

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
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: Stearns Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

According to a German newspaper there are at present in Europe seventy-one marriageable princesses and only forty-seven marriageable princes.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with **PURSAM FADELESS DYES**. Sold by all druggists.

A bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's estate was read recently for the first time in the House of Keys, Isle of Man.

Max Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. A bottle, 10c.

Japan rice is being sent to many farmers in Eastern North Carolina in order that they may make tests of it.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. It C. C. C. Fall, druggists refund money.

The marriage rate of Queensland, Australia, has been steadily declining from 14.5 per 1,000 in 1867 to 6.3 per 1,000 in 1898.

VITALITY LOW, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE \$1.00 trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline, 153 N. 5th St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

There are over 200 distinct muscles in the human body, of which the best of us keep about 100 in prime condition by proper use.

I do not believe Plac's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. J. BOYD, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Leather money was in circulation in Russia as recently as the time of Peter the Great.

Cleanse Your Blood

The thing most desired of a Spring Medicine is thorough purification of the blood. With this work of cleansing going on there is complete renovation of every part of your system. Not only is the corrupt blood made fresh, bright and lively, but the stomach also responds in better digestion, its readiness for food at proper times gives sharp appetite, the kidneys and liver properly perform their allotted functions, and there is, in short, new brain, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Possesses the peculiar qualities—Peculiar to itself—which accomplish these good things for all who take it. An unlimited list of wonderful cures proves its merit.

Dr. Bull's The best remedy for whooping-cough. Give the child Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, relief will come at once and the sufferer will soon be cured. Price only 25c.

A Scientific Bequest.

An important bequest has been made to the University of France by M. Raphael Bischoffheim, the banker of Dutch origin who became a naturalized Frenchman nineteen years ago and now sits in parliament for a division of the Alpes Maritimes. He has made over the freehold of the Nice observatory, founded by himself, with its branches, instruments, library and lands, to the university, together with a sum of £100,000, to be devoted to the maintenance of the establishment on Mont Gros, so well known to English visitors who patronize Nice or its neighbors in winter. The total value of the Bischoffheim bequest is estimated at 5,000,000 francs, or £200,000. The Nice observatory has done good work and scientific men are glad to see that its future is assured through the liberality of its founder.—London Telegraph.

Nothing in the Wide World

has such a record for absolutely curing female ills and kidney troubles as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Medicines that are advertised to cure everything cannot be specific for anything.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will not cure every kind of illness that may afflict men, women and children, but proof is monumental that it will and does cure all the ills peculiar to women.

This is a fact indisputable and can be verified by more than a million women.

If you are sick don't experiment, take the medicine that has the record of the largest number of cures.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Med. Co., Lowell, Mass.

WANTED A few BOOK CANVASSERS, address B. B. FORTER, Jr., 119 N. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Box of testimonials and 10 days' treatment FREE. Dr. H. H. GRIFFIN'S, 208 N. Adams, St. Louis, Mo.
12 cylinders, 50c. Thompson's Eye Water

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Keep Hens Out of Horse Stables—Have a Honey Room—Analysis of Paris Green—Killing Stomach Worms in Sheep—Etc., Etc.

Keep Hens Out of Horse Stables

At this season of the year most farmers who keep hens find it almost impossible to keep them out of the feeding boxes of horses. They are attracted thither by the grain and meal which they find, and as the hens' feet are pretty nearly always dirty, they foul the feeding box so that no self-respecting horse, however hungry, would eat after them. Besides, hens often bring vermin with them, which greatly annoy the horse. Every horse stable ought to be made hen and chicken proof, even though this does spoil the poetic fancy about the cock and hen scratching away for grain at the dung-hill.

Have a Honey Room.

The person who keeps many colonies of bees needs a honey house or a honey room in his house, as much as the dairyman needs a milk room. It should be unlike the dairy room in being in a warm corner, exposed to the rays of the sun, and perhaps even painted red to attract them. Here the honey is to be stored to ripen before it is sold, and it does this best in a warm place. It should be large enough to store surplus hives, supers, frames and sections, empty comb and foundation, and to do the extracting in if any is to be done. Here should be the bench in a light place to work upon, and all the tools should be kept here, and it should be so built and arranged with screen doors and windows that no bees can get in to disturb those who are handling the honey. The size can be more cheaply built in two stories than one, as one roof will cover two rooms, and the upper room will be the storage room, while the lower would be the most convenient work room.

An Analysis of Paris Green.

Under the provisions of a section of the Agricultural Law, the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station (Geneva) has collected and analyzed many samples of Paris green, as found in the markets of the State. The results of these analyses are given in detail, with considerable discussion, in Bulletin 165 of the Station. Contrary to the general impression, most of the samples were of very good quality, none falling to meet the requirements of the law.

The only adulteration of considerable extent was the addition of white arsenic, but as this contains more arsenious oxide than Paris green itself its use does not violate the provisions of the law as it now stands. The samples of Paris green contained from 55.24 per cent. to 60.16 per cent. of arsenious oxide, the law requiring 50 per cent. only.

Various proprietary insecticides were also examined and partially analyzed. None of them contained as much arsenious oxide as Paris green.

Killing Stomach Worms in Sheep.

This treatment, as followed successfully at the Ohio Experiment Station, consisted in giving gasoline in flaxseed tea in the form of a drench. About one gallon of flaxseed was placed in a cheesecloth sack and securely tied, then put into a kettle containing at least two gallons of soft water, placed over the fire and allowed to steep for a couple of hours. The sack was then removed and allowed to drain out into the kettle, while the tea was cooling. When the temperature was reduced to about that of freshly drawn milk, four ounces of the tea was measured out into a nurse bottle. To this was added for each sheep weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. one ordinary tablespoon of common gasoline. Placing the thumb over the mouth of the bottle, it was shaken vigorously for at least half a minute, after which it was poured quickly into a small sized drench bottle and at once given to the sheep.

In giving this drench care must be exercised not to strangle the animal. It should be set on its rump and held between the knees, using care not to throw the top of the head farther back than the line of the back of the sheep. It is not necessary to make the tea fresh for each treatment. It may be made in quantity, but should be warmed before adding the gasoline, as it will emulsify more readily, and will possibly be a little more palatable, as the warming makes it less adhesive. Before giving the treatment, hose the sheep in the evening and allow them to remain without anything to eat until 10 o'clock of the day following. Then give this dose and allow the lambs to remain without food or water three hours longer; then let them eat until evening. Repeat the same housing, fasting, dosing and feeding for two more days—or three days in all. After a week has elapsed, repeat the three days' treatment and again three days later repeat it the third time.—American Agriculturist.

Humus in Soils.

It is a fact that so little attention has been paid to the kinds of soil constituents essential to make a well-fertilized soil that farmers do not know what is meant by humus. It is any animal or vegetable matter which is in its intermediate stage of decompo-

sition. In soils where the grass has not been removed for centuries, and where each season's growth goes back to the soil, it is found in great abundance. In fact, humus constitutes a large part of the almost inexhaustible fertility of such soils. In newly cleared land it is found in varying amounts, having come from the partial decomposition of trunks, branches, roots and leaves of trees, and other smaller vegetation that may have sprung up. In some swamps it occurs in large quantities in the form of muck. Continued cultivation for years has greatly diminished the amount of humus in the soil and the lack of this important element may account to a certain extent for the small crop returns and failure to get a good stand of clover. Fertilizers in soils are not all active, and it is the business of the farmer to furnish favorable conditions under which soil fertilities become soluble or active and make use of whatsoever agencies he can in doing so. Humus is one of these agencies. It makes the soil more retentive of moisture. How are we to increase this element in those soils that are lacking in the next question. Since circumstances vary so widely, no method can be given that will apply to every case, but some one or more of the following may be found helpful: First, plowing down clover or clover sod not only increases the humus, but also augments the store of nitrogen. Second, any grass sod turned under every four or five years. Third, apply farmyard manure when fresh. Fourth, when summer fallowing is practiced in connection with the growing of winter wheat, winter rye may be sown in August and September on the field intended to be fallowed. Plow the rye under the following June.—Farmers' Guide.

How the Maple Trees Are Tapped.

The tapping of maple trees is done with a three-eighths inch bit, the single curved lip Cook bit being used. If any work in the sugar bush requires skill, it is the tapping. Instructions to our help are, Do not try to see how fast you can tap, but how well. A camp carelessly tapped means a cash loss of \$100 or more during the season. This is too much to sacrifice to undue haste or carelessness. We tap low. Bore from 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep, according to size of the tree. No particular side is favored, but just as the tree indicates. This gives a more uniform flow throughout the season, the south and east sides running best early, the north and west sides late. The bark is never roused off. This is nature's protection, and should be let alone.

When the buckets are once hung on the spout, they remain until the close of the season; the only exception to this rule is near the close, when doubt exists as to another run. It is nearly as much work to go around and set up the buckets as it is to wash them, besides more or less waste before the last ones can be hung. The number of times the buckets are washed depends largely upon the weather. Sometimes as often as twice a week, always as soon as any sediment forms on the bottom. Water for this purpose is taken around in the gathering tank, a small whisk broom is used for the buckets and a little swab to clean the spouts.—C. P. Haskins in New England Homestead.

Poultry Notes.

Don't feed the hens too much today and starve them tomorrow. Line is one of the very best disinfectants. Scatter it liberally over the runs and on the floor of roosting house. Never allow a nest to remain after a brood of chicks has been hatched in it. Burn the straw and make a new nest.

Brooder chicks should not be over-fed. Have regular hours for feeding. The poultry houses should all be white-washed both inside and out. A teaspoonful of crude carbolic acid or kerosene should be added to each bucket of wash.

An old orchard makes one of the very best locations for a poultry yard. Give the young chicks sweet milk to drink. There is nothing like it for young or old fowls.

Don't try to keep several breeds of fowls. One good one will tax the energies of most people.

Keep the young chicks off the damp, cold ground. Let the roosting box have a good solid floor.

Antic of a Palace Car.

A remarkable accident happened on the incoming International passenger train when within ten miles of Laredo, Texas. The train was coming down a steep grade, running forty miles an hour, when the Pullman rear coach, because of spreading of the rails, left the track, ran the length of two telegraph poles outside of the crossings, was jerked back across the other side of the track and ran for some distance at an angle of 15 degrees on a twenty-foot embankment. When a culvert twenty feet across was reached the Pullman returned to the track and crossed on the crossings, cutting nearly every one of them in two pieces. Four telegraph poles beyond the culvert was a switch, upon which the Pullman regained the rails, just as the engineer succeeded in bringing his train to a standstill. The Pullman was full of passengers, and not one of them was hurt.—Galveston (Texas) Daily News.

A man may often talk about himself and yet not know what he is talking about.

SUCKING THE THUMB.

A Habit That Should be Stopped by Heroic Measures.

The dangers associated with the habit of thumb-sucking have been so often made the topic of discussion, both written and oral, that it is mainly with the idea of reassuring persons who are particularly interested that we venture to refer to the subject.

There is nothing to recommend the habit. It should be discouraged, of course, and the steps to prevent it should be taken as early as possible.

Sometimes children suck the thumb when ailing, or on going to sleep, or to quiet the nervousness natural to some children on retiring. It is then hardly worth while to notice the matter, except to remove the thumb from the mouth at night. As the child grows older the habit is quickly discontinued.

The case is different when the habit, begun in early infancy, becomes so firmly established that the thumb is sucked throughout the greater part of the day and night. In such cases the habit may even be continued almost to adult life.

Deformities of greater or less extent result from such a state of affairs, the most common one being the production of the "V-shaped jaw," in which the front upper teeth are pushed forward and outward, so that they meet at a more acute angle than is natural, while the upper teeth also overlap those of the under jaw, like the teeth of the rabbit.

The constant pressure of the thumb against the roof of the mouth and the nose may also affect the shape of the nose, so that it becomes "pudgy" and deformed.

Active interference is to be resorted to when the habit is a marked one. The hand should be gently drawn down and placed at the side, while the child's attention is directed to something else. The attendant will be kept almost exclusively occupied in this way for some time, but firmness and gentleness will win, if persisted in.

The nightgown sleeves are often best made long and closed at the ends, to keep the thumbs out of the mouth at night; or some other strategic means may be employed for the same purpose.

Disagreeable substances are often placed on the thumb in order that the child may be driven from the habit, but the expedient is rarely successful. The habit will overcome any repugnance of taste or smell after a little, and the child will simply become a source of discomfort to others. Really to cure the habit, persistent effort is often required, or a long time.—Youth's Companion.

Housework in the Future.

There will soon be little left for the hands of the "maid of all work" to do. Dishes are now washed by electricity and knives are cleaned through the same agency. The family linen can be washed, dried and laundered electrically, and there is even a scheme on foot for bleaching it by means of electrically produced ozone. But probably the most popular electrical appliance that has ever been introduced for domestic work is the new machine for cleaning plate. The flawless surface of fork and spoon and urn and salver, so dear to the heart of mistress or manager, is secured at the cost of an amount of drudgery that even the most painstaking "house parlor maid" often thinks hard to bestow, and the "plate" is a bone of contention in many an otherwise harmonious establishment. The new machine practically does away with all the labor. Projecting from the little motor are spindles tipped with fine or coarse polishers, as the work may require. These "buffs" can be revolved at any speed desired. The servant sits in a chair alongside the revolving polisher, and all that needs to be done is to hold up the plate to the polishing stud. Neither force nor patience are expended, and the plate is more perfectly polished than by the most persevering thumb. The speed at which the work can be disposed of is astonishing and the process of cleaning is as easy as it is expeditious.—Chicago Record.

Man's Mighty Lever.

Taking all the manufactures of the United States in 1890, barring some omissions in reporting horse power, it is found that the total horse power in round numbers 6,000,000, equivalent to the labor of 30,000,000 men, while only 4,476,884 persons were employed, the supplemental labor having a ratio equivalent to 3 to 1.

Horse power used in manufactures equivalent to 30,000,000 men represents a population of 100,000,000; in other words, if the products of the manufacturing establishments alone of the United States in 1890 had been secured by the old hand methods, without the aid of power machinery, it would have required a population of 180,000,000, with none left for agriculture, trade, transportation, mining, forestry, the professions or any other occupation.—Guntton's Magazine.

An Odd New Orleans Custom.

One of the old customs of New Orleans—the posting on telegraph poles and in other public places of black-bordered funeral notices—has been attacked in a pending ordinance for its suppression. The custom has long survived its utility, which was to give notice of a death and the date of the funeral—before the days of the newspaper death column—and the attack upon it, as also the defense, proceeds upon sentimental grounds. Advocates of the

ordinance point out that the bills are continually subject to defacement. Vandals frequently write on them words which do not speak well of the dead, and the posted notices often flutter in dirty rags for days. This argument can have little weight with the public at large, if those who post the notices are satisfied. On the other hand the defenders of the custom would retain it as one of the picturesque features which distinguish New Orleans from all other American cities. Visitors to the city frequently apply to the printers for duplicate copies of the notices to be carried away as souvenirs. There is increasing difficulty in securing the mementos, however, as the practice is gradually dying out. Ordinance or no ordinance, it is not expected to survive long.—New York Post.

A Crow Winter Resort.

Southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas is the most popular winter resort in the world, according to the residents of that part of the country. What becomes of the greedy birds in the summer, no one knows.

If all the crows that winter in that part of the country were to stay here during the planting season they would devour every tender shoot of corn as fast as it sprouted.

The biggest crow roost in the United States was near Bois d'Arc, Mo., the past winter. It was like a pigeon roost, in the respect that the weight of the crows broke the timber over acres of woodland. Millions of the birds gathered there every night.

During one of the heavy storms some stock shippers had a singular experience with the crows at Ash Grove, Mo. The trains were delayed on account of the snow, and a lot of hogs could not be shipped for several days. The crows were starving, for the snow and sleet prevented them from getting their usual food. They attacked the hogs, lighting on the backs of the fat animals and pecking holes in the bodies of the helpless porkers. The owner of the hogs bought a lot of ammunition and employed all the boys he could secure to shoot the crows.

But for the work of the gunners many of the hogs would have been devoured on their feet.—Chicago Tribune.

Expositions Don't Pay.

W. H. Fenner, of Chicago, formerly president of the Grant Locomotive Company, and now prominently identified with railroad interests in the country, does not believe in big exhibitions. "Chicago has not yet recovered from the bad effects of the World's Fair," he said recently. "It encouraged speculation to such an extent that the real estate market has suffered severely, and will continue to suffer for several years. Of course, there were some good effects. There was a tremendous amount of money brought into the city, tiding the banks over a serious panic, and the city was widely advertised, but it is a question in the minds of the business men of Chicago whether the good points made up for the bad. In my judgment, and in the judgment of many others, the former were more than counterbalanced. I believe that St. Louis will be sorry that she has undertaken the great exposition for 1903. The times are good and St. Louis is prosperous. She will probably suffer less from the reaction than she might under other circumstances, but suffer she must and suffer she will. Enterprises of that kind are not wholesome. They don't pay."

Colonel Henry Watterson Chef.

"Years ago, when I belonged to a coterie of gay young cavaliers in New York City," said Col. Henry Watterson, "I designed the dish now generally known as lobster a la Newberg. I gave my idea to Charlie Delmonico and he saw that it was carried to successful execution. John McCullough was one of us, and to John is due the appearance of broiled live lobster in the East. He had caught on to that epicurean way of preparing it during his stay in California. In after years I attained some fame as a manipulator of certain dishes, terrapin perhaps being my masterpiece.

"Curiously enough, all the news-paper stories have given me credit for being an artist in the preparation of oyster steaks, but my experience with the bivalves is limited. I always left them to John Chamberlin, while he would not allow any one but myself to attend to the diamond backs.

"I can't begin to tell you how much of this ingredient or the exact quantity of the other to put with the rapin, but I know how to blend them all in an instinctive sort of way, and I've never yet found the man who didn't admit that my cooking was of the highest order."—Washington Post.

Ventilating a Tunnel.

The Hoosac tunnel is to be ventilated by a friction clutch pulley to operate the fan in the central shaft. In summer the air will be pumped out; in the winter pumped in. As it is ice forms so freely in the tunnel that doors have to be maintained at both ends in winter, and considerable work has to be done cutting away the ice. It is thought that if air is pumped down the shaft the mountain itself will warm it enough to prevent the formation of ice in the tunnel.

Malta is one of the most important coaling ports in the Mediterranean, and consequently there are many firms there dealing in coal, of which there is at all times a large stock on hand.

STOPPED DRINKING.

New Orleans Drankard Saw a Verbatum Report of His Monologue.

"There goes a man whom I reclaimed from the demon rum," remarked a New Orleans court stenographer recently. "It happened in this way. He is a tip-top fellow, and has no end of ability, but four or five years ago he began to let liquor get the best of him. He had a fine position at the time, and I don't think he exactly neglected his work, but it got to be a common thing to see him standing around barrooms in the evening about two-thirds full and talking foolish. A few of his close friends took the liberty of giving him a quiet hint, and as usual in such cases he got highly indignant and denied point blank that he had ever been in the least under the influence of liquor. All the same he kept increasing the pace, until it became pretty easy to predict where he was going to land, and it was at this stage of the game I did my great reformation act. I was sitting in a restaurant one evening when he came in with some fellow and took the next table, without seeing me. He was just drunk enough to be talkative about his private affairs, and on the impulse of the moment I pulled out my stenographer's note book and took a full shorthand report of every word he said. It was the usual muddled rot of our good fellow half seas over, shading off in spots to boozey phrases, where both gentlemen wept in their beer, and including numerous highly candid details of the speaker's daily life. Next morning I copied the whole thing neatly on the typewriter and sent it around to his office. In less than ten minutes he came tearing in, with his eyes fairly hanging out of their sockets. 'Great heavens, Charley!' he gasped, 'what is this anyhow?' It's a stenographic report of your monologue at —'s last evening,' I replied, and gave him a brief explanation. 'Did I really talk like that?' he asked faintly. 'I assure you it is an absolutely verbatim report,' said I. He turned pale and walked out, and from that day to this he hasn't taken a drink. His prospects at present are splendid—in fact, he's one of our coming men. All that he needed was to hear himself as others heard him."

The Byzantine Empire.

Byzantine Empire was the Roman Empire of the east. The name was derived from Byzantium, the ancient name of Constantinople, the capital of the empire. As a separate power it began its existence in 395 A. D., when Theodosius the Great died, bequeathing the Empire of Rome to his two sons, who divided it—Arcadius taking the eastern half, with his capital at Constantinople. It was a rich and powerful sovereignty, and continued to exist for over ten centuries. During the last few centuries it was gradually but surely declining before the Turks and Saracens, and ended with the Mohammedan conquest of Constantinople in 1543. It was also called the Greek Empire, and was the home and head of the Greek church.

Household Hints.

If there is one thing on which the housewife prides herself, it is that of having her laundering done nicely, so that the wearing apparel may be the admiration of all. The washing is a small matter, anyone almost can do that, but to have the linens present that flexible and glossy appearance after being ironed requires a fine quality of starch.

J. C. Hubinger's new laundry starch, "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" brands are his latest inventions and the finest starch ever placed on the market; not a new starch made by a new manufacturer, but a new starch by the leading and only manufacturer of fine laundry starch in the United States.

His new method of introducing this starch with the Endless Chain Starch Book enables you to get one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two beautiful Shakespeare panels, or one Twenty-first Century Girl calendar, all for 5c. Ask your grocer.

Publishing firms state that the rise in the price of Bibles is caused by the advance in paper, and not by a desire to form a Bible trust.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROWN QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box.

About 300,000 men will be withdrawn from the industries of Great Britain for military service.

A Swallow
is one of the earliest barterings of spring—usually more indication is that of feeling of good depression. Many witnesses of

HIRES Rootbeer
are best for a spring tonic—and for a summer beverage. Each bottle 15 cents. Write for full list of addresses of our dealers.

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth \$4 to \$5 compared with other makes. Endorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas's name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitutes claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—note, we will send a full receipt of price and 25c extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, when you can use Cat. free. Retailers: W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

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