

Lavender as a Weed.

A promising industry has been started in South Australia in a somewhat hazy way. The Central Agricultural Bureau of South Australia recently notified that a weed of very pronounced odor and aggressive growth had taken possession of about three acres of soil in the southern portion of the colony.

A curious and very fine specimen of meteoric iron has recently been found in Rockingham County, South Carolina, and sent to the State Museum at Columbia. It is about twelve inches long and two inches through at the thickest part, flat in its general shape, and slightly concave on one side, and convex on the other, as though it had been broken off the outer surface of a much larger and rounded mass.

Women dentists have achieved a marked success in London—so marked that a scholarship has been founded for assisting women without means in the study of their profession.

The Testimonials

We publish our testimonials, not as they are written up in our office, nor are they from our employees. They are facts, proving that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute merit, and that Hood's Cures

Three Great Enemies: Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Dyspepsia. Another Victory for Hood's. For over 20 years I have suffered with neuralgia, rheumatism and dyspepsia. Many times I could not turn in bed. Several physicians have treated me and I have tried different remedies, but all failed to give me permanent relief.

Hood's Cures Sarsaparilla and it has done me a vast amount of good. Since beginning to take it I have not had a sick day. I am 72 years old and enjoy good health, which I attribute to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. E. M. Burt, West Kendall, N. Y.

KARL'S GLOVER ROOT CURES CONSTIPATION. IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN. BRUISES, CHOPED SKIN, BRUISES, CHOPED SKIN, BRUISES, CHOPED SKIN.

"August Flower" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver—Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia.

Young Mothers! We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child. "MOTHER'S FRIEND" Safe Confinement of its Ribs, Horror and Risk.



Artichokes are excellent food for swine, and especially for pigs and shoats that are growing rapidly. If the pigs are to be allowed to gather the tubers for themselves, then the artichokes should be planted on rather light soils, because in rooting over the soil to get at the tubers the ground will be made more compact by the constant tramping upon it, with the addition of the manure of the hogs in the gathering of the crop, during the wet weather late in the fall and early in spring. This working over of the soil by swine will greatly improve light soils, but it has been found in practice that it will injure heavy, tenacious clay by making it more compact.—New York Sun.

GROWING PANSIES FOR PROFIT. The culture of flowers is one of the most profitable of all kinds of industries, and at fifty cents a dozen for pansies, the profit will be very satisfactory. To have them early, the seed should be sown at once in boxes in a warm room, and if the seed is sown in the fall, the flowers may be had still earlier. The most desirable way is to sow seed in the summer in the open ground on rich soil, and put the young plants, picking off all the flower buds as they form, until the middle of the winter and in time to have the flowers when they are wanted. Then by gathering the flowers as soon as they are fully blown the plants will continue to bloom a long time. To force good flowers the plants should be kept watered with weak manure water. The finest varieties are the Imperial German and Scotch.—New York Times.

SPRAYING APPLE ORCHARDS IN WET SEASONS. The time for destroying the apple worm is immediately after the petals fall, and the spraying should be repeated once or twice after the apples begin to hang down. Experiments by E. G. Lodenan at the New York Cornell Station indicate that the first application of fungicides should be made soon after the buds open and just before the flowers fall. Apple trees should be so pruned that both the sunshine and the spraying reaches every part. The Bordeaux mixture reduces the injury done by the apple scab fungus. The addition of Paris green to this mixture gave better results than when London purple was used. More spraying applications are required during wet seasons than during dry ones. The trees should be sprayed once a week during wet weather. The results show that the application of the combination of the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green or London purple was valuable and practicable for the treatment of the apple scab fungus and the apple worm even when over five inches of rain fell during June.—American Agriculturist.

SELECTING A COW. The good points of a good cow are not her good looks. She may not be and probably is not very good-looking except to the eye of an experienced dairyman. She certainly is not fat while giving milk, and to be a really good cow she should never be long time enough between the times of milk giving to fatten. She will most likely have a large patch, giving her a somewhat "pot-bellied" look after she has filled herself. Something cannot come from nothing, and we never knew a cow giving large masses of good milk which was not a ravenous feeder. Hence her digestion must be good. She should have a broad chest, indicating large lungs. There is no good digestion without good lung power. She should be "deep" from the back down to the belly, but with a thin and rather flat neck. The skin of most good cows is of velvety texture, and looks as if it had been groomed for several generations, as in most breeds of the best cows it has. The good cow is, indeed, less an accident than a product. With good material from which to breed, the good farmer can make sure of her nearly every heifer calf he gets.—Boston Cultivator.

LAWN GRASS. Where the locality desirable for a lawn is naturally free from weeds the modern suggestion of making it by planting patches of one particular kind, which will run together in a few months, is particularly desirable. Nothing can be more beautiful than a lawn wholly made up of one species. For small gardens, especially where the new plantation can be hand-weeded during summer, it is the best of all methods. No lawn made of grass seeds will be confined strictly to one kind, and on account of the different shades of green in the grass will always have a more or less patchy appearance. Those who supply mixed lawn grass seeds usually keep this in mind, and endeavor to get their kinds so generally alike in tint of green as to avoid this objection. One advantage of the mixed system is that one can rarely tell by the description of a customer what particular kind of grass will thrive to best advantage. A mixture is, therefore, likely to best serve the purpose, in this, that the one most suitable will eventually crowd out those not so well adapted to the soil and circumstances. We have seen a lawn made of mixed grasses which had to be secured under the shade of large trees, eventually become wholly occupied by the sheep-cress. In the course of a few years every other kind was crowded out, and this particular species alone occupied the land.—Mechan's Monthly.

GROWING SEED POTATOES. Before planting the seed have the soil in the best possible condition and liberally enriched with manure. Choose seed large or medium in size, smooth, and of best form. Cut in large pieces and plant in rows three and one-half feet apart each way—four feet each way will be better. Plant about four inches deep. Three or four days after planting, cultivate by turning the soil to the row. One or

two days later harrow until all is leveled and made very fine. As soon as the plants make their appearance, cultivate again, turning the soil to the plants so as to cover all weeds that may have started to grow. When the plants are about four inches above ground, thin out to one stalk in a hill. Continue the cultivation twice each week, going both ways each time, until the vines cover the ground. Cultivate shallow to avoid breaking the roots. The best selection for seed will be from those stalks that produce the largest amount in weight. The most prolific stalks are the best to select from. A stalk that bears a large number of tubers of good size and form will make good seed. The improvement of the potato crop in yield and quality lies in the line of improvement of seed. An observance of this principle has produced wonderful results. Strict conformity to these principles for all farm crops will produce as wonderful changes. Improvement of seed must precede improvement of the general crop.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Let the fowls out when the weather is mild. One-fourth Leghorn blood hastens maturity. Broilers early in spring sell at very high prices. Grade your dressed poultry in packing for market. The Beder Wood is a strawberry worthy of trial. Skim milk thickened with bran is a good feed for poultry. In nearly all cases it will be best to deepen the soil gradually. If the hay is the least musty, always moisten it before feeding. The poor, unthrifty hog is often the prey of vermin or parasites. The more time required to fatten an animal the greater the cost. Overworked butter nearly always presents a greasy appearance. If farmers want to make buttermaking profitable they must make a good article. Horses should not be tied too long, as they are apt to roll and get cast in the stall. Many modern growers use commercial fertilizers instead of manure for potatoes. Milk may be deficient in solids without having water added to it by the milkman. A nervous, irritable, bad-tempered driver generally has nervous, vicious, runaway horses. Too long for the cream to rise and too long without stirring will make white specks in the butter. With a thoroughly good cow one can always afford to give plenty of feed in exchange for plenty of butter. The most profitable cow is the best mother, and the mother function should be fostered as much as possible. While feed has much to do with the quality of the milk, the breed of the cow has much more to do with it. Now that work is on, be sure the collars fit perfectly before beginning work. It is often easier to prevent than to cure galls. Farm horses should be groomed at least twice a day in the working season, especially if they have been sweating or have been in the mud. A farmer who has a quarter-section of land should set five or ten acres of orchard trees. They will get him out of debt if he is in and help him to keep out if he is not. An orchard can be successfully grown without interfering with the rest of the farm work, and time thus spent will bring returns equal to any other produce. It has been proved. It is claimed by some horticulturists that winter pruning while the sap is down develops vigorous wood growth, and summer pruning checks this and encourages fruit production. A word of caution is due to those who embark in any new enterprise. There are many things to learn. Books have a value to the new beginner, but practice is necessary. No man should fail to learn the practical details by using his own hands. Are sheep subject to indigestion? Of course they are, as much so as any other animal. Did you never smell a sheep's breath? Some of the healthy sheep's breath is as sweet as an infant's; but a diseased sheep's breath suggests indigestion and all the ills known to mortal flesh. Joseph Mehan gives a way to rid plum trees of the curculio: "As soon as flowering is over spread a sheet under your trees and jar the trees, bringing down the pest and the stung fruit, which burn. Do this daily until the fruit is one-fourth grown. If rightly followed it insures a crop." Arsenic Eaters. In Styria and Carinthia there is much arsenic eating among the peasants; the women take it to give themselves a good complexion and to make their hair fine and glossy. The men take it because they believe that it gives them wind in climbing in the chase after chamois. There is nothing of this sort in Cornwall and Devon. In Styria and Carinthia it is known that an arsenic eater can never be broken of the habit, and that if arsenic be compulsorily kept from the eater death rapidly ensues. It is believed in the Tamar—and this is perhaps true—that an arsenic worker is fit for no other work. He must remain in this occupation. Health and breath fail him at other employments. Eventually, it may be that chronic arsenic poisoning ensues; but this may be staved off, if not wholly prevented, by scrupulous cleanliness, by care taken not only to wash in the "changing house," but to bathe freely at home. As one of the foremen said to the writer: "Against arsenic the best antidote is soap and water taken externally."—Chambers's Journal.

TEMPERANCE.

WHAT IMPAIRS CITIZENSHIP. The presence of many working people, industrious, sober, honest, is a valuable help to any business, but by as much as any of them patronize the dram—most especially their own—their citizenship will be impaired, the communities impoverished, and every interest of the people demoralized.—Democrat's Family Magazine.

ONE GREAT CAUSE OF FEMINE. Count Leo Tolstoy declares that drunkenness was one of the great causes of the recent awful famine in Russia. We begin to wonder if there is any really widespread disaster nowadays to the human family in which the alcoholic fluid is not present as a contributing cause or to increase the resulting misery.—The Voice.

WHERE "DOCTORS DISAGREE." When one tells you to take a dose of laudanum, or a bottle of medicine, or a glass of wine, or to preserve the flesh from dissolving and keep fresh for a term of years, another tells you to put alcohol in your stomach where it had previously proved to be a positive hindrance to the recovery of your patient. During all these years I have endeavored to give opportunity presented by consultations with other practitioners, to study the clinical results obtained by them, and I am certain that there is no disease that cannot be treated more successfully without alcoholic liquors than with.—N. S. Davis, M. D.

MEDICAL DISEASE OF ALCOHOL. I have been fully engaged in the general practice of medicine, including much hospital and dispensary work, continuing for a period of fifty-six years, during the last five or six of those years I have prescribed for internal use no form of either fermented or distilled liquor in the treatment of either chronic or acute diseases. I have had previously proved to my own satisfaction that their effects were a positive hindrance to the recovery of my patients. During all these years I have endeavored to give opportunity presented by consultations with other practitioners, to study the clinical results obtained by them, and I am certain that there is no disease that cannot be treated more successfully without alcoholic liquors than with.—N. S. Davis, M. D.

DEATH IN THE CITY. The number of deaths from the use of strong drink has been variously estimated in the United States to be from 60,000 to 100,000 a year. Dr. Norman Kerr, an eminent scientist of England, has for some fifteen years been pursuing an inquiry into the connection between the medical and legal aspects, and according to his deductions, the latest estimate of deaths of adults annually caused by intemperance is: In Great Britain, 20,000; in France, 42,000; and in the United States 80,000, or nearly half a million in an aggregate of 122,000,000 of people. If yellow fever and cholera, which are fatal to a few thousand each year, are so feared and shunned, what shall be done with the drink which slays its half millions?

A STATE'S EXPERIMENT. South Carolina is to try an experiment in the State regulation of the liquor traffic. Under what is known as the "Prohibition Bill," which was passed by the Legislature at its recent session, the State is to control all sales of liquor. It is an adaptation of the "Goblet" system, which has been in use in Sweden and Norway for some years. Under it licenses are granted to companies to sell spirits in limited quantities to individuals. These companies are to receive six per cent. for capital invested, and to turn all profits in excess of this amount over to the State. Each company has the monopoly of its business in its particular locality. Beer and wine are excepted from the provisions of the system; but in South Carolina these are included, and there is to be no local license in the State except those controlled by the State authorities. The Legislature has appropriated \$50,000 as capital to start the business, and Governor Tillman has authorized the use of this money and on the result of the State. The purpose of the law is to insure, we suppose, that good liquors shall be sold, that they shall be sold only to persons entitled to receive them, and that all the conditions of restrictions shall be properly observed. Whatever profit there may be in the business will go to the State and not to individuals. The reason that the liquor traffic has become so great a traffic in these days is largely because it is so profitable, and because men now engaged in it would go into other lines of business. They do not sell liquor because they do not desire to do so, but because they want to make money; and as a general thing they are willing to do anything to increase their profits. They become hardened to evidence of suffering and degradation and ruin, regarding these as incidental to the business. Their one purpose is to make money. If the possibility of profit were no longer before them, they would be liquor dealers. We shall wait with interest to see how the South Carolina law operates. There seems to be no question of constitutional objection, as lawyers who have been consulted by the liquor dealers advise them to run no risk, but to close their places of sale promptly on the passage of the law, when the new law takes effect.—New York Independent.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. French brandy is the most dangerous drink in Paris. In cases, it has been found that the men who do not use stimulants do by far the best work. If drinking men could only see the effect that whisky has on the stomach, they would never drink another drop. The Chief of Police of Baltimore says that he never found boys in the saloons until lager beer was introduced and games prepared to catch them in. In one of the great Paris hospitals, it was found that of eighty-three patients who suffered from epilepsy, sixty were children of drunken parents. Men in foundations, who used to drink a great deal of liquor and beer, now very generally drink oatmeal and water and find that they work much better. General Booth, of the Salvation Army says that the tenacious evil that he has to fight against in the social department of his work is caused by drink. People make a great mistake in using liquor in cases of sickness. The use of liquor in such cases is a sure way to make men drunkards for the rest of their lives. Mildura, a town of New South Wales, was founded by the Chaffey brothers in 1898. By means of irrigation it has been transformed from a desert to a beautiful garden. By the terms of the "Mildura Irrigation Act" no liquor is allowed to be sold in the settlement, and in consequence every one appears happy and prosperous. If liquor could be kept from the Indians of the plains we should seldom hear of any bloodshed between them and the whites. The city of it is that the men who sell the liquor seldom suffer for their misdeeds, while the loss nearly always falls upon innocent persons. A few exceptionally severe sentences dealt out to men convicted of selling liquor to Indians would do great good. Miss Frances E. Willard was given a great reception recently by the English Methodists. City Road Wesleyan Chapel, London, was crowded to overflowing. The gathering represented about 200 London congregations, and speeches were given by Miss Willard and others. A resolution was passed with an illustrated edition of "Wesley's Journal" and a copy of John and Charles Wesley's Hymns. The Woman's Temperance Hospital, projected in London by the National W. C. T. U. Convention, and opened on the south side of Chicago in 1886, was removed last June to greatly improved quarters in a handsome building on the North Side, just outside Lincoln Park. The hospital has accommodations for sixty patients, a score of physicians representing all the organized medical societies, and was founded to demonstrate the use of non-alcoholics in medication. GETTHERIE—"Did you ever attend any of Miss Budd's 'at homes'?" De Bore (sadly)—"N-no, but I've attended a good many of her not-at-homes."—Exchange.

ANY ONE CAN READILY tell the difference between custom-made clothes and ready-made clothes by simply looking at the bill. The Wonderful Equimaux Whip. There was a contest between four Equimaux in the village of the Fair, writes a Chicago correspondent of the New York World. The prize was a contest for a five cent piece, which some American willing to encourage sport had buried in the soil so that only a fragment of its glittering rim was visible. The men stood eight feet apart, with whips forty feet long. Such a whip would have been a terror in the hands of an Equimaux if it had had a real handle; but of the forty feet thirty-nine feet and a half were lash. The handle was a stout piece of white wood six inches long, to which the lash of rawhide was fastened. Such whips are used by the Equimaux upon the teams of dogs which drag them over the snow. The contest this afternoon demonstrated the fact that it must be very uncomfortable to be an Equimaux dog within forty feet of the driver. It would be no trouble at all for the Equimaux to remove an ear or a pound of flesh, full weight, from any dog in the town. The most expert whip among the Equimaux was a little man, not much more than four feet high with slanting eyes, and a spiky, black beard, that made him look very Japanese. A movement of his wrist sent the forty feet of lash curving back in a straight line like a long snake. Another movement and it came forward, noiselessly shooting through the air just above the surface of the ground until, with a loud report, the tip of the lash struck the precise spot where the coin lay buried, dug it from the ground, and brought it spinning back to the Equimaux artist. Such precision and such force are certainly unknown to any other whips in the world. Cowboys with their vaunted cracking of bull whips are small children compared to these wonderful Equimaux. A man standing half way between the contestants could certainly have been hauled to death with the ends of their lashes, in a very few minutes. The force with which the tip of the lash struck the ground was so great that the particles of dirt which flew about inflicted painful wounds upon the faces of the spectators. Elevator Sickness. Elevator sickness is a sensation analogous to sea sickness. You know if you've crossed Lake Michigan in a northerly gale that you bear with fortitude the motion of your end of the boat when it's on the rise, but listen for the angels' harps when it sinks. The elevator sickness is built on the same principle. It is more frequent in New York and Chicago than anywhere else in the world. The victims, mostly women, often suffer frightful qualms when the car starts on its downward plunge. Some of the less impressionable victims content themselves with tugging at the rope boy's hot-colored coat and begging him to "go slow, please." They then with a muttered prayer or something the boy, who has heard that plea before, shakes out a reef or two more and makes the trip in double quick, and the victim shuts her eyes and shudders. Frequently she faints away completely. Experience does not seem to diminish the complaint.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

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THE FADING OF CUT ROSES. To prevent the fading of cut roses, those that are red or pink must be kept where the light is not very strong. Light is, however, beneficial to the color of yellow roses, and they as well as white ones may be placed in a strong light, providing it is not sunlight, without injury. When the flowers are placed in fresh water, which should be changed at least once a day, add a little salt and clip the ends of the stems. It is well over night to place cut roses in a cool moist place. If flowers arrive before you are ready to make use of them, lay a cloth over the ice in the ice-box, and lay the flowers upon it, or set them on the ice in the box in which they are packed. The use to be made of roses must be thought of in ordering them, as some varieties are better for house decoration than for the garden. For the latter, the Catalpa, the Perle de Japon, and the Perle de France retain their freshness longest.—New York Post.

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YOUR neighbor's cow will covet the toothsome cabbage that flourishes in your garden in vain, if you will protect and beautify your premises by erecting HARTMAN'S STEEL PICKET FENCE. We sell more Lawn Fencing than all other manufacturers combined, because it is the most substantial and best fence made—CHEAPER THAN WOOD. The new HARTMAN WIRE FENCE, YEMON comes lower than any other, and is stronger, sturdier, and more durable. It is made of Galvanized and Bright Steel Wire, and is unequalled. A 40-page illustrated catalogue of HARTMAN SPECIALTIES mailed free on application. Write this paper. Works: Beaver Falls, Pa. Branches: 102 Chamber St., New York; 100 State Street, Chicago; 100 South Fourth St., Atlanta.

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WHERE "DOCTORS DISAGREE." When one tells you to take a dose of laudanum, or a bottle of medicine, or a glass of wine, or to preserve the flesh from dissolving and keep fresh for a term of years, another tells you to put alcohol in your stomach where it had previously proved to be a positive hindrance to the recovery of your patient. During all these years I have endeavored to give opportunity presented by consultations with other practitioners, to study the clinical results obtained by them, and I am certain that there is no disease that cannot be treated more successfully without alcoholic liquors than with.—N. S. Davis, M. D.

MEDICAL DISEASE OF ALCOHOL. I have been fully engaged in the general practice of medicine, including much hospital and dispensary work, continuing for a period of fifty-six years, during the last five or six of those years I have prescribed for internal use no form of either fermented or distilled liquor in the treatment of either chronic or acute diseases. I have had previously proved to my own satisfaction that their effects were a positive hindrance to the recovery of my patients. During all these years I have endeavored to give opportunity presented by consultations with other practitioners, to study the clinical results obtained by them, and I am certain that there is no disease that cannot be treated more successfully without alcoholic liquors than with.—N. S. Davis, M. D.

DEATH IN THE CITY. The number of deaths from the use of strong drink has been variously estimated in the United States to be from 60,000 to 100,000 a year. Dr. Norman Kerr, an eminent scientist of England, has for some fifteen years been pursuing an inquiry into the connection between the medical and legal aspects, and according to his deductions, the latest estimate of deaths of adults annually caused by intemperance is: In Great Britain, 20,000; in France, 42,000; and in the United States 80,000, or nearly half a million in an aggregate of 122,000,000 of people. If yellow fever and cholera, which are fatal to a few thousand each year, are so feared and shunned, what shall be done with the drink which slays its half millions?

A STATE'S EXPERIMENT. South Carolina is to try an experiment in the State regulation of the liquor traffic. Under what is known as the "Prohibition Bill," which was passed by the Legislature at its recent session, the State is to control all sales of liquor. It is an adaptation of the "Goblet" system, which has been in use in Sweden and Norway for some years. Under it licenses are granted to companies to sell spirits in limited quantities to individuals. These companies are to receive six per cent. for capital invested, and to turn all profits in excess of this amount over to the State. Each company has the monopoly of its business in its particular locality. Beer and wine are excepted from the provisions of the system; but in South Carolina these are included, and there is to be no local license in the State except those controlled by the State authorities. The Legislature has appropriated \$50,000 as capital to start the business, and Governor Tillman has authorized the use of this money and on the result of the State. The purpose of the law is to insure, we suppose, that good liquors shall be sold, that they shall be sold only to persons entitled to receive them, and that all the conditions of restrictions shall be properly observed. Whatever profit there may be in the business will go to the State and not to individuals. The reason that the liquor traffic has become so great a traffic in these days is largely because it is so profitable, and because men now engaged in it would go into other lines of business. They do not sell liquor because they do not desire to do so, but because they want to make money; and as a general thing they are willing to do anything to increase their profits. They become hardened to evidence of suffering and degradation and ruin, regarding these as incidental to the business. Their one purpose is to make money. If the possibility of profit were no longer before them, they would be liquor dealers. We shall wait with interest to see how the South Carolina law operates. There seems to be no question of constitutional objection, as lawyers who have been consulted by the liquor dealers advise them to run no risk, but to close their places of sale promptly on the passage of the law, when the new law takes effect.—New York Independent.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. French brandy is the most dangerous drink in Paris. In cases, it has been found that the men who do not use stimulants do by far the best work. If drinking men could only see the effect that whisky has on the stomach, they would never drink another drop. The Chief of Police of Baltimore says that he never found boys in the saloons until lager beer was introduced and games prepared to catch them in. In one of the great Paris hospitals, it was found that of eighty-three patients who suffered from epilepsy, sixty were children of drunken parents. Men in foundations, who used to drink a great deal of liquor and beer, now very generally drink oatmeal and water and find that they work much better. General Booth, of the Salvation Army says that the tenacious evil that he has to fight against in the social department of his work is caused by drink. People make a great mistake in using liquor in cases of sickness. The use of liquor in such cases is a sure way to make men drunkards for the rest of their lives. Mildura, a town of New South Wales, was founded by the Chaffey brothers in 1898. By means of irrigation it has been transformed from a desert to a beautiful garden. By the terms of the "Mildura Irrigation Act" no liquor is allowed to be sold in the settlement, and in consequence every one appears happy and prosperous. If liquor could be kept from the Indians of the plains we should seldom hear of any bloodshed between them and the whites. The city of it is that the men who sell the liquor seldom suffer for their misdeeds, while the loss nearly always falls upon innocent persons. A few exceptionally severe sentences dealt out to men convicted of selling liquor to Indians would do great good. Miss Frances E. Willard was given a great reception recently by the English Methodists. City Road Wesleyan Chapel, London, was crowded to overflowing. The gathering represented about 200 London congregations, and speeches were given by Miss Willard and others. A resolution was passed with an illustrated edition of "Wesley's Journal" and a copy of John and Charles Wesley's Hymns. The Woman's Temperance Hospital, projected in London by the National W. C. T. U. Convention, and opened on the south side of Chicago in 1886, was removed last June to greatly improved quarters in a handsome building on the North Side, just outside Lincoln Park. The hospital has accommodations for sixty patients, a score of physicians representing all the organized medical societies, and was founded to demonstrate the use of non-alcoholics in medication. GETTHERIE—"Did you ever attend any of Miss Budd's 'at homes'?" De Bore (sadly)—"N-no, but I've attended a good many of her not-at-homes."—Exchange.

ANY ONE CAN READILY tell the difference between custom-made clothes and ready-made clothes by simply looking at the bill. The Wonderful Equimaux Whip. There was a contest between four Equimaux in the village of the Fair, writes a Chicago correspondent of the New York World. The prize was a contest for a five cent piece, which some American willing to encourage sport had buried in the soil so that only a fragment of its glittering rim was visible. The men stood eight feet apart, with whips forty feet long. Such a whip would have been a terror in the hands of an Equimaux if it had had a real handle; but of the forty feet thirty-nine feet and a half were lash. The handle was a stout piece of white wood six inches long, to which the lash of rawhide was fastened. Such whips are used by the Equimaux upon the teams of dogs which drag them over the snow. The contest this afternoon demonstrated the fact that it must be very uncomfortable to be an Equimaux dog within forty feet of the driver. It would be no trouble at all for the Equimaux to remove an ear or a pound of flesh, full weight, from any dog in the town. The most expert whip among the Equimaux was a little man, not much more than four feet high with slanting eyes, and a spiky, black beard, that made him look very Japanese. A movement of his wrist sent the forty feet of lash curving back in a straight line like a long snake. Another movement and it came forward, noiselessly shooting through the air just above the surface of the ground until, with a loud report, the tip of the lash struck the precise spot where the coin lay buried, dug it from the ground, and brought it spinning back to the Equimaux artist. Such precision and such force are certainly unknown to any other whips in the world. Cowboys with their vaunted cracking of bull whips are small children compared to these wonderful Equimaux. A man standing half way between the contestants could certainly have been hauled to death with the ends of their lashes, in a very few minutes. The force with which the tip of the lash struck the ground was so great that the particles of dirt which flew about inflicted painful wounds upon the faces of the spectators.

ELEVATOR SICKNESS. Elevator sickness is a sensation analogous to sea sickness. You know if you've crossed Lake Michigan in a northerly gale that you bear with fortitude the motion of your end of the boat when it's on the rise, but listen for the angels' harps when it sinks. The elevator sickness is built on the same principle. It is more frequent in New York and Chicago than anywhere else in the world. The victims, mostly women, often suffer frightful qualms when the car starts on its downward plunge. Some of the less impressionable victims content themselves with tugging at the rope boy's hot-colored coat and begging him to "go slow, please." They then with a muttered prayer or something the boy, who has heard that plea before, shakes out a reef or two more and makes the trip in double quick, and the victim shuts her eyes and shudders. Frequently she faints away completely. Experience does not seem to diminish the complaint.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE FADING OF CUT ROSES. To prevent the fading of cut roses, those that are red or pink must be kept where the light is not very strong. Light is, however, beneficial to the color of yellow roses, and they as well as white ones may be placed in a strong light, providing it is not sunlight, without injury. When the flowers are placed in fresh water, which should be changed at least once a day, add a little salt and clip the ends of the stems. It is well over night to place cut roses in a cool moist place. If flowers arrive before you are ready to make use of them, lay a cloth over the ice in the ice-box, and lay the flowers upon it, or set them on the ice in the box in which they are packed. The use to be made of roses must be thought of in ordering them, as some varieties are better for house decoration than for the garden. For the latter, the Catalpa, the Perle de Japon, and the Perle de France retain their freshness longest.—New York Post.

Varieties of Teas.

Throughout the greater part of China proper the tea consumed by the people is sun-dried. Thus prepared it has a much more delicate flavor than that which comes to Western markets, but people in this part of the world demand something stronger and would find it insipid. In the North and East the leaves are mixed with jessamine flowers. This is an expensive compound for fashionable consumption. It is sold in little packages, one of which is just enough for brewing a single potful. Such a package costs

three cash, or three-tenths of a cent. There are many varieties of teas, and the botany of tea plants has never been well written up. One kind of tea that grows in the mountains near Kiating has a natural flavor of milk, or rather of butter. It is found wild on elevated lands—a leafy shrub, fifteen feet high, with a stem four inches thick. Another variety tastes as if sweetened with sugar when an infusion is made from it.—New York News.

The catamounts of Rome contain the remains of about 6,000,000 people.

U. S. Government Baking Powder Tests.

The report of the analyses of Baking Powder, made by the U. S. Government (Chemical Division, Ag'l Dept.), shows the Royal superior to all other powders, and gives its leavening strength and the strength of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

Table with columns: LEAVENING GAS, Per cent., Culin. in per cent., ROYAL, Absolutely Pure, 13.06, 160.6, 12.58, 151.1, 11.13, 133.6, 9.53, 114., 9.39, 111.6, 8.03, 96.5, 7.28, 87.4, 4.98, 65.5.