CURE ASTHMA.

A Leading Physician at Last Discovers the Remedy.

The majority of sufferers from Asthma and kindred complaints, after trying Doctors and numberless Remedies advertised as positive cures, without avail, have come to the conclusion that there is no cure for this most distressing disease, and these same persons will be the more in doubt and skeptical when they learn through the columns of the press that Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, the recognized authority. who has treated more cases of these discases than any living Doctor, has achieved success by perfecting a remedy which not only gives relief in the worst cases, but has positively cured thousands of sufferers who were considered incurable. These were just as skeptical as some of our readers now are. Dr. Schiffmann's remedy no doubt possesses the merit which is claimed for it or he would not authorize this paper to announce that he is not only willing to give free to each person suffering from Asthma, Hay Fever, Phthisic, or Bronchitis one free liberal trial package of his cure, but urgently requests all sufferers to send him their name and address and receive a package, absolutely free of charge, knowing that in making the claim he does for his cure a strong doubt may arise in the minds of many and that a personal test, as he offers to all, will be more convincing and prove its merits than the publishing of thousands of testimonials from others who have been permanently cured by the use of his Asthma cure. "Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure." as it is called, has been sold by all druggists ever since it was first introduced. although many persons may never have heard of it, and it is with a view to reaching these that he makes this offer. This is certainly a most generous and fair offer, and all who are suffering from any of the above complaints should write to him at once and avail themselves of the same, as positively no free samples can be obtained after Oct. 10. Ad dress Dr. R. Schiffman, 325 Rosabel street,

A Mooted Question.

National Bivonac: The question is sometimes asked, which army did the most fighting during the war, or which soldiers showed the greatest valor. those of the eastern or of the western states? Such questions are more the suggestions of idle curiosity than of an earnest desire to reach a just conclusion. They are not susceptible of answer, and ought not to be raised. All the armies of the union did their mtire duty, and the soldiers of the stern and western states were alfke loyal, brave and true. All did their duty, and did it well. Gen. Grant concluded his official report of the operations of the armies of the United States during the years 1864 and 1865 as follows:

"It has been my fortune to see the armies of both the west and the east fight battles, and from what I have seen I know there is no difference in their fighting qualities. All that it was possible for men to do in battle they have done. The western armies commenced their battles in the Mississippi valley, and received the final surrender of the remnant of the principal army opposed to them in North Carolina. The armies of the east commenced their battles on the river from which the Army of the Potomac derived its name, and received the final surrender of their old antagonist at Appenattox Court House. Va. The splendid achievements of each have nationalized our victories, removed all sectional jealousies and the cause of crimination and recrimination that might have followed had either failed in its duty. All have a proud record, and all sections can well congratulate themselves and each other for having done their full share in restoring the supremacy of law over every foot of territory belonging to the United States, Let us hope for perpetual peace and harmony with that enemy whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, drew forth such herculean deeds of valor.

Thus Gen. Grant, the greatest captain of the age, with just and impartial hand, anticipated the verdict of history by declaring in the last paragraph of his official report that there was no difference in the fighting qualities of the armies of the east and west, but that each and every one did all that it was possible for men to do. There was no best army. There were no bravest soldiers. In view of Gen. Grant's testimony that question should never be raised.

Metal Wheels for Your Wagons,

The season for cutting corn forder being close at hand, it may be well for farmers to get a set of these low metal wheels with wide tires. They can be had any size wanted from 20 to 56 inches in diameter, with tires from 1 to 8 inches wide. By having low wheels enables you to bring the wagon box down low, saving one man in loading fodder, etc. It is also very convenient for loading and unloading manure. grain, hogs, etc., and will save in labor alone their cost in a very short time. These wheels are made of best material throughout, and have every possible advantage over the high wooden wheels with narrow tires, and will outlast a dozen of them. There will also be no resetting of tires necessary and consequently no blacksmiths' bills to pay. Wide tires save your horses and prevent cutting up your fields.

For further information write The Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, III., who will mail catalogue free upon application.

One on Lawler.

At the Walworth county reunion General Fairchild said that when a certain soldier joined the Ninth Illinois he asked one of the boys where he could get his washing done, and was told to take it to the colonel's tent, who was also the regimental washwoman. On arriving at the colonel's quarters the soldier made his wants known and laid his bundle down on the colonel's table. "All right," said the colonel, taking a pen, as if to mark the "wash," "What is your name?" "Tom Lawler," was the answer, and the future commanderin-chief of the Grand Army strode out. Owing to Tom's extreme girth a special detail of 100 "washermen" was made to do the work.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Solt and Yields Thereof Hortfeulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.



EOSINTE is a forage plant that was introduced into this country many years ago. The report of the department of agriculture for the year 1887 has this to say of it: This new forage plant, a native of Central America, bids fair

to fill a permanent place for the south. Seed was first introduced into this country by the department many years ago. but not until 1886 is there any record of its having ripened seed in the United States. In that year a small quantity was ripened in Southern Florida and in Southern Mississippi near the Gulf. In the fall of 1837 circulars were sent out to a number of parties to whom seed had been distributed the preceding spring, asking whether any of the plants had ripened seed, also that samples of the growth be sent to the department. Samples bearing ripe seeds were received from several parties in Southern Florida, but from no other locality. On one of the stocks having thirteen fertile joints 812 seeds were counted. In some cases ripe seeds were | and of Nebraska and of South Dakota produced on plants the seed of which has been wonderfully changed, as the was planted the previous spring, but early settlers will bear us out, by the

waste either when green or dry, as the stalks are tender and cattle eat leaves and all. In Kansas two crops may be cut in the course of a season, but the best results are obtained by a single cutting in September before there is any frost. It should be planted in rows three feet apart, and thinned until the plants are a foot apart. To plant in this manner one pound of seed will be required for an acre. When so planted it will often sucker out till twenty or more stalks are borne on a single stool.

In Texas it has given good results whenever tried, both as a green and dry fodder. The quantity and quality equal if they do not exceed any other forage plant. It is said to be a perennial in its native country, but experience has shown that it must here be treated as an annual. It grows to a height of nine feet in Texas, and produces three crops a year, but does not mature its seed. In Louisiana it has been grown to a considerable extent, and in some parts has matured seed. Three crops are usually cut, but a single cutting between Sept. 15 and 30 will be found to give a yield of superior quality, and the quantity will be but little less than the total for the three cuttings. In Georgia the yield is about nineteen tons per acre on the average, and the fodder is considered of a superior quality. At the Oregon station it is not a success, but is said to do fairly well in the southern part of the state. -

The plant is shown in the illustration on this page. Farmers Review.

The Reauty of the Trees

The landscape of northwestern Iowa usually it was produced on those the | planting of trees. It used to be that



roots of which had lived through the previous winter, teousinte baving been cultivated for a number of years in that

Teosinte makes a rapid, succulent and abundant growth, which, in the warmer parts of the country, may be cut two or more times during the season. In Florida the first crop from roots that have lived over winter is sometimes cut for fodder and the second crop is left to ripen seeds. This plant requires good soil, and that which is moist but not necessarily wet. It can not be considered of any value for the dry regions of the west, except where irrigation is practiced. It seems to suffer more from drouth than Indian corn. On good soil, that is not too dry. it will probably prove to be of value much further north than where it obtains its complete development. One sample analyzed was found to contain a lower percentage of crude fiber and a higher percentage of albuminoids than either clover or timothy hay.

After six years it is interesting to again take up the thread of investigation. In the experiment station handbook for the year 1893 we find the foilowing: In its native habitat it attains a growth of from 10 to 15 feet in a few months. It suckers out or tillers to a remarkable degree, often as many as thirty to fifty suckers springing from a single stalk. In this country the climate is not hot enough nor the season long enough to ripen the seed except in a very few places. It is a tall and rapidly growing plant, having a large number of long leaves, greatly resembling blades of corn. It will do well as a forage plant as far north as Kansas | poor as on ground belonging to the and Pennsylvania.

In Michigan it has grown four or five feet high, with leaves long and narrow. It was there planted too close or it might have done much better. It was tried in Vermont but did not give satisfaction. In Kansas it has been tried for several years, and is well liked as a forage plant. It stands drouth very well, much better than corn, and the yield is enormous, the average annual crop for three years at the Kansas station having been a little more than twenty-three tons of green forage per acre. (Note that this does not agree with the opinion expressed in the report of 1887.-Ed. F. R.) It is of especial value as a green fodder when other forage is dried up. Stocks of all kinds seem fond of it. There is no of Indiana is \$14,904,000.

as far as the eye could see was one monotonous roll of prairie, and now as far as the eye can see, the landscape is dotted by groves, in the midst of which are villages and the homes of farmers. The trees are great contributors to the comfort of man and beast. They shelter from the heat of summer and from the storm of winter and the old set tlers recognize the change as the later

comers cannot. The influence of trees is important They are beautiful, especially so in such a year as this, and they stimulate love of the beautiful; and so to match the trees we have the weil kept lawns, the fringes of flowers, the climbing vines—the beautiful homes. Nature is kind to us all-kind to the poor. What the rich do in conjunction with nature they cannot hide away for their exclusive enjoyment. It is something in which we all have a sort of copartnership. The lightest taxes we know of are those assessed by nature. It makes itself beautiful if left alone. ont on the sweeps of prairie, which it sprinkles with wild flowers, and along will revolutionize inhumation and will the tangled banks of the water courses, where trees and vines and wild fruits are grown without the intervention of man's help.

In such a place as Sioux City, where the homes of the people are not crowded, the family having little but the patch of ground with a roof can make the place lovely with a creeping vine, flowers here and there, and a tree or two which will rise as grandly and spread its sheltering arms as far on ground belonging to the humble or the

proud and the rich. The smaller towns and the country have compensations that crowded cities cannot know. It is a wonderfully good thing to own your own home, and, owning it, to have pride in it, and to make manifest your love of it by making it

There are many ways of rendering public service, which in the main, is closely identified with service of ourselves, but there is no way that is better, so universally within the reach of people of whom we are speaking, as this way of trees, and grass and vines and flowers at home. - Sloux City Jour-

The increase in the taxable property

PADEREWSKI AT HOME. His Mansion in Paris Is One of That

City's Delightful Betreats.

The Hotel de Paderewski is a delight-

ful retreat on one of the boulevards of Paris, near the avenue de l'Opera. Of the many celebrities in this city of pleasure surely no one has more charming apartments than this "human duster," as the concierge called him on the occasion of my visit. The room at his home in which he works is somber and picturesque. Paintings line the walls, and crimson hangings shade the windows. The air .. laden with the perfumes of flowers, the gifts of those known and unknown who, during his stay in Paris, surreand him daily with these silent tributes to his genius. The first thing that strikes the eye on entering is a portrait of the great musician by a famous Austrian painter and to the right, on a velvet plaque, is the beautiful silver wreath presented to Paderewski by the Boston Symphony orchestra. A picture of Chopin on his deathbed and a landscape of great value adorn the wall on the left, while standing loftily in a luminous golden atmosphere is a marble bust of Chopin crowned with a wreath of exquisite workmanship, presented to Paderewski

in Paris. I was not allowed to linger long, so passed to the tables where the rare and valuable gifts from admiring friends were scattered - miniature pianos, musical instruments, and endless pocket souvenirs. A painting of Paderewski by Alma Tadema-a magnificent work, hung opposite, and from it I turned to the sketch of the greatest of living pianists by Burne Jones, which is so well well known. The plane was reflected in the polished floor, which a priceless rug only half concealed. Pictures of his favorite composers, Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, etc., and photographs of American friends are numerous. Draping the door in the hallway are the Polish and American flags presented to Paderewski at the close of the first season at the Metropolitan Opera House, on the occasion of his concert for the Washington monument, now completed in Washington Park. An entire wall is occupied by the superb laurel wreath prescuted at Leipsic.

The Origin of Dixle.

On a Saturday night in 1859, when Dan Emmett was a member of Bryant's minstrels, New York, Dan Bryant came to him and said: "Dan, can't you get us up a 'walk around?' I want something new and lively for Monday night." Dan went to work, and by Sunday afternoon he had the words com mencing: "I wish I was in Dixie. This expression was not southern, but appeared among the circus people of the north. In early fall, when ulpping frosts would overtake the tentra wanderers, the boys would think of the warmth of the south, and the common expression would be, "Well, I wish I was in Dixie," This gave the catchline, and the rest of the song was original. On Monday morning it was rehearsed and highly commended, and at night a crowded house caught up the refrain, and half of them went home singing Dixie. The song became the rage, and W. W. Newcomb's Buckley minstrels and others gave \$5 each for the privilege of using it. Mr. Werlean wrote to Emmett to secure the copy right; but, without waiting for a reply, published it with words by a Mr Peters. Pond, of New York, secured it from Emmett for \$600; but Werlean sold thousands of copies without giving him a nickel. Not only was Emmet robbed of the profits of his song, but the authorship of it was disputed. Will S. Hayes claimed it as his own. Pond brought the matter before a music publisher's convention, and settled the authorship; but Dan reaped no benefit from this tardy justice,

To Signal from the Grave,

"The grave signal" is what the in ventor calls a patented affair just of fered in the mortnary market. It is designed to enable a man or woman buried alive, as in a state of catalogsy to notify people above ground. The signal is in a tube fitted with air valves. The slightest revival of life in the grave, it is claimed, will be instantly indicated. The stage exhibitions work very well, but undertakers are obtrusisely skeptical. The contrivance has never been vindicated in the case of any actual burial of a live person. The inventor accounts for the opposition of undertakers by saying that his signal put an end to the practice of embalming. A new cemetery, to be located up the Hudson and to be called the Valley of Jehosaphat, may be established in order to give the grave signal a fair

Like Him.

Jerry Rusk thought more of his mill tary record in the civil war than of all the honors his state and nation heape on him. When he was asked to accept the nomination for governor after the war, he hesitated some time. He told the committee that if he should become governor he was afraid he would "go down in history as a played-out old governor, and not as one of the union solHighest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Maps

ARSOLUTELY PURE

BABY M'KEE A HERO.

Pulls Russell Harrison's Little Daughter Out of the Water and Saves Her Life Benjamin Harrison McKee, ex-Presi dent Harrison's favorite grandson, it the hero of Dodd Camp in the Adirondacks, says a recent special to a Chicago paper. Mrs. Russell B. Harrison's little daughter fell into the lake at Dodd Camp late Saturday afternoon and mainly through Benny's efforts she was rescued from drowning. Mary Mc-Kee assisted her little brother in the rescue. The children have spent a good portion of their time in playing around the dock. Mary McKee and Mrs. Harrison's daughter are very young, and they have had to be carefully watched. Gen. Harrison has repeatedly warned the children about getting too close to the water, and whenever he has been seated on the veranda he has kept both eyes on the young sters. Saturday afternoon the Harrison girl went to the dock to play. Near by were Benny McKee and his sister Mary. Gen. Harrison and the other members of the party were indoors. All of a sudden the Harrison child fell into the lake. The water is about ten feet deep at the dock. She screamed, and her cries were plainly heard by all about the dock. With rare presence of mind for one of his years, Benny Me-Kee ran to the dock, as did also his sister, and reached down and grabbed her hand, pulling her above the surface. He held on to her hand until assistance came. As soon as the child's cries were heard Dodd Camp was emptied of every one in it. Gen, Harrison was among the first to reach the landing. Mrs. Harrison was almost frantic, as when she left the door she saw her daughter's red sleeves above the water's edge, Henny was holding fast to his cousin, and when the grown folks came down they hurrically pulled the child out of the water. She was hadly scared, but

Atlanta and the South.

quickly recovered from the shock.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. will during the time of the Exposition at Atlanta, Sept. 18, to Dec. 31, 1895, offer exceptionally fine service between Chicago and the South. A low rute ticket will be sold, and through cars run to all southern points. This is 55 miles the shortest route to Atlanta, Chattanooga and the South. tion address C. W. Humphrey, North-

For guide to Atlanta and the Expostwestern Pussenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or City Ticket Office, No. 230 Clark St., Chicago, Charles L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

The World's Biggret Wheat Market. Eureka, S. D., claims to be the largest primary wheat market in the world. The town is the terminus of the Milwankee railroad, in the center of a great wheat growing region, and there are thirty warehouses and elevators there. It is expected that about 2,000, 600 bushels of wheat will be handled there this season.

How to fron Napkins Without Starch. In France, instead of using starch on table napkins, after they are washed and dried and ready to be ironed, they are dipped in boiling water and partially wrong out between clothes. They are rapidly ironed with as hot a flat iron as possible without burning them. They will be beautifully stiff and glossy.

filgs of Great Intelligence. "I thought you said this horse you sold me was an intelligent, reliable ant-

Why, it tries to get over the fence every time it sees a girl in bloomers." "Yes. That's what shows its intelli-



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mently all Schoolbooks. Commended by all State Superintendents of Schoolbooks.

THE BEST FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES.

It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation,

It is easy to trace the growth of a word,

It is easy to learn what a word means. C. Merriam Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

It is easy to find the word wanted.

ASSIST NATURE a little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you thereby avoid a multitude of distressing derangements and diseases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are

the best. Once med, they are always in favor. The Pellets cure bilionanesa, sick and bilions headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stom-

ach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the iver, stomach and bowels,

W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. X. NO. 39 When Answering Advertisements, Kindly Mention this Paper.

Every mother should a ways have at house a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Nothing display good for pain, weekness, colds and sleepferences. The most respectable sinuers are the most dangerous ones.—Ex.

The best remedy for "that tired forces

ing" is to go to work. -- Es

Now is the time to suke your Corns comfort to the feet. Ask your druggles for |6. 160.

The woman question just now is 'What shall I wear?"-Ex.

Hogoman's Camphor Ion with Giyeering. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tesder or Sore Full Chilbinios, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Marce, Ch. To clean a kettle fill it with potato parings, and then boil fast till clean.

"Bannon's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded, Ask your druggest for it. Price 15 cents. Silk is so cheap in Madagascar that

the poorest people wear clothing made of it. PFFS -All Pite stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Forve Heaterer. No Pitasfter the Greets was Harvelous cures. Treatise and Stirial bettle free to Fit cases, bend to Dr. Kline, St. Archit., Phila., Fit

Cuba has twelve varieties of mosquitoes and three hundred varieties of but-

We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprs., Toledo, Co.

Clerk-Yes, ma'am. We have just received "Jack and the Beanstalk" in

words of five syllables. I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bothany, Mo., Jan. 8, 704.

Here's a Firm for You. Buffalo has a furniture firm, "Irial & English," and the Buffalo Times says the combination has always served them as a good advertisement. Singuiar to say, however, Mr. Irish in English and Mr. English is Irish-

A Presimist.

Max Nordau insists that the world is not growing better, but it seems to be getting wiser. In England one person in 11,000 now goes to law, as against one in every 3,000 in 1823.

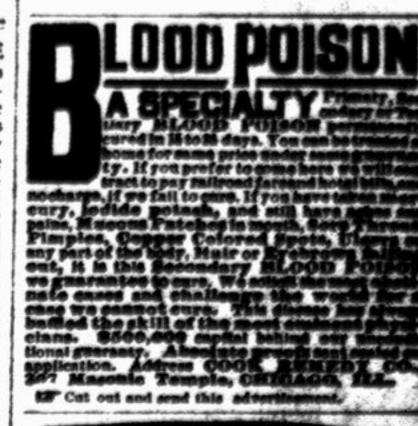


KNOWLEDGE

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and ples ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lanative; effectually cleansing the system dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constip It has given satisfaction to millions an met with the approval of the medica profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrus Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Fig. and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



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