vibration was deadened and the violin was a poor one.

**Rescued from the Depths of Misery.** The misery endured by unfortunate whose livers are derelict in duty is unexpressed. Sick headaches, nausea, constipation, disorder of the digestive apparatus, heartburn, vertigo, unrest, nervousness of the brain, and a host of other short ribs and right shoulder blade, sick appetite, are among the hateful infidelities of biliousness, which, however, speedily vanish when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is employed as a regulator.

Most effectively is its work of disciplining carried out, as a complete renewal of the digestive, secretory and excretory functions satisfactorily proved. In cases of malarial disease the liver is the principal gland involved, and for malarial of a malarial type Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an absolute specific. As a valuable and palatable preventive of chronic kidney trouble and rheumatism, and a superb general tonic and corrective.

**Humor of Gen. Bragg.**

Many years before the war Gen. Braxton Bragg, then a Captain of artillery, was detailed to assist the engineers in making surveys of the rivers in Alabama and Mississippi. The Chief of Engineers wrote to him asking him to ascertain how far the Tombigbee River ran up. In the course of a few weeks a reply was received. Bragg stated that in obedience to orders he had carefully examined the stream, with all its turns, bends, and tributaries, and that he had the honor to report that the Tombigbee did not run up at all, running down in every part of its course.

This answer caused a storm to break out in the engineer's office, and there were talks of court-martial, but, as Bragg was technically correct in his answer, the matter was dropped, but the offending officer was sent back to his regiment.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

**Happy Baby!** Because he is healthy. There is no baby comfort but in health. There is no baby beauty but in health.

All an infant's comfort is from fat, and most of his beauty. Fat is almost everything to him. That is why babies are fat. It is baby's wealth, his surplus laid by. What he does not need for immediate use he tucks under his velvet skin to cushion him out and keep the hard world from touching him.

This makes curves and dimples. Nature is fond of turning use into beauty. All life inside; all fat outside. He has no need to sleep and grow. You know all this—least you feel it. When baby is plump you are as happy as he is. Keep him so.

But what if fat is not there? Poor baby! we must get it there. To be thin for a baby, is to lose what belongs to him. Why should the little mortal begin his life with suffering?

Go to your doctor. Don't be doing your baby when all he needs is a little management.

A little book on CAREFUL LIVING, of infinite value, will be sent free if you write for it to Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, at any drug-store, \$1.

**Carefully Addressed.** It is always well to be careful in the matter of addresses, but that there is such a thing as being overparticular is shown by the letter which was sent not long since to the cook of a prominent living at Newton, Massachusetts.

The cousin of the cook, who had been but a short time in this country, came to visit her, and on going away, promised to write soon. He evidently looked about him carefully, and in due time arrived a letter addressed to:

MISS HANNAH READDON, AT M—, Private Way, Danvers, Mass. The letter was duly delivered.

The introduction of the typewriter and its now almost universal use is said to have practically ruined the ordinary ink business, and canvassers for ink manufacturers are pushing all sorts of gift enterprises schemes to help the sale of their goods.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Boyle's cotton crop this year is the largest ever known.

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**Too Exact.** Old Louis Bouchard, our half-breed Nepon guide, writes a Canadian correspondent, reverences white ladies, but prefers to tell Eskimo Joe, another famous voyageur and cook, take charge of angling parties that include lady members. On seeing an American party of three gentlemen and two ladies, old Louis remarked: "Doze chentlemans ain't got much fish, den. No. Dey's nice, de ladies is—mebbey? I don't know—but in camp? No o-o. Dass so. One tahn I'll go up wiss five lady and seven chentlemans. De chentlemans was boss dat trip? No-o-o—nevare! All de tahn, all de tahn, doze lady boss dat camp. Keep me cookin', cookin', and nossin' is cook right. In de mawnin' first ting, I got to bring coffee in de tent before doze lady es get up. 'Leuls, you wash your hands? doze lady es ask. What dey tink? Mebbey I boll my hands before I mek dat coffee! No-o-o—dass so, I ain't boll 'em any. All de tahn, all de tahn, doze chentlemans watch for de something dey tink doze lady want—and doze lady ain't care one bit—all de tahn doze lady want what ain't dere. You tink de chentlemans get out for fish early, early? No, baptsun—doze lady not make ver good fishin'. Den Louis he's blame. Eskimo Joe laugh when I'll tell him 'bout dat. He's want for go wiss lady party. Mebbey he's like for wiss lady party—two—four tahn in one day. Sapree—dass fool way for waste soap."

**BRONCHITIS** is cured by frequent small doses of Pisco's Cure for Consumption.

**First Indian Sign.** The first Indian tobacco sign erected in America was put up in Baltimore, and it still stands.