NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally was so great as now. The conveniences of meakind in the factory and workshop, the household and on the farm, as well as in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenance and impliments of each in order to saye labor, time and expense. in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care cannot be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and escapility is the exercised in the properties of the pr ment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never constant and strength of the patent is never constant. sidered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee.

THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, hip, wattle over right ope, three slits in right ent. John Wedderburn, General Manager 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, and gentant daily and weekly papers, and general for the street of the st eral periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from the right hip; horse. Mon left shoulder. nasafe methods beretofore employed in this line of business. The said Conpany is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepare and prosecute applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trade-marks, labels, copyrights, interferences. infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attenion to rejected cases. It is also prepared to eater into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

Write for instructions and advice.

John Weddenty, Carlon, Cor.—On thouse. Swith half circle under on left shoulder; or untile, defining, or ... manifold, Or.—On thouse. Swith half circle under on left shoulder; or untile, and or left shoulder; cattle, same on brand on left stiffs.

Write for instructions and advice.

John Weddenty, David H. Echo Or. Horses hranded mediated such search on the left shoulder; cattle, same on him pand side.

Write for instructions and advice.

John Weddenty, David H. Echo Or. Horses hranded mediated such search on the left shoulder; cattle, same on him pand side.

Weddenty, David H. Echo Or. Horses hranded mediated such search on the left shoulder; cattle, same on him pand side.

McCarty, David H. Echo Or. Horses hranded mediated side.

With toe-cork on cattle on ribs and under in such search consecution of the stiffe.

Self-side, Or.—On the left shoulder; cattle, M2 on him and moder in the part of the part chanical inventions, design patents,

on jeff hip.
Allicon, O. D., Eight Mile, Or.—Cuttle brand,
O.D. on left hip and borses same brand on right
shoulder. Bange, Eight Mile,
Adkins, J. J., Happare, Or.—Horses, JA connected on left flankt cattle, same on left hip.
Bartholanew, A. G., Alpine, Or.—Horses,
branded 7 E on either shoulder. Range in Morrow county.

right side.

Harke, M St. U. Long treek, Or—On cattle,
MAY connected on left hip, crop off left car, under half crop off right. Horses, same brand on
left choulder. Range in firmat and Morrow

ounty, or Warren, Wagner, Or.—Horses brand-

the defection of the state of t

Crant and Morrow counties.

Cain, E., Caleb, Or.—Y D on horses on left stifle.

Usith quarter circle over it, on left shoulder and on left stifle on all colts under 5 years, on left shoulder only on all horses over 5 years. All range in Grant county.

Clark, Wm. H., Lena, Or.—Horses WRC connected, on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range Morrow and Unnatilla counties.

Cate, Cluss. R., Vinson or Lens, Or. Horses HC con right him leg. Range in Morrow and Unnatilla counties.

Cate, Cluss. R., Vinson or Lens, Or. Horses HC con right him leg. Range in Morrow and Unnatilla counties.

Cecil, Wm., Doughas, Or., horses JU on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip. Straight W. E., Reppner, Or.—Horses shuded shoulder; cattle same on left hip, wandles on each law and two bits in the right ear.

Curl, T. H., John Day, Or.—Double cross on each law and two bits in the right ear.

Curly, On sheep, inverted A and spear point of aboulder. Ear markoil was crapt on left ear punched apper bit in right. Wethers, crop in grant county. On sheep, inverted A and spear point of aboulder. Ear markoil were repunched apper bit in right. Wethers, crop in grant county.

Cook, A. J., Lean, Or.—Horses, 2000 right shoulder; eattle the same, also now clark, Will. H., Lena, Or.—Horses Will connected on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range Morrow and Umatilla counties.
Cate, Class. R., Vinson or Lean, Or. Horses H C on right shoulder; cattle same on right hip.
Range Morrow and Umatilla counties.
Cecil, Win., Dongias, Or.; borses JC on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip, wastle on left shid left.
Corl., T. H., John Day, Or.—Double cross on each law and two bits in the right see.
Curl., T. H., John Day, Or.—Double cross on each hip on cattle, swallow fork and under bit in right ear, split in left ear. Range in Grant county, On sheep, inverted a fad spear point of a shoulder. Ear markout ewes, crop on left ear punched upper bit in right. Wethere, crop in right and under half crop in left ear punched upper bit in right. Wethere, crop in right and under half crop in left ear.
Cock, A. J., Lena, Or.—Horses, 20 on right sing in Grant county.
Cook, A. J., Lena, Or.—Horses, 20 on right sing in Grant county.
Corl., R. Y., Currinsville, Or.—Horses, 20 on left stiffe.
Currin, R. Y., Currinsville, Or.—Horses, 20 on left stiffe.
Corl., R. Y., Currinsville, Or.—Horses, 20 on left stiffe.
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Corl., R. Y., Currinsville, Or.—Horses, 20 on left stiffe.
Corl., R. Y., Currinsville, Or.—Horses, 20 on left shoulder; cattle same brand on both hips, mark under slope both care and dewlar.
Corl., R. L., Mounteen, Grant Co. Or.—Horses branded circle with bar bemeath, on left shoulder; cattle same brand on tight hip. Cattle stiffe.
Corl. R. Hardman, Or.—Cattle, S. Or.—Rores and dewlar.
Corl., R. G., Rolloway, Or.—Cattle, S. Or.—Cattle, S.

gish oar.
Dickens, Ebb.—Horses branded with three
ined fork on left stiffs. Cattle same on left side.
Donglass, W. M., Gallowar, Or.—Cattle, B D on
ight side, swallow fork in each ear, horses, B D
n left hip.
Donglas, O. T., Donglas, Or.—Horses TD on stiffe; cattle same on right hip. B. & Sons, Douglas, Or.—Horses brand-on left shoulder, cattle same on left

Gilman-Franch, Land and Live Stock Co., Fos.

Hillon & Jeans, Hamilton, Or - Cattle, two bars on either hip; crop in right ear and split in left. Horses, Jon right thigh. Bango in Grant county Hughes, Samuel, Wagnet, Or - - (T F L connected) on right shoulder on horses; on cattle, on right err and sit in left. Range in Haystack district, Morrow county.

O- (circle with parallel tails) on left shoulder lettle same on left hip also large circle on lef Hall, Edwin, John Day, Or. - Cattle F. Hon right to horse same on right shoulder. hange in

Howard, J L. Salloway, Or. Horses, + (cross with bar above it) on right shoulder; cattle same on left side. Bange in Morrow and Uma-

Hughes, Mat, Heppner, Or.—Horses, shaded eart on the left shoulder. Hange Morrow Co. Hunsaker, B A, Wagner, Or. - Horson, 9 on left houlder; cattle, 9 on left hip. Hardisty, Albert, Nye, Oregon-Horses, A H ennected, on left shoulder; Cattle on the left up, crop off left ear. Humphreys, J.M. Hardman, Or. Horses, H. or

left finnk

Hayee, J. M., Heppner, Cr.—Horses, wineglass
on left shoulder cattle, same on right hip.

Huston, Luther, Eight Mile, Or.—Horse H on
the left shoulder and heart on the left stifle Cattle same on left hip. Range in Neurow county

Lyy, Affred, Long Creek, Or.—Lattle I D on
right hip, crop off left our and bit in right, Horses
same brand on left shoulder Range n Grant
county

right hip; horse. M on left shoulder.

Morgan, S. N., Heppner, Or.—Horses, M.)
on left shoulder cattle same on left hip.
McCamber, Jas A., Echo, Or.—Horses, M with
bar over on right shoulder.
Morgan, Thos., Heppner, Or.—Horses, circle
Ton left shoulder and left thigh; cattle. Z on
right think. Ton lert shoulder and succession, or lert shoulder and succession with thigh.

Mitchell, Oscar, lone, Or.—Horsee, 77 on right hip; cattle, 77 on right side.

McClarten, D. G., Brownsville, Or.—Horsee, Figure 5 on each shoulder; cattle, M2 on hip McClarty, David H. Echo Or. Horses branded McClarty, David H. Echo Or. Horses branded

While you seep your subscription paid up you can keep your brand in free of charge.

Allyn. T. J., lone, Or. Horses GG on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, under bit on right ear, and upper bit on the left; range, Morrow counts.

Armatrong, J. C., Alpine, Or.—T with bar ander it on left shoulder.

Allien O. D. Events of the left is same on left hip.

Allien O. D. Events of the left is same of the left in left shoulder.

Allien O. D. Events of the left is same of the left in left shoulder.

Piper, Ernet, Lexington, Or.—P O on laft shoulder.

Olio, Herman, Prairie City, Or.—On cartie, O. Le connected on left hip; horses on left stille and wards on left ship.

Fearwork of the winder of the left is the left in left hip. Range on Eight Mile.

Parkor & Glesson, Hardman, Or.—Horses IP or left hip.

Allien O. D. Events of the left in left in left hip. Range on Eight Mile.

Piper, Ernet, Lexington, Or.—Horses have the left in left in left in left hip.

Piper, Ernet, Lexington, Or.—Horses have the left in left

Parkor & Glesson, Hardman, Or., —Horses IP or left shoulder.

Piper, Ernest, Lerington, Or., —Horses braught a _E (L & connected) on left shoulder; cattle ne on right bip. Range, Morrow county. Piper, J. H., Lexington, Or., —Horses, JE con-nected on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip, ander bit in each sur. Pettya, A. C., Ione, Or.; horses diamond P on shoulder; cattle, J. H. J. connected, on the left hip, upper slope in left car and slip in the right.

branded T & or either anomalor. Ramp in successive county.

Bleakman, Geo., Hardman, Or.—Horses, a flag collect aboulder; cattle same on right shoulder; mannister, J. W., Hardman, Or.—Cattle brand exceed to i left shoulder. Cattle OK countered on left hip and thigh; split in each ear.

Bronner, Peter, Gooseberry Oregon—Horses branded P B on left shoulder. Cattle same on right side.

Rod, Andrew, Rardman, Or.—Horses, square cross with quarter-circle over it on left stiffe. Reninger, Chris, Heppier, Or.—Horses, C R or left-shoulder.

Reninger, Chris, Heppaer, Or.—Horses, CR or left shoulder.

Reninger, Chris, Heppaer, Or.—Horses, CR or left shoulder.

Reninger, Chris, Heppaer, Or.—Horses, CR or left shoulder.

Reninger, Chris, Heppaer, Or.—Horses, Like Jan, Hardman, Or.; horses, three panel worm femce on left shoulder; cattle, DAN or right shoulder; entile B on the left side. Left ear half crop and right car upper above.

Berton, Wm., Heppaer, Or.—Horses, J B on the left side, Left ear half crop and right car upper above.

Berton, Wm., Heppaer, Or.—Horses, J B on the right stifle; cattle, same on right hip; epilt in each ear.

Brown, I.s., Laxington, Or. Horses, B or left shift, and developed on the right stifle; cattle same on right hip; range, Morrow and adjoining counties.

Rush Broes, Heppaer, Or.—Horses, arcle C with dot in eas for on left hip; cattle, same.

Brown, W. J., Lens, Oregon, Horses W barrow and adjoining counties.

Rush Broes, Heppaer, Or.—Horses, crole C with dot in eas for on left hip; cattle, same on left hip earlies, and crop off right ear. Meley, R. der earlies, and crop off right ear. Range Cmatter of the carties are on right hip earlies and crop off right ear. Range Cmatter of the carties are considered as an earlies and control of the carties and cart

bip.

Boyer, W. G., Heppner, Or.—Horses, box brand on right hip cattle, same, with split in each ear.

Borg, P. O., Heppner, Or.—Horses, P B on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip.

Borg, P. O., Heppner, Or.—Horses, P B on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip.

Brownies, W. J., Fox, Or.—Cattle, J B connected with quarter circle over top on cattle on right hip. and rop of fright ear and split in left. Horses can left sloid, crop on left ear and two splits and middle piece cut out on right ear; on horses same brand on the left thigh; Range in Fox valley, Grant county.

Carsner Warren, Wagner, Or.—Horses branded O on right stille; cattle = (three bars) on tright ribs, crop and split in each ear. Hange in Grant and Morrow counties. pranded 31 on left shoulder; range in Mor-sounty. Salling, C C Heppner, Or—Houses branded in left shoulder; cattle same on left hip.

I shoulder, horses, cattle same on left his th split in both ears. Chernton, H. M., ione, Or.—Horses branded I connected on left stiffe; shoop same brind. Vanderpool, H. T., Lana, Or.—Horses HV con-cted on right shoulder; cattle, same on right hip Walbridge, Wm., Heppuer, Or. Horses, U. L. walbridge, whoulder, cattle same on right hip. Ely J. B. & Sone, Donglas, Or.—Horses brandst ELY on left shoulder, cattle same on left
hip, hole is right ser.
Elliott, Wash., Heppner, Or. Diamond on
Emery, C. S., Hardman, Or.—Horses brandad
D. [reversed C with tail] on left shoulder; eatthe-same on right hip, Bange in Microw county.

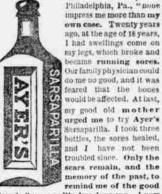
Fleek, Jackson, Heppner, Or.—Horses, 7F

Horses, Jonright thigh. Range in Grant county
Haghes, Samuel, Wagner, Or. — F. CF. F. L.

walker Elizabeth & Sons, Hardman, Or.,
walker Elizabeth & Sons, Hardman, Or.,
cattle branched E. Weenberged E. Weenberg E. Weenberged E. Weenberg E. Weenber

Only the Scars Remain,

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co.,



ame running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three hottles, the sores healed, troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the

road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me." For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

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INDUSTRY OF THE MOLE.

The Hard-Working Little Animal at Least as Industrious as the Ant.

A mole's life is by no means a gentlemanly sinecure, according to the Cornhill Magazine. He has to work harder, in all probability, for his pittance of earthworms than any other animal works for his daily bread. His whole existence is spent in perpetually raising and removing large piles of earth by sheer force of muscle order to sustain such constant toil and to replace and repair the used-up tissue the mole requires to be always Elifott, Washi, Reppinor, Or. Brainond on right shoulder. Can be seen branded of the left shoulder. Range cating. His appetite is voracious. He must be some on right lip. Range in florrow county. Fleek, Packson, Reppiner, Or. Herres, Ff connected on right shoulder; cattle same on right shoulder. Range cating. His appetite is voracious. He works like a horse and eats like an horse and e eating. His appetite is voracious. Woodward, John, Heppner, Or.—Heress, UP muscles are working at such a rate connected in left shoulder.
Watkins, Liebe, Heppner, Or.—Heress bracked a day he starves and dies of actual insultion. He is a high pressure ensultion. Borses, anchor Son left shoulder, vent, left suffer, anchor Son left shoulder, vent, left suffe, cattle, same on both hips to crop of right ser and underbit in left so, crop of right ser and underbit in left so, crop of right ser and underbit in left so left ser, horses, W on right shoulder.

Watkins, Lisne, Reppost, Or.—Tortes services a day in control of the pressure engine in a high pressure engine in the pressure in the pr Sange in Gilliam, Grant, Gross and Morrow and Unstilla counties.

Whittier brow, numanagoo, Baker Co., OrHorse branded H.
S. with a quarter circle over it, on left slidle
Hages (Geo., Lena, Or, Brand Jt counseted
with quarter circle over it, on left shoulder.
Hint A. B., Ridge, Or.—Cattle, round-top A
with quarter circle under it on the right hip,
Hint A. Morrow and Unstillaceounties.
Whittier brow, numanagoo, Baker Co., OrHorse branded W B connected on left shoulder
williams, Vasco, Hamitton, Vasco, Hamitton, Cr.—Quarter or
cle over three bars on left hip, both extile and
closes. Bance Grant county.
Williams, Vasco, Hamitton, OrWilliams, Vasco, Hamitton, OrWilliams

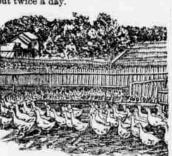
DUCK FARMING.

How This Industry Is Conducted on Poultry Farms Near New York.

Duck culture is becoming an important branch of the market poultry farms of the east, but nowhere, with the exception of the farm of James 1 Massachusetts, can be found such a large collection of both old and young stock as on the great duck farms of Long Island. Michael K. Boyer recently made a visit to these farms and gathered some valuable data, to which he gives expression in The Fanciers' Monthly. He tells, among other things, that on the largest farms in the earlier days the Muscovy was considered the only breed of ducks that could be profitably kept, but since the introperior to even the once favorite Muscovy. On one farm visited by Mr. Eoyer are kept 1,000 breeding ducks in pens of about 35 each. The houses for each flock measure 13 by 13 feet, with runs of 26 by 125, of which 26 by 36 is composed of a pond of water. There is a decided advantage in allowing bathing water to the ducks, as they keep much cleaner and a less number of drakes are required

One drake is allowed for from seven to nine ducks in the beginning of the seanine ducks in the beginning of the season and later on as many as 12 are given.

Those ducks kept on land begin with high grade fertilizer in the furrow I plant run for office. His intention to do so from four to six ducks to a drake in the early part of the season and from six to are bedded with salt hay. All the hatching on the island is done artificially. The off, making after cultivation much more majority of the farms have cellars for convenient and increasing the crop, but along an alley, made a "handsome their incubators. In the matter of feeding there is some variation with the different breeders, but as a rule the same kinds of feed are employed. On one farm in. the breeding ducks are fed as follows: Cornmeal, 4 parts; bran, 2 parts; mid-dlings, 2 parts; oats, 1 part; wheat, 1 part. both plans on the same crop. 1 have The above is mixed with about two bushels of eel or creek grass, which they in the row at the time of planting. In secure from the bottoms of the creeks. Each of the large duck farms has large floats out on the water all the time gathering this grass. Breeding ducks are fed but twice a day.



A DUCK FARM,

The rule in feeding ducklings with a them on soaked bread or cracker dust and hard boiled eggs chopped fine, mixed well and fed moist. This is given for the first four days. Then follows a composition of equal parts of cornmeal, middlings and cracker dust, with bran and a little beef scraps, the latter gradally increased as the ducklings grow, Care is taken in the feeding of bran and cause loose bowels. For a preventive of this trouble sand is mixed in their mashes in the proportion of a handful to a quart of food. On some farms the second week the following mixture is given: Cornmeal, 4 parts; bran, 2 parts middlings, 2 parts; beef scraps, 1 part, To this add a handful of sand to every quart of the food. Green food is gradually given to the ducks, and such articles as boiled turnips, potatoes, carrots, squashes, or green oats, wheat, rye, corn fodder or clover, are cut fine and mixed with the feed. To grow a large frame, I part green feed is given to 2 parts ground grain. When fatweeks of age, two-thirds meal and one-third bran, middlings and green stuff skin deep. We have invariably found five pounds in weight. Some feed four times a day and some five. The generally accepted time is at 6 and 10 o'clock

in the morning.

Seeding Grasses. While there is no doubt but that success is often obtained by seeding the grasses with another crop, such as oats, wheat or rye, the young grasses thrive better in the northern states when sown alone. They require the full benefit of all the sun and rain and no shade when sown in the proper season. Many of our progressive farmers are of the opinion that it is not good farming to grow two crops on the same land at the same time. These farmers believe that a better start with the grasses will be obtained without the rivalry of vigorous grains, and in dry seasons failure of the grass is al-most certain when seeded with the grain crop. Nature's time for sowing the grasses is in early autumn, and many cultivators give that season the preference. Grasses may, however, be sown in the spring with good results.

An Item on Beekeeping. Unfinished sections-those filled or nearly filled with drawn comb left over from last year-are very valuable to give the bees a start in the spring. The editor of The Beekeepers' Review says: "In my experience these unfinished sections are worth nearly as much as sections filled with honey. The objection has been urged against them that their comb surface is uneven, and that when filled and sealed they do not have the smooth, clean appearance that we so admire in combs newly built from foundation. To remedy this unevenness some have pared down the surface of the combs with a knife. This is a slow, unpleasant gement has been invented whereby the cells can be shortened and the combs brought to a level as rapidly as the sections can be handled."

"Chemicals and clover" are bringing about radical changes on the poorer soils

of Long Island and New Jersey. "Pertilized farming" is very much the fashion just now among progressive farmers in the eastern states who are working worn soils.

Clover, which is even more readily winter killed than wheat, succeeds best on land naturally dry, or which has been thoroughly underdrained.

derstand?" One of the regulations of the Colum bian exhibition consists in requiring the use of wide tires on the heavy team wagons employed in the grounds.

For the green fly burn tobacco stems pla digging tunnels, or measures his time and strew thickly over the soil about the plants.

の発展を表現して Farm-Field AND GARDEN

WHERE TO PUT FERTILIZERS.

Are the Best Results From Broadcast Sow ing or by Drilling?

Following are opinions expressed by

progressive farmers in communications made to Rural New Yorker: N. D. Platt, Connecticut, writes: "It has been my practice to broadcast half my fertilizers and drill the other half. I think it better to use some in the drill to give the crop an early start and push it duction of the Peking none of the others is now used, it being considered far su-the insects, etc., appear. I always apply my fertilizer by hand. I would apply the fertilizer and plant the crop. after plowing, as soon as the soil was in suitable condition. I do not think it would pay to either moisten the fertilizer or to mix it with loam before using it."
Woodnutt Pettit says: "I should de-

cidedly drill for wheat, the advantages being, so far as my experience goes, as I have not had sufficient experience to give a well grounded opinion as to wheth- the Late Topers and the Sleepy Heads er it would be well to drill or not. My in per acre, and this has given satisfaclater on. The floors of the houses that 60 pounds of fertilizer applied in the hill always give the plants a good sendon poor land much more fertilizer will cast in addition to what has been drilled

D. C. Lewis, New Jersey, explained his broadcasted entirely and have applied all consequence of the blight striking the potato crop I now apply about half the fertilizer at the time of planting and the other half as soon as the potatoes are large enough to be cultivated. I believe this plan gives the crop a better start and enables me to cultivate sooner, and hence induces a quicker growth. In this locality we have three different machines for applying fertilizers, and all do good work. Mine is distributed at the time of plant-ing by the Aspinwall planter. If I applied the fertilizer broadcast. I would do so at the time when preparing the ground for planting and apply all before planting I prefer that fertilizers should be dry at all times and under all circum-

Dennis Finn, New Jersey, said: "I get the best results by drilling in the fertilizers for all kinds of crops. For potatoes I spread to prevent any loss of nitrogen number of the Long Islanders is to start which might occur. Then I would also get the benefit of the phosphoric acid contained in it rather than eliminate any. Very fine ground bone or pulverized tank age might be moistened, but not enough

to produce heat." Mr. Merwin, Connecticut, writes: "In case of all crops that send their feeders a good distance from the plants we recommend a broadcasting. Potatoes being a beef scraps, as too much of it is apt to quick growing crop and a searcher for plant food within quite a limited area must have quick access to food to vield the best results; hence we largely drill."

The Busy Bee In Spring

Spring is the best time to invest money in bees. All danger of losing them during the winter is passed. If it is a good season, the money paid out may be refunded in honey and swarms, writes an Ohio apiarian in The Farm Journal. He says: In making a selection of bees, unless you wish to become a fancier beeman, do not allow yourself to be "mashed" with very yellow banded bees, Beauty in bees, as we formerly observed. tening, which is begun when about 6 is very much like the beauty of the huare given, to which is also added about that the dark, leathery Italians are the one-eighth the amount of beef scraps. best workers and of course the most ded as follows: "O Infans, you are fast.

The ducklings are marketed when about successful honey gatherers. In making as lean and you was the successful honey gatherers." a purchase be sure your hives are full of tioneering! bees with just a sufficiency of honey to reach the last of May or the middle of June. Better have hives full of bees At any rate, a large crowd had assemthan those full of honey with but few bled and the landlord very obligingly bees. The queens in such hives may be provided seats. For this he was redead, or, if alive, old and deficient in fertility. The fewness of their offspring in- The sentiment was better than the dicates feebleness that is undesirable. If the hives are composed of movable frames, they can be easily inspected. them chairs:" Rheumatic persons should try their hands at beekeeping. It is generally conceded that the formic acid infused by bee stings is highly beneficial in curing gust came before election day arrived. this painful disease. Be cautious at first in the application of the remedy. overdose may be more painful than the | The Circulation of Paper Money in This

original disease, A weak solution of carbolic acid and specific for bee stings. Honey commands a good price and will be likely to do so until a new crop. Don't worry about crat. the market being overstocked. Rather be anxious about getting enough honey to overstock it. Good honey will never spoil. The longer it is kept the better it gets. Whoever will become a Jay Gould in beekeeping must, like him, be prepared for emergencies. This is the secret of success in all pursuits.

The Coming Hog. A member of the Michigan Swine

Breeders' association said at a meeting of that organization: I believe the coming hog will be black -white-red, with spots if you please, and we will put the spots just where we want them. He will be as well behaved as other comestic animals, and we will not require extra fencing on his account. He will be ready for market at any age and will give 200 pounds of dressed carcass at 8 months old. He will and puttering job, and an inexpensive have all the good qualities of the Poland-China, the Chester White, the Victoria, the Essex, the Yorkshire, with the gentle disposition of the Duroc Jersey and the lean meat of the Berkshire.

In wood ashes is furnished one of the most serviceable manurial substances for peat or muck soils.

Western Repartee A man from the west was doing a bit of society in the effete east, and he was cornered by a New York woman. You western people are so original."

"Yes, we say things sometimes," he "You are very good at repartee, I un-

"Come again, please," he said, putting his hand up over his car. "You are good at repartee; getting in on your adversary, as it were," she ex-

"Well, yes, we ain't slow," he admit-

The Ward System and Primaries Were e Same as Those of Our Modern Cities — Ballot-Box Stuffing Known to the Ancients.

POLITICS IN POMPEIL

The Pompeiians were in the midst of a hot political campaign when the city was destroyed by lava and ashes, A. D. 79. Dr. James C. Welling, president of the Columbian university at Washington, has been studying the features of this ancient election, as they are recorded upon the walls and billboards which in those days took the place of newspapers. In a very in-teresting lecture before the Anthropogical society, he gives a description of ward politics in Pompell more than eighteen hundred years ago. It sounds astonishingly like the story of modern elections, with ward-meetings, primaries and appeals for candidates. The city seems to have had a thoroughly equipped political "machine." Polit ical clubs were numerous. Some of two to one in its favor. As to potatoes, them were evidently composed of "the lattle Thieves, for instance,

was made known by his friends posttory results. My experience for corn is ing his name on the billboards and walls about the city. One Titus Ge marius, a baker, who had a shop on a corner with a side wall running back thing" by renting it for bulleting boards.

After a candidate's name had been posted for some time, he could tell pretty well whether he stood any chance of winning. If he saw that he did not, he went to the chief selectman and asked to have his name withdrawn but if he thought his chances pretty good, his name was put on the list," after which there was no backing out.

The system of wards and primary elections was practically the same as that followed in New York to-day. The electors chosen at the primaries met at the Forum on election day to deposit their ballots, and fell into line as men do at the polis now. There were three judges of election, and each candidate was permitted to station one of his own men at the ballot box, to see that no intimidation was practised. The ballot box was very closely

watched, a fact which seems to that ballot box stuffing was not unknown even then. The candidate who carried a majority of the wards was elected. It will be seen that this gave the "machine" a fine opportunity for gerrymander.

The Pompellans "whooped it up" for their cap idates in the true modern style. Thus the Late Topers, who had their headquarters opposite the forum, announced their preferences on a bill board as follows: "The Late Topers beg their friends to vote for Marcus Lavinius Vatia for sodile." Vatia, who was a favorite in sport-

ing circles, evidently had some money

to spend in the legitimate expenses of campaign, for all his notices and announcements are well got up. His rival, Popidius, either did not look after his campaign, or else bad no money to employ a competent billposter, for his notices are misspelled and in all respects unequal to Vatin's. Thebus, a tavernkeeper on the Via torta, wanted C. Gavius Rufus and M. Holconius Priscus elected duumvirs They had probably promised to get his taxes lowered, or that the police

had all the walls in his neighborhood decorated with "Thebus and his eusners nominate C. Gavius Rufus and M. Holconius Priscus for duumvirs." The electors did not mind stirring up candidates who expected their friends to do all the work for them. One inscription reads: "O Eubonius, keep your eyes open!" And Infans is prod-

let his place alone. Therefore Thebus

asleep, and yet you say you are elec-There was a tavern in the first ward where a primary was probably held. warded by an inscription on the wall. grammar:

"O. landlord, you did great to get us

Unluckily, Dr. Welling could find no record of how this election turned Probably the 33d and 34th of Au-

VARIETIES OF CURRENCY.

Country and in Europe.

Almost, if not quite, all civilized common salt is considered by some a | countries use paper money to facilitate payments within their own jurisdiction, says the St. Louis Globe-Demo-The United States use paper money to a greater extent than any other country, and in notes of smaller denomination than any other country

All of our paper bills except the gold

of equal importance.

certificates are in the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000; our gold certificates do not appear in denominations less than \$20. The Dominion of Canada issues 81 and \$2 notes, and various banks issue notes varying from \$5 to \$1,000. Mexico is sues paper money of 10 pesos and upward, and the South American states issue paper of similar denominations. The Bank of England issues all English notes in denominations of £5, £10. £20, £50, £100, £200, £300, £500 £1,000. The banks of Scotland and Ireland issue notes of \$1 and upward. The Bank of France issues notes for 50 francs, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 francs. The Bank of Belgium issues notes of 20 francs and upward. Italian banks issue notes of I lire and upward to 1,000 lire. The Bank of Germany puts out notes for 5 marks and upward to 1,000 marks. Austria issues notes of

1 gulden and upward. Russia is the only European country which issues government notes, its paper money being of the denomination of 1 ruble and upward. Sweden, Norway and Denmark issue by their banks notes for 5 krone, 10, 25, 50 and 100 krone. India does not issue paper money, nor does China now. Japan provides paper money of 1 yen. 2, 5, 10, 20 and 100 yens, and the other comtries, as a rule, issue paper money, the lowest denomination of which is usually ten times the value of the coin unit

THE earliest coinage intended for America was of copper and made in the Bermudas in 1615, and was called the "Hogge Penny," from the figure of a porker on the obverse. Only two him. ted, "when our guns is in good working condition."—Detroit Free Press. pieces are known to be in existence.

A Gentleman

How Municipal Elections Were Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but Managed Before the Eruption.

20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I dreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, Half Pige white, or bald. When saked how our hair has retained its color and fuliness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair "In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out

induced Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day I can recommend this preparation to all need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Autonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S . HAIR VICOR

VITIATED AIR.

Impurity of the Atmosphere of Steam Heated Buildings.

In an article contributed to the Philadelphia Record by Dr. F. A. Adams, the inquiry is propounded whether the immense increase of steam-heated office buildings, in which the great majority of rooms have no adequate means for the renewal of the air to be warmed, may not in a large measure account for the prevalence of pneumonia among middle-aged men. Many of these buildings, Dr. Adams says, are admirably constructed to keep out air, whether cold or not: this very perfection contributing to their insalubrity. In these hermetically sealed office rooms that abound in business buildings the steam heats the atmosphere to a delightfully comfortable degree, and the occupant breathes and rebreathes the air during zero days when an open window cannot be endured, the effect being to silently undermine his powers of resistance, so that when he goes forth, exchanging such tropical air for the keen breeze of unrestricted nature, it happens that, through some subtle change in his system which has robbed his lungs of their power of resistance, their ca-pacity to endure the onset or transition is gone and the subtle poison of unrenewed air does its deadly work in the form of pneumonia.

A GREAT ENGLISH JURIST.

Some Queer Traits of the Late Sir James Stephen.

It was said of the late Sir James Fitziames Stephen, of the high court of justice, who retired from the bench in 1891, that he was the greatest authority on criminal law that the bar has produced.

The stories told of his severe utterances and of his gentle and merciful deeds would fill a volume, says the New York Sun. Although his manner was rough and his sentences invariably pronounced in a harsh voice, genuin distress always appealed to his kind lordship never had the slightest hesitation in rebuicing a barrister of no matter how high standard, who failed. even for an instant, to respect the dignity of the court, or who took unfair advantage of a witness. And Sir James' rebultes were often more dreaded than the adverse verdict of a jury. On the other hand, he would go far out of his way to assist a struggling young barrister who lacked only ex-

perience. It was said of him that he was a lawyer among literary men and a literary man among lawyers. His speeches and his legal decisions ran in a style that reminded one of Macaulay whom he had evidently taken for his literary model. His literary sketches bear the stamp of a sound mind and good judgment. His first production was a series entitled: "Essays by a Barrister," which appeared in the Saturday Review and secured for him a foothold in the literary world. While on the bench many of his decisions and utter-

ance were severely criticised. "I should not believe a man on his oath," he once said, "who told me he did not care for getting on." That remark was criticised in nearly every publication in England, much lordship's disgust. The small things of life did not interest him very much. and he frequently amused a roomful of barristers and spectators by asking the meaning of something which an ordinary child might know

In formal letters to a duke it is etiquette to begin: "My lord duke, may it please your grace."-Globe-Democrat.

POINTS ABOUT PEUPLE

An ME is the name of a Philadelphia Chinaman sentenced to deportation. THRASHER is the appropriate name of a school-teacher in Hickory county, Ind.

GORHAM D. ARBOTT, of Winsted. Conn., who became deaf and dumb when a child through an attack of scarlet fever, is just now beginning to talk again after being mute for over thirty years. MISS SALLIE MATTHEWS, who died in

Louisville recently, was for a time in command of an Ohio river steamboat, with fully a hundred men subject to her orders. She was thirty-three years old at the time of her death. H. L. Cochran, who plundered the United States mint, at Philadelphia,

nearly always shaved himself, and had thirty-one different razors - one for each day in the month. He never used the same razor twice in one month. CAPT. HORACE BIXBY, who taught Mark Twain what he knows of steamboating, is at present pilot on the steamer T. G. Sparks, running south

from Memphis. Capt. Bixby is in first-

class health, and good for many years of active work. A DOMESTIC squabble caused Bluford Fleming, of Wabash county, Ill., to leave his family, twenty-three years ago. From that time nothing was heard of him until the other day, when his anger had cooled, and he re-

turned, but his wife refused to see