

Pistols and Cowards.
There is nothing so calculated to make a confirmed coward of a man as carrying a pistol.

Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 4 1/2 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—Ayer's. This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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A high-grade tire, to be worthy of its name, should possess four virtues—speed, easy riding qualities, ability to wear, ease of repair.

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So simple a child can do it. Catalogue free.
G & J TIRE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

\$8.00 One of the Buys best made
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ever Sold. Well made. WILL LAST A LIFE TIME. FULL SIZE PLATFORM. Catalogue free. JONES (HE PAYS THE FREIGHT), BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures most cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. E. H. GRANT'S HOME, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

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Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition. **McILHENNY'S TABASCO PAPER.** IN U. S. A.

It alleviates with break eyes, see Thompson's Eye Water

A Fastidious Dog.
"Yes," said the manager of the defunct Uncle Tom's Cabin Company, "it was our dog that broke up the show."
"The dog, eh? What was the matter with him?"
"Too fastidious. You never saw such a hound in your life. You know the play, of course. We tie a piece of meat in the folds of Eliza's frock and that's what draws the dogs after her when she runs across the blocks of ice. Well, what do you think this dog demanded?"
"Can't imagine."
"Porterhouse beefsteak, sir, and with the tenderloin left in! Yes, sir. How's that?" And you couldn't fool him. He wouldn't chase Eliza a foot unless the meat was a choice cut. No, sir. And, by gum, sir, our company had to live on liver and bacon so that blamed dog could have his steak. Yes, sir."
"The demand was too much for you, was it?"
"No, it wasn't. That is it wasn't until he began to insist upon mushrooms with his steak. Then we just threw up our hands and quit."

Dramatic Criticism.
Two young men sat through the first act at a local theater, then adjourned to a neighboring tavern for refreshments. The acting was bad and would have excused the use of stimulants by any but the players. When about to re-enter the building only one could produce his return check.
"It's all right," said he of the check airily. "You remember him. He's with me."
"Yes," answered the gatekeeper, more doubtful than polite, "but he may have given his check to some other person."
"But he didn't," was the convincing reply. "He's a stranger here and hasn't an enemy in the city."
The gate opened wide.

Against All Precedent.
Percy Vere—I still think there is hope for me; although she said "no," she was very sympathetic.
Jack Newitt—My dear boy, that's the end of you. No woman ever marries the man whom she rejects sympathetically.

A Beautiful Trait.
Dusty Daniel—Dey said dat Homeless Harry is a very modest man.
Cinder Charley—Modest? Why, he's so modest dat he won't sleep in a yard where dere's undressed lumber.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 261 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

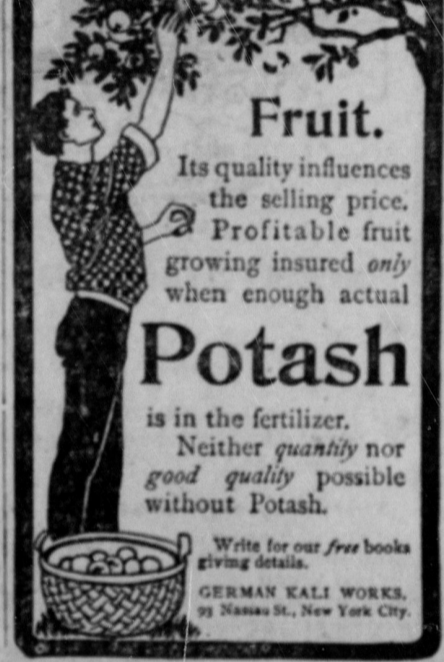
Greek fire was probably made of bitumen, sulphur, naphtha and nitre.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25¢ a bottle.

Now they are using a grass-cutting automobile in the West.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. EMBURY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Gold pens were first made in 1840. Their sale to-day is 1,500,000 a year.



Fruit.
Its quality influences the selling price. Profitable fruit growing insured only when enough actual Potash is in the fertilizer. Neither quantity nor good quality possible without Potash.

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GARDEN & FARM

EXHAUSTING SEED CROPS.
It is the seed that exhausts the land of plant food. A grass crop that is allowed to produce seed takes more from the soil in mineral matter than two crops cut for hay while the grass is young.

DRILLING OF SEED VS. BROADCASTING.
The drilling of seed is known to give better results than broadcasting. At Cornell University, when oats were broadcasted, the yield was thirty-seven bushels per acre. On another plot the seed oats were drilled in with an ordinary hand-wheel drill, the rows fifteen inches apart, and then worked with a wheel hoe between the rows. The result was sixty-one bushels per acre. This may seem to be too much labor, but as a large area can be worked with a wheel hoe in a day the extra yield gave a fair profit.

THE USES OF FROST.
Almost every schoolboy in country places knows that it needs a frost to ripen the chestnut burrs, and the shells of the shagbark and other hickory nuts and the hazel nuts. The same is true of the butternut and the beechnut, not as well known in our markets, but much liked by the boys who can find them. The value of these nuts for food is scarcely appreciated as it should be. They are almost as rich in fat as cream, and most of them are better for being well dried after the frost has set them free. The farberry which makes most excellent jelly, is of but little value until it has had about a week of frosty nights and bright days, and the same may be said of the persimmon of the southern States, almost uneatable until it has had a frost, but a poor to good plum when the frost has ripened it and removed its acid puckery flavor. The parsnips and turnips are much better flavored, not only after a frost, but even after being frozen, if they are thawed out gradually in the dark. Some of our wild or seedling apples, like the persimmon, are too puckery to be eaten raw or cooked until they have been exposed to a sharp frost, and then they become quite good flavored. Therefore we may welcome the coming of Jack Frost as useful at the proper time.—The Cultivator.

RATIONAL FEEDING.
We are constantly being told that growing chickens must be fed on such and such foods, and laying hens on some other kinds, each and every mixture being a conglomeration of various kinds of grains, and vegetables are carefully cooked and fed by the clock. Strict rules regarding the feeding of fowls usually amount to nothing, since each and every flock of fowls must have that which the individual conditions require.

We must learn from experience what the fowls relish most, and supply that which nature in her boundfulness has failed to furnish. Cooked mash does not produce the best results, principally because we do not know how to furnish them. If given early in the morning, even if in small quantities, some hens will get more than their allotted portion, and will soon grow fat and lazy. We have found that a feed of whole oats, scattered in straw so that the hens will work for it, makes the best first food; while the cooked mash, if given at all, are best when fed late in the evening. It is important that the hens are kept busy, and there is no better way than to have them hustle for grain of some kind.—Home and Farm.

PACKING COMB HONEY IN SECTIONS.
The demand for comb honey runs to neat and clean sections of one-pound weight, rather than the two-pound sections that were used at one time. In combs that have been used for brood raising, or that contain pollen, the honey is in small demand unless the price is made very low. Buyers do not want it, and the dealers do not like to handle it, because it must be cut out and weighed when in the full-sized frame, making a sticky, dirty job, with what seems like much waste. But no buyer wants less than a section that is supposed to hold a pound, and seldom insists on seeing it weighed if it is evidently just as the bees filled it. If so packed that the sections all appear nearly equally filled there is no grumbling or sorting over to find the best, and no lots rejected as not being as good as was bought last time, or as neighbor Smith bought. Beekeepers who sell comb honey should remember this, but when the consumers can feel confident that the extracted honey is pure and unadulterated most of them will prefer to buy that. A few dealers and buyers may be induced to try a cheap article, but they seldom want any more, and it hurts the sale for good honey. Better sell such at wholesale, at a low price, to bakers, confectioners and others who can use it without injuring the reputation of good honey.

THE WISE MULE.
A man who has had much experience with mules says that measured by the standard of human wisdom, the mule has more intelligence, instinct, or whatever else you may choose to call it than the horse has ever shown. One of the best evidences of this is to keep out of danger and at this game his muleship has the horse "beaten by a mile," in the jargon of the race track. You may drive a horse until he drops dead from exhaustion, as was shown only the other day on

one of the Illinois training grounds, but you will never find this case with the progeny of the ass and the mare. He is an excellent judge of his own capacity, and not only will he stop when one attempts to drive him to an extreme gait, but he will also back up in the traces, if overlaid. Another thing, you may drive a horse into water, or fire, and he will never attempt to soldier or remonstrate, but with the mule he will go nowhere that there is a chance of getting burnt, nor will he advance just as soon as he sets foot on soggy soil, or quicksand.—Horse World.

CORN AS A FINISHING FOOD.
Bulletin 100 of the Department of Agriculture says: So long as a pig is making a fair gain on feed of which he gets one-half by grazing, it is usually profitable to keep him, but after he reaches salable maturity, is in marketable condition, and draws a large portion from the crib, he should be sold at once.

Usually it is better to have hogs ready for market as early as November, or December, and it rarely pays to feed through the winter for making pork. Summer feeding is cheap, while winter feeding is expensive. Pigs farrowed in the Spring should weigh from 200 to 250 pounds by Fall, and if the market is not unusually depressed, it is better to let them go rather than feed through the cold weather and risk still lower prices in the Spring. If good grazing is assured through the entire winter, and grain is not too expensive, winter feeding is sometimes profitable on account of the higher prices which usually prevail in the Spring, but ordinarily it is better to winter only the breeding animals and the fall pigs.

For the last few weeks of fattening, corn is undoubtedly the best grain feed, as it produces a meat which is of good flavor, prime and wholesome. Hogs can be fattened cheaply on many other feeds, but the meat is greatly modified by the feed consumed during the last six or eight weeks.

GRASSHOPPERS AS POULTRY FOOD.
Enterprising farmers in Kansas and other parts of the West, where grasshoppers much abound, have discovered that the annual grasshopper crop can be utilized for profit in a very satisfactory way.

They have a machine operated by horse power which catches and kills these insects by the million and without poisoning them. They are then raked up, carted to a press, and made into bricks, exuding enough viscous material in the process of solidification to cement them together for purposes of transportation.

These bricks are found to be an ideal chicken food, and are in great demand among poultry raisers. Fowls eat it with avidity, thrive on it, and the demand is said to be greater than can be supplied. The new industry promises to exterminate the grasshopper; but whether for good or evil will not be known until it has happened.

SOFT COAL FOR HOGS.
My hogs are fed soft coal almost daily through the summer, and about all they will eat, which would be surprising to some farmers who never feed it in the amount a hog will eat. Growing pigs and shoats like a ration of coal as regularly as they do of corn, judging from the avidity in which they take it. In winter I do not think it necessary to feed it so liberally, yet would fear no harm in supplying them with all they will eat at all times of the year. My herds will average upward of 122 head of all ages for the year, and I calculate that no less number bushels of coal slack will justify their needs. With a daily supply of coal, fresh water, a balanced ration and good sanitary surroundings, there is little danger of cholera or any other disease affecting them seriously.

A mere handful of coal thrown two or three times a year to your hogs cannot be considered a guard against disease, any more than one or two unordinary meals would induce health to the human system on a restricted kind of food for the same length of time. There is no substance in its natural state that a hog likes which would be harmful if free access is given at all times or at frequent intervals. In the mineral impregnation of coal the hog gets a certain element that is known better to his own instinct and composition for the beneficial results through mastication. I may be fooled and meet a surprise some day in the shape of hog cholera in my herd by placing such faith in coal, but for the present I will make it the "battle guard" against swine disease in all its forms until convinced of its inefficacy.—J. E. Haynes, in Swine Breeders' Journal.

Budapest's Fake Palms.
There is a demand in Hungary for Florida prepared palms, according to a Siberian prison. The cynical John Oliver Hobbles has a childlike faith in a success. Eleonora Duse is sustained by tiny image of a hideous Hindu god which she wears as a charm. Amalie Kussner, the miniature painter, wears a wet rag and then sticking it back in shik's favorite Arab to propitiate the horsehair from the mane of some patrons who have detected a water to what seems to him to be a graceful small copper crucifix wrought in a god of art.—Washington Star.

FASHION AND FANCY

SERVANTS GROWING SCARCE.
Mrs. H. M. Youmans, president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs, is said to hold the opinion that unless some radical changes are made, domestic service will soon become so expensive that only the wealthy will be able to secure servants. She states that the women who are willing to undertake housework are becoming fewer every year.

CARE OF THE HANDS.
Before washing the hands rub over thoroughly with a few drops of pure glycerin, which will remove stains and dirt. Then wash with a good toilet soap and tepid water. Also have a solution of borax always ready in a bottle, and into the water you are going to wash in pour as much as will soften it. If people would only use this more and make it by dissolving borax in boiling water, they would find it most cleansing and that it keeps the skin soft.

FAITHFUL BUT, IF NEED BE, DISOBEDIENT.
The women in Norway have gained another victory. For many years they have been waging war against the use of the word "obey" in the marriage service of the Norwegian Church. Their labors have at length been crowned with partial success. The Parliament in Christiania has ruled that the use of the obnoxious word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the bride, but only optional. The bride is to be free either to say that she will be "faithful or obedient," or simply to say that she will be "faithful," as she prefers.—Woman's Journal.

THE USE OF PERFUME.
The excessive use of perfume of any kind is considered bad form as the wearing of a noticeable amount of jewelry or conspicuous garments. It is a mark of refinement to select some special, delicate perfume for one's use and to keep entirely to that, having one's dresses, gloves, veils, underwear and everything about one very faintly scented with it. The excessive use of a strong scent is extremely disagreeable to some people, particularly to men, many of whom will not go near a woman who is much perfumed if they can avoid doing so. The fashionable perfume of the present day is the flower scent, delicate and lasting, violet remaining prime favorite both in the water and the sachet powder. It is generally considered correct to use only such perfume as would be given out by a bunch of the particular flower chosen if gathered and worn.—American Queen.

HOUSE VENTILATION IN BOMBAY.

Most of the new houses in Bombay have a fine show of windows on the outside, but no corresponding opening to allow a current of air to pass through. The mean annual temperature is 79.13 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean relative humidity 77 per cent. The mean annual range of temperature is 46.9 degrees, but there are periods during the rains when the diurnal range of temperature does not exceed 2 degrees, and, unless there is wind, ventilation is practically stopped because the outer air and that in the buildings are reduced to nearly one temperature. With the thermometer at 82 to 84 degrees, and the air heavily charged with moisture, the surplus heat of the human body escapes too slowly, and much discomfort ensues. As it is not possible to dry the air in an ordinary house, the usual remedy is to produce a current by means of a punkah, and although the influence of this is very local, it has been found that in the worst Bombay weather life is made tolerable in its current. The chief drawback of the punkah is the punkah-walla. He is dirty, unreliable, especially at night, and his work, counting day and night, costs twenty-four rupees per month for a single punkah.—Collier's Magazine.

ONE WOMAN'S PETS.

Two antelopes, with red strings about their necks, are running at large in Wyoming, and Mrs. Della Harden, who claims them as her property, is very much afraid that some hunter will kill them. Mrs. Harden, who is now visiting with the family of Humane Agent Harry B. Kerr, 1931 Washington avenue, had a regular menagerie of former wild animals domesticated, before a neighbor with numerous hounds moved into the country and drove Mrs. Harden's pets away.

One of the antelopes she captured when it was very small, some seven years ago. During a winter which was extraordinarily severe great herds of antelope came to the Harden ranch, some twenty-five miles west of Carbon, Wyo. They ate hay left over after feeding the stock and sought the shelter of the ranch buildings from the blizzard. Some of them became very tame. When spring came and all the rest went away Mrs. Harden kept the baby antelope, which she had taken into the house and fed from a bottle. In a couple of years it became a strong, graceful animal, and it was as affectionate as a dog. Whenever the door of the house was left open the antelope would come in and lie down on the rug.

One day, when it had been gone all forenoon, it brought home another antelope only partially grown and terribly wounded. Mrs. Harden cared for the injured animal, although she had little hopes of its recovery.

Wild as it was, it allowed her to dress its wound, and soon it became as tame as the other one. During the

process of attending to the injury of the wild antelope Mrs. Harden's tame antelope stood by watching the operation without interest. Shortly after that a neighbor, who had so many hounds that he finally became bankrupt feeding them, moved into the country. Night and day they would chase Mrs. Harden's pets, excepting a full-grown bear that would not run from them. Now the bear is the only one left of the large number of wild animals she had tamed.

Mrs. Harden and her husband own a large tract of land and have several big herds of cattle. Although they are comparatively young, they have been in Wyoming a long time, and Mrs. Harden's penchant for domesticating wild animals is known to almost every person in that part of the State.—Denver Post.

EDUCATION OF ROYAL GIRLS.

That there is no royal road to learning is an old proverb, and the education of a modern princess proves that there has been no change in that direction since its first utterance "a many years ago."

The training of the present Queen of Italy is a good illustration of the educational demands upon young royalties nowadays. Her father, Prince Nikolai, of Montenegro, sent his three daughters to Russia as guests of the Czar, to complete their studies at one of the crown institutions for the daughters of noble men.

The school selected was that of Smolny, of which Princess Lieven is head. No pupil is received unless she can read and write some language besides her own, and while there she is obliged to learn French, German, mathematics, history, literature, pedagogy, physics, drawing, music and many other things.

The Montenegrin princesses learned to converse fluently, not only in their native Serbian but in Russian, French and German, and were fond of study, as a rule. Princess Helen, now Queen of Italy, was said to be extremely clever, but was excessively shy and seldom spoke when strangers were present. In this she differed from her eldest sister, who is now the Grand Duchess Militsa. The Princess Militsa completed her studies some time before her two younger sisters, but remained a privileged inmate of the school until they also were prepared to leave. She was allowed to have an "at home" day every week and received her friends under the chaperonage of the Swiss governess who had accompanied them from home.

The future Queen Helen was usually present at these "at home" teas; but always appeared rather grave and reserved. Princess Militsa, on the contrary, is said by one who was privileged to attend, to be "able to talk on any topic that arose, and always in a way which showed that she had her own views on it, and was not prepared to give them up without good cause shown. When she held opinions which ought to influence conduct she invariably regulated her own in accordance with them. She was a girl of study, of books and of many ideas suggested by books. Experience of the world she had none, and felt no impatience to gain any. She disliked "receptions and shows, and hardly ever danced at balls. She was a strongly built, healthy young woman, and as natural and unaffected as a Montenegrin maiden could be. She looked people straight in the face, and spoke her thoughts calmly and clearly as they came. And behind her words were ideas—far more than are usually given out in ordinary conversation, for she had studied seriously and to good purpose."

Queen Helen deeply regrets now that she did not study Italian at that time, for her study of the language since marrying into the royal family of Italy is not yet given her the fluency and elegance that she feels the Queen of Italy should command when using it. Consequently, she is studying now as earnestly as in her schoolgirl days to increase her knowledge of her husband's native tongue.—New York Tribune.

BITS OF FEMININITY

White stitching on heavy cloth of all color is a fancy of the season.

For street costumes this year browns blue and black and velvet form the trimming of some of the smartest suits.

For young girls, a collar of moonstones is the latest fancy. The stones must be matched and arranged in a silver setting.

A striking black velvet costume is trimmed on the bodice with heavy lace. The skirt is plain, with the exception of panels set in either side and perforated over white.

Paillettes according to good authority, "have come to stay," especially for ornamenting evening gowns. The season's sequin is very small and silver, gold and jet are alike favored.

A gray cloth dinner gown has a V-shaped yoke of white Irish crochet lace. This is outlined with gray taffeta, worked with gold flowers in scroll effect and French knots in gray.

In a black velvet gown for a little girl there are turn-down revers of white silk embroidered, turn-back cuffs to match, and soft, white silk is tied carefully around the waist and knotted at one side. The skirt is perfectly plain.

Rough cloth coats for small boys, some of them trimmed with braid such as is to be found on navy officers' uniforms, and some without it, but all having brass buttons, have hoods lined with scarlet flannel. Belts with these as well as many other rough cloth coats for the small boys have patent leather belts.

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