

Always a Gentleman. When the wife of Sir Barile Frere had to meet him at the railway station, she took with her a servant who had never seen his master. "You must go and look for Sir Barile," she ordered. "But," answered the non-plussed servant, "how shall I know him?" "Oh," said Lady Frere, "look for a tall gentleman helping somebody." The description was sufficient for the quick-witted man. He went and found Sir Barile Frere helping an old lady out of a railway carriage, and knew him at once by the description.—Argonaut.

The Length of a Nautical Knot. A knot is an English geometer's or nautical mile, which is 6080.2 feet. This is one-sixtieth part of a degree at the equator. A degree of longitude at the equator is 69.16 statute miles (each 5280 feet). A degree of latitude varies on account of the spheroidal figure of the earth; it is 69.702 statute miles at the equator and 69,392 at the poles.

Summer Activities. If one were to attempt to enumerate and classify the sports of summer, he would have a large job on hand, but at a glance we know that thousands are engaged in these pastimes of land and water. The use of physical and muscular exertion is immense, and as a result the rough usage brings about sprains, hurts, bruises, wounds and cuts, for which the greatest and most certain cure is St. Jacobs Oil. All sportsmen know and acknowledge this, as all raisers and trainers of fine horses, and breeders of fine cattle. It is the sportsman's best reliance and is kept on hand accordingly.

Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and correct cure is St. Jacobs Oil. Laboratory, Birmingham, N. Y.

Which Man Wins? The one with steady nerves and a clear brain. That means, in nine cases out of ten, the man with a strong digestion. A Ripans Tablet after dinner may save tomorrow's business.

Doxy's Wheeze and cough when Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. After six hours' suffering, I was cured by Pike's Cure.—MRS. THOMAS, 215 Ohio Avenue, Allegheny, Pa., March 16, 1904.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. A bottle of it is always handy.



The Gratitude

Of those who have long been sufferers from some disease which has baffled the skill of physicians, and then have been restored to health by Hood's Sarsaparilla is difficult to express. It is such feelings which prompt the writing of testimonials like the following: "I cannot begin to tell how thankful I am for the health Hood's Sarsaparilla has brought me. Since taking it I am a new woman. I was at death's door and my friends thought I could not live. I was crippled with rheumatism and my body was very much bloated. I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now keep it in my house as I would not feel safe to be without it; it gives me instant relief. I am now 50 years old but feel much younger since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I gladly recommend it and do all I can for Hood's Sarsaparilla in return for the benefit it has received."—MRS. A. LYMAN, Pettin-goll's Corner, Maine. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

And the Ideal Spring Medicine. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR. IMPERIAL GRANUM THE BEST PREPARED FOOD SOLD EVERYWHERE. JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

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PENSION JOHN W. ROGERS, Successfully Prosecutes Claims. 1121 Broadway, New York.

PISONS CURE FOR Consumption



WHEN TO GRAFT CHERRY TREES. Graft the cherry trees early, or before the buds swell to any considerable extent. Pears and apples will do later, or after the buds begin to push, provided the seasons have been cut in winter and packed away in some damp material where they will remain dormant until wanted for use. The cherry, as with other stone fruits, must be grafted early in the spring, and with extra care, in order to make the scions grow; still, a skilful grafter is usually moderately successful with such trees.—New York Sun.

POTATO GROWING. Potato growing is attracting more attention every year, as farmers realize that an acre of potatoes can be grown at about the same expenditure of time and labor as an acre of corn, while the returns from the two are very different, for potatoes have brought fair returns within the past two or three years, and the profit would be still greater if proper culture and fertilizers were supplied. Many farmers plant potatoes on the poorest sections of their farms and are disappointed at obtaining small yields of inferior tubers. How could it be otherwise when the soil is lacking in the necessary plant food for the crop? There is no doubt that when the soil is adapted to its growth, the potato is a profitable crop for the one who bestows on it experience, care and hard work. There is little need of hand labor in raising potatoes. With modern tools the planting, cultivating and harvesting can be done by machinery. The latter is responsible for the largely increasing acreage. Seed tubers should be sound and not much sprouted to be in the best condition for planting. It is well to place them in warmth and sunlight for a week before cutting them for seed. The single eye cutting has not so many advocates as formerly, and it is generally conceded that the safest plan is to plant a fair-sized piece. The continued use of small potatoes does not give good results. It is important that the variety be the best as regards both yield and quality. Old "run out" sorts do not pay.

The distance between the rows depends upon the variety of potato. Those which produce large tops should be planted in rows about three feet apart, while the small top varieties may be planted about two and a half feet distant. The object is to have a complete shading of the ground. This is of particular importance in a dry season. Four inches is about the best depth for planting, but this varies much according to the soil. Moisture is also needed, so that the ground is sprinkled now and then with warm water. When the chicks are hatched they are fed with good food, but mostly with cracked wheat or oatmeal at first, or a cake of cornmeal with eggs in it, and a little sugar is very good for them at first. They will eat quite readily, but it is desirable to teach them to drink by taking one in the hand and dipping its bill in the water in a shallow dish. The chicks are kept at first in a brooder for a week or more until they get strong. After that they may be put into glass-covered run out of doors and fed six times a day, until they are strong enough to go large in good weather in a yard. An incubator that will hold 200 eggs will cost about \$40. It is not advisable for any person to try this business until he has had successful experience with fowls hatched in the usual way. For ordinary purposes, one acre in the yard, divided into two yards, each to be used alternately, is required for 100 old fowls. There should be another yard, or several of them, of a quarter of an acre each, for the hen with broods.—New York Times.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN CORN. Much has been said of late of cattle and horses and other stock mysteriously dying, and the cause has been traced to the smut on corn or a similar fungus on other grain or grass fed to them. The common smut of grain crops is a minute plant consisting of white threads, like those of mildew, which grow in plants, and generally concentrate in the seed heads. That of corn appears in every part of the plant, even in the roots, but mostly in the seed heads. The seed of the smut fungus consists of extremely minute, black or brown balls, called spores, and when this smut dries, it is carried off by the winds and spread far and wide. But some of it lodges in a tuft of minute hairs at one end of the seed of the grain, and thus, when the grain is sown, the smut is sown with it, and in this way is most effectively spread among the new crop. To prevent this the seed, whether wheat, oats or corn, is steeped in a solution of four ounces of potassium sulphate in five gallons of hot water, and this, when cold, is used to steep the seed. The smut spores are thus killed, and, of course, the danger of new smut is greatly reduced, as only that floating in the air will infect the crops. The seed is kept in the solution for a few minutes, then taken out and drained and spread out to dry; it is then sown immediately. Or the seed may be mixed with some dry, air-slacked lime, which is a great help, and, this dried, may be sown at once, either by hand or by a drill.—Colman's Rural World.

EARLY MATURITY OF STOCK. All our domestic animals come to maturity much earlier than used to be the case. The regular supply of food in sufficient quantities brings all animals to the breeding age much earlier than they would come when in a wild state and dependent wholly on their own exertions. As the breeding is earlier there is less vitality in the progeny and a much greater susceptibility to disease. In the wild state, too, the weaklings are killed off by exposure to the weather from which animals that are domesticated are carefully shielded. Thus in one case only the most vigorous survive to perpetuate their kind, while in the other the progeny is from both the weak and the strong, and therefore possesses a smaller degree of constitutional vigor. Sheltering too warmly promotes early breeding, and therefore tends to diminish size and health. In the Channel Islands cattle this early breeding and early maturity has run to excess. It is the stock that has been pushed too rapidly and forced into premature breeding that now suffers most from tuberculosis. One of the best ways to check this disease is to reverse this process. Heifers of the small breeds should be well into their third year before being allowed to drop a calf, and in the meantime they ought not to be fed so as to induce a tendency to fatten. It is too great a burden to put on a young heifer, but not half grown, to set it to growing a calf while itself needing all it can digest to

maintain its own growth.—Boston Cultivator.

THE FAMILY SITTING-ROOM. One of the modern institutions of family life which has nearly disappeared from the modern home is the family sitting-room. Nothing in the modern small house takes the place or fulfills its function. The small parlor and reception-hall must be kept in order for company. This is a necessity when there are young children. The library is too small, and is, besides, the place where we want quietness. Usually, also, it opens out of the parlor or hall, and therefore has not the privacy necessary to the true family sitting-room. In these days of extreme individualism, every member of the family wants a room to himself or herself, which is, presumably, the reason why our houses are set up into so many little cubby holes of chambers. And so there is no place kept for a big, comfortable, light, airy, roomy sitting-room.

Yet did we regard things rightly we would have a sitting-room in our house if we had to sacrifice the parlor. Not that it could take the place of the sitting-room, for one of the first requisites to the really good sitting-room is privacy to family life, every opportunity for freedom. There must be the big table with the lamp and the children's school books, toys and games, the newspaper, and perchance the mother's mending basket. There must be the comfortable lounge on which the tired father or son can stretch at ease and take a little evening nap, lulled by the murmur of family life around him. There must be the easy chairs, not too far to be tilted back by the kind but uncomplaisant relative from the country, whom, of course, we must admit to this family sanctum. Here especially must the mother make her headquarters. The mother is the heart of the home, and she must be accessible to all her family many hours of the day if the heart-life of the home is to be kept warm and glowing.

Around her the different members of the family must center for the interchange of thought and news of each other's doings. It is truly lamentable that in so many families brothers and sisters, parents and children are almost entire strangers to each other's lives; and when they do meet have very little of common interest to talk about. The tendency is to the disintegration of the home and the chilling and decay of family affection. Nothing will remedy this like a return to the good old custom and possession of a family sitting-room.—Chicago Record.

RECIPES. Sweet Potato Croquettes—Bake four good-sized sweet potatoes till they pierce easily with a fork. Carefully remove the skins. While warm add a tablespoonful each of butter and cream. Season with salt and pepper, beat and mix thoroughly, form into cylindrical shapes, crumbers, dip in beaten egg, then in bread-crumbs and fry in smoking hot lard.

Lemon Rice—Take one cupful of cover rice, with boiling water, and let simmer on the back of the stove till thoroughly done. Shake, do not stir, and keep the lid on. While warm add and juice of two lemons, and cream. Season with salt and pepper, beat and mix thoroughly, form into cylindrical shapes, crumbers, dip in beaten egg, then in bread-crumbs and fry in smoking hot lard.

Egg Salad—Twelve hard-boiled eggs, one-half pint of cream, butter the size of an egg, a little parsley chopped fine, one tablespoonful of flour. Take cream, butter, parsley and flour, mix and cook until thick. Slice the eggs, and after each layer of eggs add one of cream, butter, and parsley. Garnish with parsley and serve hot.

Baked Prune Padding—Wash one pound of prunes. Cover with a pint of cold water and soak overnight. Put two tablespoonfuls of sugar into one pint of water and soak overnight. Next morning add to the prunes the juice of one lemon, one cup of sugar and the soaked sugar. If it is desired, the prunes may be stoned before adding the other ingredients. Mix well and turn into a baking-dish. Cover the top of the dish and stand in the oven for twenty minutes. Then remove the cover and let remain for ten minutes longer. Serve with plain cream.

Tissue Paper for Cold Feet. Cold feet are a positive affliction which some persons endure throughout the winter season. Many remedies are suggested; one practiced in Russia may be of benefit to somebody. This is to wrap the feet in tissue paper every morning before the shoes and stockings are put on. It is so simple as to be easily worth a trial.—St. Louis Star-Spring.

The Greeks have two places of worship in New York City, where the service is carried on in the Greek tongue.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS. TEMPERANCE.

A FUGITIVE MAN. Many people have still the mistaken notion that whisky will keep them warm. Our missionary in Alabama, Mr. J. C. Leitch, during the severe cold weather in that State in February, says that a great many ignorant and poor people who could not afford to buy whisky to keep them warm, think that they must have it. Here is an instance of where a poor man spent his last penny on whisky. Mr. Leitch says: "I saw at the corner of a street in Montgomery an old colored man standing looking disconsolately on the ground. I went to him and asked him the matter. He said that he had come five miles to buy \$2 worth of whisky, and when getting on his way to the house he had broken his jug, and his whisky was spilled on the ground. He said he was sorry because it was the only money he had, and that he had nothing to eat at home. He continued to repeat, 'I have nothing to eat at home. I have nothing to eat at home.'"

Now, if that man had spent his \$2 for bread, potatoes, eggs, corn meal, coffee, or beef, he would have been able to nourish himself with a good meal, and been able to battle with the cold. He needed warm food, not fiery drink. And his whole family would have shared in the good things. As it was, his money was worse than wasted.—Youth's Temperance Banner.

GROWTH OF TEMPERANCE. Dr. Norman Walker, in giving an account of a visit to the Highlands, says: "A distinct change has come over the country with regard to temperance. Time was when whisky was constantly drunk, and I remember the late Mr. Hugh Hayside telling of a meeting he had had somewhere with a deacon's wife, who had just returned from the commencement of business. None of the ministers are teetotalists, the number of public houses is exceedingly small—far fewer in proportion to the population than in the south—and such a sight as that of a drunkard is very seldom indeed to be witnessed, at least in the north. The only place which holds an exceptional position is Stornoway. During the fishing season the drinking there is deplorable." When moderate drinking was substituted for total abstinence, Canon Ellison, and like-minded earnest men, found that the preaching of the gospel was like "casting pearls before swine." But when the smoking block of drink was removed by "entire abstinence from that which had been the occasion of the sin," men and women, "in the exercise of their Christian liberty," associated themselves with the victims of the drink, "in their voluntary abstinence," it was that the good seed became again "the power of God unto salvation."

STITCHES AND THE GRIP. The Journal of Health has an article by Dr. C. H. Shepard, of Brooklyn, who says that the primary cause of the grip is the susceptibility of the system, and shows the foolishness of taking alcoholic stimulants. He adds: "Among the more prominent causes of susceptibility may be classed the almost universal habit of drinking from the salubrious to patent medicines. Whenever one is out of order in any way, apparently the remedy is done in a few swallow something, instead of trying to find out the cause of the trouble and seeking to obviate it by regulating the habits of life. This drug habit tends continually to lower the tone of the system, and the more it is indulged in the more apparent becomes the necessity of continuing the down-hill course. A large amount of the deterioration of our people is due to the use of alcoholic tonics, or stimulants, as they are sometimes called. The majority of persons do not look beyond the fact that they seem to feel better after the use of stimulants, but this feeling comes from the benumbing action of the alcohol itself, and never from any stimulating action of the drug, because it has no such action."

MADE DRUNK BEFORE BEGINNING BUSINESS. It was stated at a late meeting of the St. Petersburg Hygienic Society, that two of the oldest tribes in the Russian Empire, the Ostjaks and the Samojedes, the original inhabitants of Siberia, are fast dying out, and will before long have to be numbered among the extinct races of human history. The districts which have been inhabited by these tribes are already becoming desolate wastes. Two direct causes and one indirect cause were given by different speakers for this melancholy phenomenon. The direct causes are want of sufficient food, and the increasing use of spirituous drinks. The indirect cause and the original blame is attributed to the old and world-wide offender against aboriginal man, the greedy mercantile adventurer. Merchants, with their business middlemen, have been in the habit of visiting these tribes once a year, and have managed to appropriate them of nearly everything by an iniquitous system of barter. It has been the recognized "custom of the trade" to make the poor Samojede drunk before beginning to do "business," as this made it easy for the "merchant" to get his wares at a price which would below their real value.—Scottish Reformer.

THE ONLY SAFE GUARD. If you never drink the first glass of liquor, you never will become a drunkard. This is a sure and safe position. "Against such there is no law"—total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks is the position that is absolutely safe. The army of drunkards is recruited from the ranks of moderate drinkers, and not from the ranks of total abstinence. Where this principle is observed, intoxicants have no power. Total abstinence reclaims the drunkard from his folly and the moderate drinker from his folly. It appeals to the reason; convinces the judgment; overcomes prejudices; prompts to action; and sets the spirit free. Practice it, and you will never become a drunkard.—National Advocate.

REN'S RAVAGES IN BELGIUM. The Belgian Government has laid the foundations of a very urgent measure of reform in appointing a commission to inquire into the cause of the ravages exercised by the abuse of alcoholic drinks. It appears that the licensing system has proved utterly ineffectual, and that the suppression of 88,000 public houses has only resulted in the creation of an equal number of clandestine establishments, while the consumption of alcohol has increased in alarming proportions. The poisonous nature of the liquor sold, which is computed by chemists to be seven times more deadly in its effects than the pure spirits, is an additional evil.

BEATEN BY CIDER. A speaker once addressing an audience of boys and girls, told, among other things, that cider started the appetite for stronger drinks. At the close of the meeting a poor, bearded, broken-down man came up and said to the speaker: "You are right in warning the boys and girls against using cider. Just look at what I am! It was the cider on my father's farm that made me a drunkard!"

WHISKY. Hold a mouthful of spirits—whisky for instance—in your mouth for five minutes, and you will find it much more severely insipid your mouth, and you will find it insipid for ten or fifteen minutes, and you will find the various parts of the interior of your mouth, nose, throat, and lungs, and the skin, giving out a strong odor, and the experiment proves to a certainty that alcohol is not only a violent irritant, but also a narcotic. Can you believe that the same is true of the important internal organs of the body, and less injuriously affected than the mouth?

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The screen in the saloon door is the snare that hides the devil's trap. The victim rolls in the gutter and the saloon keeper rolls in wealth. The man who can take liquor without suffering injury is not overburdened with brains. The Medical Brief says: "Alcohol is perhaps the most powerful drug in the whole materia medica."

The next International Congress on Alcoholism will be held at Basle, Switzerland, on August 20th, 21st and 22nd. No man ever got drunk by horns which kept away from where they were. It is precisely the same with liquor. The drunkard's appetite is measured by the depth of his pocket.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

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Edison's Minor Inventions. It is not the electric light nor the photographs, nor any of the other things with which Mr. Edison's name is connected that strikes the visitor as the greatest part of his work. It is the invention of the innumerable machines with which these things are made. The idea of the electric light would have been of no use in the world without machines for making the lamps and the other parts. All of these machines had to be invented and made by the electricians, and there are thousands of them—some no bigger than a toy engine, some as large, nearly, as a house. Many of them are so delicate that they are operated with a bolt no larger than a pin. One of them is used for polishing jewels for use in the phonographs. Without being touched by anybody it holds the tiny jewel in every possible position, shifting it, turning it, absolutely feeling it, to learn whether it is smooth, and all the while its delicate fingers are at work rubbing, rubbing at the jewel, which is no bigger than the head of a large pin. No boy could move his fingers more dexterously than this machine moves its parts in turning the jewel around.

He Got the Pass. An application for an annual pass was made to Commodore Vanderbilt by the president of a road about twenty-five miles long. "Your road doesn't seem to cover a great amount of territory," suggested the Commodore to the applicant. "No," said the applicant; "it isn't quite so long as the New York Central; but, by gracious, Mr. Vanderbilt, it's just as wide!" The pass was issued.—New York Tribune.

Town Pays a Dividend. It seems that there is one city in the world which not only escapes taxes, but pays a dividend to its inhabitants. This unique town is Gallin, Hungary, which derives so much revenue from its woods, pastures and farms that the corporation furnishes the citizens with free fuel.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The total consumption of cotton in the world is 12,000,000 bales a year.

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Alert White Asleep. A shepherd once, to prove the intelligence of his dog lying before the fire, said, during a long sentence concerning something else, and without changing his tone: "I think the cow is in the potato." The dog, which appeared to be asleep, says the Boston Advertiser, jumped up instantly, and leaping through the window, scrambled up the turf roof of the house, from which he could survey the potato field. Not seeing the cow, he ran into the farmyard and discovered her. Then he returned and laid down in front of the fire. The same joke was tried again, and the same performance was repeated. The third time, however, the dog got up, went to his master, wagging his tail with a comical expression on his face, as if to say he understood the game. The company began to laugh, and he, being offended, returned to his corner with an offended air and went to sleep, refusing to be disturbed again.

The United States consumes 15,000,000 pounds of mince-meat annually.

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of 75 is sent Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 60 Wall St., N. Y.

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And the minute they spy dirt they rise up and go for it. No matter what it's on—linen, laces, silk, woollens, flannel, marble, china, glass, wood, metal, or your own person, Pearlina will get the dirt off with the least trouble and labor. It saves that ruinous wear and tear that comes from rubbing. But there's another point to think about, more important still: Pearlina is absolutely harmless to any washable substance or fabric.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—and if he does,

417 JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

Beware

"Good Wives Grow Fair in the Light of Their Works," Especially if They Use

SAPOLIC