

Can't Afford It.

A Spanish General has just been dismissed from the service for evading a challenge to fight a duel. The action of the court martial shows that the standard of conduct in the Spanish Army is not much above that in the German or Austrian Army, but Germany and Austria can afford to harbor such barbarians, while Spain cannot.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of men.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascara, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascara's—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Stupid persons are seldom dissatisfied with themselves.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes Tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Aching and Sweating Feet. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Leltoy, N. Y.

No man who has never been tempted is sure of his honesty.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Tear Life Aways.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Use the fewest possible words when you have anything to say.

It Cures All Skin Eruptions.

Tetterine is the name. Sold at druggists for 50c a box, or prepaid direct from J. T. Snodgrass, Savannah, Ga. John H. Fabien, of Lexington, Mass., writes: "Enclosed find \$1.00 for 2 boxes of Tetterine. My father's hand was cured by it, and I take pleasure in recommending it."

You can nearly always judge a man's character by what he thinks laughable.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Bargain sales have parted many a wife and her husband's money.

"In Union There is Strength."

True strength consists in the union, the harmonious working together, of every part of the human organism. This strength can never be obtained if the blood is impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard prescription for purifying the blood.



Homes to Heroes.

The originators of the movement to give Dewey a house in Washington are now in some doubt as to whether he would like one. The Admiral is a widower and has no family. But there are precedents enough to make a house seem appropriate as a testimonial should he find one convenient to live in. Admiral Farragut was given a house in New York and Admiral Worden one in Washington. Gen. Grant, Sherman, Meade and Sheridan also had houses presented to them in various cities. Grant had houses given to him in three places—Galena, Philadelphia and Washington. The English, too, have presented houses to their war heroes. Blenheim Palace, now the residence of W. K. Vanderbilt's daughter, the Duchess, was given to the first Duke of Marlborough for his great victory at Blenheim. The Duke of Wellington received Apsley House after Waterloo, and a relative of Nelson received Trafalgar House after the battle of Trafalgar. Dewey's proposed residence in Washington seems the thing if he cares for such a gift.

Natural affection and instinct are the most beautiful of the Almighty's works.

THE constantly recurring monthly suffering gives women the blues! How hopeless the future appears, month after month the same siege with menstrual pain!

Comparatively few women understand that excessive pain indicates ill-health, or some serious derangement of the feminine organs.

DESPONDENT WOMEN

A million women have been helped by Mrs. Pinkham. Read what two of them say.

MRS. LIZZIE COLEMAN, of Wayland, N. Y., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For years I suffered with painful menstruation and falling of womb. The bearing-down pains in my back and hips were dreadful. I could not stand for more than five minutes at a time when menstruation began. But thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my sufferings are now a thing of the past. I shall gladly recommend your medicines to all my friends."

Miss C. D. MORRIS, 3 Louisburg Square, Boston, Mass., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has helped me wonderfully. I was troubled with headache, backache and that weak and tired feeling. I cannot say enough in praise of your medicine for it has done me so much good. I shall recommend it to all my friends who suffer."

Despondency is a disease. Nervousness and snappishness come with it. Will power won't overcome it. The feminine organs are connected by nerves with the brain and all parts of the body. These organs must be healthy or the mind is not healthy.

All low-spirited or suffering women may write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and receive her advice free of charge. Don't wait until your life is wrecked by neglect and suffering. Get advice in time.

Puerto Rico Washerwomen.

Thrifty housekeepers may be interested in the description of laundry work in Puerto Rico, as given by Fred A. Ober in his recent work on that island and its resources. He says—

In this survey of the West Indian household, we should not overlook an important member, or adjunct, of it, the washerwoman. She is just as black as she is painted, and that is usually very black indeed. Her hand is against every man, and every man's hand ought to be against her, for she maltreats man's belongings—his shirts and his collars—in a manner that is fearful to behold.

She lives on the outskirts of civilization, and has no recognized status in society. No one knows whence she comes, but there she is waiting for the steamer to land, and with an overgrown lad or stout boatman to assist her to seize and carry away your soiled linen.

She has no wash-tub, no scrubbing-board, and sometimes no soap, some native roots serving in lieu of the last; but she carries the policeman's weapon—a club—and wields it, too.

It is early morning when, having secured a pile of linen entrusted to her care by some guileless and inoffensive man, she slowly wends her way to the nearest river or sea.

She deposits her burden on the bank, and fills her pipe. Others of the same persuasion come along, and they enjoy a social confab. After a discussion on the ways and means of defeating the aims of civilization, they begin to destroy the garments.

Each one has near her a broad, smooth stone upon which she spreads her day's catch, and proceeds to reduce it to a pulpy indistinguishable mass. She uses it in the stream, slams it against the rock, and then falls at it with her club. Not a button escapes, not a hole in any unfortunate garment that is not made larger! No mortal made has ever witnessed the fray, and returned to tell the tale without emotion. After this mutilation the clothes are spread upon a thorny cactus to bleach.

Then she takes home her handiwork, throws it in a corner, where the picanninies sleep on it a few nights, and finally has the hardihood to present a claim to the owner of the linen.

Things to Remember.

"What a new face courage puts on everything! A determined man by his very attitude and the tone of his voice puts a stop to defeat, and begins to conquer. For they can conquer who believe they can."

"Trust thyself; every heart vibrates to the iron string."

"What I must do is all that concerns me, not what the people think."

"To make our word or act sublime, we must make it real. It is our system that counts, not the unsupported word or action."

"Why should I hasten to solve every riddle which life offers me? I am well assured that the questioner who brings me so many problems will bring the answers also in due time."

"The face and eyes reveal what the spirit is doing, what aim it has. When the eyes say one thing and the tongue another, the practical man relies on the language of the first."

"Work is victory. Wherever work is done victory is obtained. There is no chance and no blanks. You want but one verdict; if you have your own you are secure of the rest."

"Manners are the happy way of doing things."

"If you would not be known to do anything, never do it."

"A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace."

Modern Mother's Diary.

I was very much mortified to-day to have Gerald say to me before company, "Shut up, ma!"

How discouraging! I have done my best to teach my boy to say, "Mamma, pray be quiet!" when he desires me to cease speaking; but it seems I have labored in vain.

What am I to do.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Growing Peas in One Location—Nettles as Greens—Water for the Horse—The Value of Poultry Manure, Etc.

Nettles as Greens.

The New York Times expresses surprise that nobody has learned to eat nettles, which analysis shows to be rich in nitrogenous nutrition, and which cows eat with great avidity. We can well understand that cows fed on nettles give large messes of rich milk. But the Times is mistaken in supposing that the nettle is never used as human food. When young and tender it makes very palatable and nutritious greens, and at this stage of growth there are fewer of the nettle stings which reddens the skin which they have come in contact with. As the nettle grows older its stalk becomes woody and worthless.—The Cultivator.

Water for the Horse.

The farmer who is going for a half day's work in a field where there is no water handy will not forget to take a supply along with him, and he would consider it cruelty if he were forbidden the privilege and was obliged to wait until he returned to the house for his meals before he could quench his thirst. But how few ever think of taking out a supply for the horses, though the sun may shine ever so hot and the dust fly enough to parch lips and nostrils.

To take along a five-gallon keg of water and a pail, that the horses might have even a few swallows to rinse their mouths with when the driver found it thirsty work, would be but a small task, and would be well repaid in the greater comfort of the animals. And it would be greatly to the advantage of their health, for hundreds of horses die every summer from colic, induced by drinking too much cold water, as a result of going too long without it when at work.

Turn a horse in the yard or pasture in hot weather, and if water is there he will go to drink a half dozen times a day at least, unless the grass is very succulent, and when drawing the harrow or mower or harvester in a dusty field he needs it much more.

Preparing an Asparagus Bed.

The soil for the asparagus bed must first be removed to the depth of at least two feet or more if the drainage will permit and carefully laid on either side the trench, a foot of dirt nearest the surface itself. The bottom of the trench must now be filled with a foot of coarse manure, on top of which throw six inches of surface soil and tramp down. Next in order is a three or four inch layer of well rotten manure mixed with salt and lime, on top of which the remainder of the surface soil should be placed, and the bed allowed to settle. As soon as it is level with the surface work in a top dressing of salt, lime and well-rotten manure. On this set the plants with the roots well spread out, and throw over them half the remainder of the soil, taking care to pulverize it thoroughly. As soon as the shoots begin to peep through the ground gradually throw on the rest of the soil. But don't be tempted to cut any of the sprouts the first season. If you do, you jeopardize the future of the bed.

In the fall remove the dead tops and cover the bed with coarse manure, on which strew plenty of salt. In the spring work in the manure to the depth of six inches and apply a top dressing of salt. Don't forget the salt, for the natural habitat of asparagus is on the seacoast, so salt is necessary to its well being.

If three-year-old plants are used, by the second season they will be firmly established in the soil, and the shoots may be cut with safety, if this is done in the right way, which is to sever them some three or four inches below the ground as soon as they have attained a length of three inches above it. The method usually followed by amateurs in this country of cutting off the sprouts on a level with the surface when some eight or ten inches long not only detracts much from the delicacy as a vegetable but is much harder on the plants.

As long as any asparagus is required for table use the bed should be gone over daily and every sprout ready cut down, whether needed or not, for as long as this is carefully attended to the plants will furnish a plentiful supply; but if neglected and any of the shoots allowed to feather out, the roots will be at once cease to send up others. After the first frost the bed must be treated as advised for the first season.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Pastures for the Cows.

Timothy and clover pastures should be far more frequent than they are, but they should not usually be retained more than two or three years from the date of sowing, as the clover will fall, and when they are broken up they furnish much humus to the crops that come after them for two or three seasons. Sow say five or six pounds of medium red clover per acre, and four or five pounds of timothy, and make sure that the seed is well covered when it is sown. When timothy and clover pastures fall from any cause, pastures may be provided by sowing mixed grains, as for inuring should begin as soon as the animals will not pull up the plants when grazing on them. This will be after it has made a growth of several inches.

Corn should only be grown as a pasture for cows on land that is being summer-fallowed. When eaten down it does not grow again, hence it ought to be a foot or more high before it is pastured. It, of course, breaks down much in the pasturing and in conse-

quence there is much waste; but since it is grown as a catch crop the waste is not a serious item, more especially when it is borne in mind that when buried with the plow, as it ought to be, it furnishes vegetable matter to the soil. From one to two bushels of seed should be sown as soon as the ground and season are warm.

Dwarf Essex rape may be grown as pasture for cows in precisely the same way as corn described above. From three to five pounds of seed per acre may be sown upon fallow lands, and the rape will be ready for being pastured in from six to eight weeks from the date of sowing. There will also be considerable waste from pasturing the rape, but this also will be turned to good account when it is buried with the plow. This plant may also be grown by sowing the seed with any kind of spring crop and at the rate of one to one and one-half pounds of seed per acre. The seed is mixed in with the grain at intervals while the sowing progresses. The rape plants do not usually injure the grain, and under favorable conditions they make a good growth after the grain crop has been harvested; but the fact should be remembered that cows in milk should only be pastured on rape during the forenoon and after the morning milking.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

The Breeds That Pay.

Sometimes fashion determines the profitable success of a breed of fowls fully as much as any inherent qualities of the birds. It does not pay to force a particular breed on the market. If the breed is not in demand it is better to let it alone, and raise a breed that is fashionable. In this case the public makes its selection, and the poultryman has nothing to do but follow. It is true that the public often makes a mistake, and estimates a particular breed far above its merits. But here again the question is one that does not concern the breeder. Raise what the public demands, and you will be more apt to make money than by following your own inclinations. Many old breeders can remember when the black Spanish fowls were very popular, and the breeder of Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte could hardly find a purchaser for his stock. Then the American Dominiques came into fashion, and the rage was all for this breed. But like the first these birds had their day, and they have passed out of popular notice, and the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Minorcas are in demand. These have great merits, too, independent of any fashion, and the breeders would hate to see them go out of vogue unless something better was developed.

There is more money made to-day in raising broilers or roasters for market than anything else, and breeds that make the best broilers and lay the maximum number of eggs are certainly worthy of our attention. This brings one to the question whether we will ever be able to develop new breeds or improve the present ones, so that they will excel anything in existence to-day. There are those who think we have developed the hen as far as possible as a laying machine, and that we will never be able to go beyond our present attainments. This is hardly to be accepted as a true interpretation of present conditions. By crossing and high feeding and good care we will undoubtedly make progress never yet dreamed of. Otherwise we would have to assume that we have attained to perfection, which will never happen.—Anne C. Webster, in the American Cultivator.

Renovating Orchards.

Repair of the orchard is not necessarily associated with old age and decay. Apple trees ten or fifteen years old sometimes need repairing quite as much as do old and neglected ones. When the orchard to be treated has been neglected for many years, the first operation, if the land does not need draining, is to prune thoroughly. In this operation, which may be performed at any time from late fall until the middle of May, care should be used that the trees are given an open head. This does not imply that all small limbs should be removed, leaving a lot of whipstocks, but that such of the larger limbs as are parallel and close together, or those which cross together, or those which cross, should be cut out, says W. M. Munson in Bulletin 49, Maine experiment station. Half of the difficulty of pruning is done away with if one decides to allow the tree its natural form, rather than attempt to shape it to some particular model.

Many growers suppose that pruning weakens the tree and shortens its life. There is, however, no reason for this belief other than the general statement that pruning is unnatural. But pruning is not unnatural. Man seldom prunes so heavily as does nature in removing superfluous limbs in the growth of young saplings in the forest. Furthermore, nature prunes at all seasons and in the rudest ways. By this it should not be understood, however, that care is not necessary in the mechanical operation of pruning. On the other hand, it is of the greatest importance that large limbs be removed with care and the wounds painted to prevent the entrance of fungi which will induce decay. In training young trees, all crotches should be avoided. If bad crotches should be found to exist in trees ten or more years old, they should be braced by means of an iron bolt. Much damage may be avoided if bolts are used in season.—New England Homestead.

Paris' city council is going to give prizes yearly to the architects and the constructors of the six handsomest houses erected during the year.

Charles Lamb would write one of his essays in an evening, after a day spent at his desk in the East India office.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Chicago Tribune finds that of 162 presidents and professors in seventeen Western colleges and universities 127 are in favor of expansion, 19 opposed and 16 non-committal.

A beautiful young woman is a member of the police force of Honolulu. The correspondent who described her will be forgiven readily for speaking of her as "one of the finest."

By excluding this country's food products the German Emperor hopes to convince America that he is too friendly to permit the possibility of its going without pork and apple sauce on his account.

Within eight more centuries leap year will have become a relic of the present time. By that time the extra eleven days lost to make up the changes from the old Julian calendar to that of the present day will all have been duly accounted for, and the world will run around in just 365 days, and no more.

"Remember the Maine" and "I'm not a hero, I'm only a regular" are the epigrams of our war with Spain. General Fred. Funston, the gallant commander of the Kansas regiment in the Philippines, however, has just contributed the finest phrase of the contest: "How long can you hold your position?" asked General MacArthur, at Calocan, Funston's reply was: "Until my regiment is mustered out."

According to that expert observer, L. G. Powers, late Labor Commissioner of Minnesota, the losses that most sorely afflict the farmers of the country are incurred not in stock but in "stocks." He declared that the farmers constitute the major part of the flocks of "lamb" shorn in Wall street, and he estimates that they furnish about three-fourths of the "outside money" lost in speculation there.

London coroners are sticklers for their rights. A box held at a railroad station recently, owing to the railroad officials having lost the way bill, was opened, though it was consigned to a Hamburg museum, and the body of a young woman and two skulls were found inside. The young woman was a mummified Peruvian and the skulls were prehistoric, yet the coroner of the district insists on holding inquests on both mummy and skulls unless the museum people have them removed.

It is a remarkable fact that the American cotton manufacturer, despite the fact that he is the only textile producer in the United States who has the raw material ready to hand, has failed to reduce the importation of goods that compete with his output, while, on the other hand, the manufacturers of silk and wool have succeeded in very materially lessening the imports of silken and woolen fabrics. The fact is all the more remarkable because the exports of American cotton goods show a handsome gain, says the Dry Goods Economist.

The Arkansas Legislature has passed a game law that will subject to a fine a woman wearing a stuffed bird on her hat. It provides that "any person who shall have in possession or who shall sell or expose for sale any feathers or skins or parts of birds for use in millinery or similar purposes, or shall kill for such purposes any birds in this State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each bird skin or part of skin or parcel of feathers so sold or offered for sale or killed for that purpose."

The Mercantile-Marine shipbuilding output for the whole world for 1898, says United States Consul James Boyle, of Liverpool, is estimated at 1,829,000 tons, and Lloyd's returns show that of this total 1,367,570 tons gross were launched in the United Kingdom. This English output covered 761 vessels, of which only 17 were sailing ships, and it does not include 41 warships launched in 1898, and aggregating 191,555 tons displacement. Not counting warships, at the end of 1898 there were 584 vessels under construction in English yards, aggregating 1,401,087 gross tons.

Cornell University has a new museum, an "educational museum." It is not historical in character but an exhibit of methods now prevailing in American schools. There is a library of 418 text-books, practically all now used in the schools, which have been donated by the publishers. Then there are complete sets of drawings made by pupils in the high schools, sets of school modelings in clay, manual training work in wood and iron, etc. The students in the pedagogical courses are enabled by these exhibits to judge what is practically done in the schools as well as what theoretically should be done.

Spain also is trying to take a hand in the partition of China. She demands a cession of land in China as indemnity from the Chinese government for permitting the ill-fated steamer Abbey to leave Canton last fall with arms for the Philippines. The amusing thing about this claim is that Admiral Dewey captured the Abbey and that the American forces were in possession of Manila at the time. Spain had ceased to exercise any real authority in the Philippines. Still there is no harm in Spain trying to play the role of a great power. England, Russia and Germany will take care of her claim.

The chief interest to American trade in the Russian activity in railway building in that part of the world is the fresh opportunity it offers for

American railmakers and locomotive builders. The length of road immediately projected is only some 250 miles in length, but with the extensions that are commercial and political necessities, there will be fully another thousand miles to be constructed. Of the whole estimated trade of Persia, amounting to about \$55,000,000, about half is done by English and British India, of which portion four-fifths falls to Russia and the Black Sea through Turkish territory. A country doing that amount of trade is a market not to be despised.

The plans of the new ten-story lying-in hospital in New York City, to be built with the money given by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, shows that the skyscraper idea may be utilized for other than those of business. With modern improvements in hospital management and with modern systems of construction, and especially of elevator service, the hospital no longer needs the ground area which formerly was indispensable, and which is so difficult of acquisition in a large city at the point where it is most needed, says the New York World. The adoption of the skyscraper for hospital purposes, of which New York furnishes, we believe, the first illustration, is a distinctive step forward in the path of progress, an evidence of the capacity of advanced civilization to meet its growing needs.

To their credit be it said, some of the English manufacturers of lucifer matches have taken action in the direction of efficient dental supervision as well as the introduction of more perfect machinery, with a view to lessening the exposure of operatives to the deleterious influence of phosphorus; and, irrespective of any other considerations, active personal interest is shown by proprietors to render their establishments complete in all the conditions requisite to the health of those employed in the various departments. Any case of necrosis receives immediate attention, to the advantage of the sufferer. In respect to this disease, however, it appears that in Germany, Austria and Switzerland the manufacture of matches is pursued as a home industry, and, of course, under conditions which must aggravate the dangers to health.

A curious illustration of human proneness to mend sociological errors rather than prevent them, is illustrated by a system of anthropological examinations now being conducted in the New York Juvenile Asylum, observes the Argonaut. This work has been undertaken by Dr. Alex. Hrdlicka. Its object is to ascertain the exact physical condition of the children admitted to the institution, as a basis for such developing treatment as will tend to bring up to the standard of normal childhood. The nearer the normal physical standard is approached, the stronger are the probabilities that the children will be able to cope with normal beings in the struggle for existence; conversely, the farther they are from that standard, the smaller their opportunities for their success and happiness in life.

It is a dream of scientists that the laboratory will some day take the place of the farm and ranch in the production of food for human use, and the widespread use and increasing popularity of prepared food and the constant invention of new kinds of artificial food indicate that this dream may not be so impossible of realization after all. It certainly is shattering the gloomy predictions of Malthus and of prophets of more recent date, like Sir William Crookes. It does not follow that the human race must continue to use natural food because it has done so in the past. It has outgrown many former habits in this direction, and it is perpetually escaping from them as civilization advances. The time may not come, as some enthusiasts have predicted, when a dinner will consist of a pellet, but if present tendencies are any indication the day is not distant when failure of crops may be a matter of small importance. What surprises science may have in store for the race beyond this point may be left to the imagination.

The theory that men are not so addicted to doing things for the sake of wearing appropriate clothes as women apparently needs revision. For example, we find this in the Haberdasher: "In this age men must be at home in all arts likely to be called into play in a game of golf or tennis, on board a yacht, while wheeling, driving or riding. No matter which sport he follows, he must of necessity have a proper costume. For every sport there is a well-defined code of dress. A man desirous of living up to the conventionalities must pay as close attention to the details of his dress for the field as he does to that for evening wear. It is improper to wear any old suit that may be handy or cheap when wheeling, playing golf, or while indulging in the pleasures afforded by any sport for which a special costume has been designed. A well-equipped wardrobe of outing wearables is essential to that feeling of perfect comfort which accompanies good clothes, designed for the occasion." The old jest about the woman who purchased her cycling clothes before she bought her wheel is apparently applicable now to the sterner sex. It is to be noticed that the expression of opinion given above does not lay stress on the question of comfort, but has to do altogether with the question of fashion and "propriety."

Travelers in Hawaii state that it is almost impossible to trace parentage there, because adoption of children is so universal.

