

Sets a Precious Example.

The Prince of Wales, always waits till the final curtain has descended before rising to leave a theater. This is his invariable rule, so much so that he has sat out the entire baroque performance of a Drury Lane pantomime. There are three or four theaters only where he ever breaks the rule, and these are houses which have no royal entrance.

The new Episcopal cathedral of the diocese of Tennessee, at Memphis, will cost \$100,000 and will be built of stone taken from the quarries of the State.

Doctors' Floating-Rope Sleepers move to make than any other floating-rope sleepers, but the consumers have to pay no more for it. It is 100 per cent pure and made of steel. You know what that means. Order of your grocer.

At San Francisco, Cal., the law prohibits work in Chinese laundries after 10 p. m.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco safely and forever, reach for Dr. King's Great Peppermint Cure. It is a powerful, safe, and sure cure for all tobacco habits. It is made of pure herbs and is not addictive. It is the only cure that will not harm your health. It is the only cure that will not cost you a cent. It is the only cure that will not be sold by a druggist.

An Important Discovery.

To make it apparent to thousands who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a positive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Fig. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know? You would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have 100 or 200 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopedia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Handy Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and bettering your life. This valuable encyclopedia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 138 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopedia should take advantage of this great offer and store his mind with the valuable facts collected in this book.

When bilious or constipated, eat a Cascaet, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Effortless free and permanent cure. No fits after first day's use. —Lazarus, 100 N. 11th St., Philadelphia. Free trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 601 Arch St., Philadelphia.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Constipation for 25 years. —Lazarus, 100 N. 11th St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

Inflicted with sore eyes by Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Expresses salt in the eye bottle. —Lazarus, 100 N. 11th St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

Just try a box of Cascaets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cure. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

WOUNDED FRUIT TREES.

It is impossible to state just what the money damage is when the careless cultivator knocks off pieces of bark from one to six square inches in area. It would depend upon the size of the tree. A large tree might not be perceptibly injured in its growth or bearing; a young tree might be seriously set back in its growth. Probably your contract-cultivator would set up the claim that he had used "reasonable care," and if he could get a few witnesses to swear to that fact, no court would award you any damages. The only way to regulate the matter in the future is to stipulate in the contract that the cultivator shall forfeit a standard sum, say fifty cents per square inch, for all bark he knocks off. If this is done, your trees will have whole hides hereafter. —New England Homestead.

CRAB GRASS.

One of the worst late weeds in the garden is crab grass. When it becomes plentiful in very rich gardens it makes it almost impossible to grow vegetables at a profit, as it will crowd in early in the season. But usually in most farmers' gardens the crab grass is kept down early, and only allowed to grow freely late in the season when the soil is full of available nitrogen, and the crops are all off. The farmer may think that it is worth the trouble to pull it out, but it is worth a little difference because he gathers up the grass late in the season to burn it, or plows it under just before frost kills it so as to rot the seeds. In neither way are the seeds destroyed. There are innumerable seeds, and enough of them escape to seed the land another year. In fact, old garden soil is always full of them. The best way to manage crab grass is to either plow or cultivate the grounds once a week after the garden crops are off. In this way millions of seeds will be germinated and killed before even having a chance to seed. —Boston Cultivator.

ROADS IN AGRICULTURAL REGIONS.

Some man has figured out that on a sandy road a horse can drag twice as great a load as he can carry on his back. On a fair dirt road he can drag three and a half times as much. On a macadamized road he can pull nine times as much, on a plank road twenty-five times as much, and on metal rails fifty-four times as much. But there are other things connected with fine roads, and that is the educational influence it has on the community. If good roads are made it will have a tendency to draw settlers and to decrease the size of the farms, making more land-owners, and better and more intelligent communities.

By the sides of good roads better looking farm houses are erected. The community takes a pride in having the improvements on the roads. Once started a man to "fixing up," and he is likely to keep at it. The same thing occurs in our cities and towns. The man that lives in an unpainted house on a dirty and muddy thoroughfare thinks that it does not pay to fix up his place when all around is so unsightly. But when the road is rebuilt and the neighbors begin to set their sidewalks and lawns in order, he sees that the time has come for him to repair the old house and set out some shade trees. The improvement idea is contagious and should be fostered. —The Silver Knight.

FOOD FOR MARE AND COLT.

"There is no better collection of foods for both the brood mare and the colt," says the Country Gentleman, "than rye, oats, wheat bran and middlings, linseed meal, skim milk, though other materials, such as barley, corn to a limited extent, malt sprouts and other by-products may be used. A grain mixture consisting of four parts of ground oats, four parts wheat bran or middlings (not the finest), and one part linseed meal, will do all that any linseed mixture will in promoting the kind of growth that is desired.

"In the case of the mare, the quantity of grain that should be fed depends so much upon conditions—such as size, the quantity of work, whether in gestation or suckling the foal—that we are sure it will be more sensible for a practical feeder to govern the ration by his personal observation than by any arbitrary rule which he might venture to suggest.

"Skim milk would be a splendid food for the mare, even for those three years old, and if a supply of this could be had at twenty cents or less per 100 pounds, no more economical food could be found for parts of the ration. If the milk is fed, the linseed meal may be left out of the ration, and the bran and oats retained, in the proportion of one pound of the mixture to six pounds of the milk for the younger colts, the proportion of grain increasing as the animal grows older. The skim milk would also be a splendid food for the mare while suckling her foal. In any case, especially if all other foods are dry, rye is a exceedingly desirable as an occasional feed, and to the colts may be fed daily with excellent results."

FEEDING DECAYED FOOD.

Dr. T. E. White, State Veterinarian of Missouri, reports the occurrence of fatal disease among milk cows in Mississippi County, which he ascribes to the feeding of partially decayed feed-stuffs. Twenty-six cows died in the vicinity of Bertrand, Mo., belonging to various persons. There were no preliminary symptoms, and about the first intimation given of trouble was that the owners would go out in the morning and find a cow dead, swollen to enormous proportions, and with the blood oozing from mouth and nose. These conditions seem to indicate intestinal trouble, which the history of the case corroborated. The country around is a low-lying marshy district, and the cattle are fed largely on peas and pea vines that are pastured off



HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A NEW WAY TO SERVE PARSNIPS.

Parsnips served in an entirely new way in the shape of an English walnut with a nut in the middle. The parsnips are first boiled and mashed fine; to each pint there is added a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a dash of pepper and two tablespoonfuls of milk. Mix well over the fire and when smoking hot add a thoroughly beaten and very fresh egg. Spread the mixture on a dish to cool. Then take the nut of an English walnut and roll around it the parsnip pulp until you have a good sized nut. Roll in egg and cracker dust and fry a light brown in deep fat that is smoking. Serve hot. —St. Louis Star-Bulletin.

BUTTER.

Two quarts of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of salt, one yeast cake, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two and a quarter cups of milk. Dissolve the yeast in one-half cup of lukewarm milk; add one tablespoonful of the sugar, and mix with one cup of the flour to a soft dough. Put in a bowl, cover and let stand till very light. Mix the remainder of the flour with the salt and sugar, put the light dough in the center, and mix the remainder of the milk, working in at the same time the butter. Knead until very smooth, put in a warm bowl and set away until light. Divide the dough in half pieces, roll out in long, slightly tapering sticks, twist in pretzel shape and lay in buttered pans. When light, brush with the white of one egg beaten with two tablespoonfuls of milk and bake in a quick oven.

A FAIRY PUDDING.

Our little dessert calls for but little material, else it would not deserve its name. One tumblerful of jelly, one spoonful of cornstarch, two eggs, one pint of milk, two spoonfuls of sugar and flavoring, are all we need for this "dainty dish, fit to set before the king." Any kind of jelly will do, but quick setting is the most satisfactory result; it has such a rich, delicate taste of its own. Empty one glassful of jelly into a bright little saucepan; add one tumblerful of hot water, and stir till dissolved and smoothly mixed. Have ready one heaping spoonful of cornstarch blended in one tumblerful of cold water, and when boiling, stir in, and keep stirring constantly till all cooks together for three minutes; then pour out into a large earthen bowl. When thoroughly cold, mix up till very light, with an egg beater, and add thereto, and beat in the frothy whites of the two eggs. All will be perfectly smooth and feathery, a delicate color and flavor. Pour into wet moulds, and set in a cold place till wanted for dessert. Now take the pint of milk, add the two beaten yolks, and two spoonfuls of sugar, with a little salt. Bring just to a boil only, and remove from the fire. Flavor with half a teaspoonful of lemon, and the same of vanilla, and you will be asked probably: "What new flavor is this?" This is the sauce for the fairy pudding. —New York Observer.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Meat and fish should be removed from paper as soon as received. The paper absorbs the juices.

If a little flour is rubbed over a loaf of cake before icing, it will prevent the frosting from spreading and running off so readily.

The tops of celery dried and rubbed to powder are excellent for flavoring soups and gravies. The celery should be dried in the sun or in a very slow oven.

Olives look very pretty when served on a small glass dish garnished with glossy season sauce and red peppers. If used in the winter pickled peppers may be taken for the garnish.

Put a certain polka with kerosene oil until it is perfectly smooth, using a wooden cloth for the purpose. The polka rings will run much more easily if the pole is treated in this manner.

Junon juice may be extracted by cutting an onion in half and pressing it against a grater. Salt rubbed over the grater will remove the onion odor from it, and may be used in cooking.

Every housewife should impress upon the minds of her family just the best sauce for any meat is cheerfulness. Laughter aids digestion, and people should never grumble while eating.

One of the best relishes to serve with proiled meats is a salad of tart oranges, dressed with salt, pepper, lemon juice and olive oil. Use the recipe for French dressing, leaving out the vinegar and using lemon juice in its place.

Milk weed pods make a fine down for stuffing head-rest cushions. Those fortunate enough to be in the country will have no trouble in finding plenty along the roadside, and can gather enough to bring home with them for many a winter evening's comfort.

The wild southern passion flower, with its circles of purple and white and its fringed lavender rim or border, is beautiful worked upon any white substance, whether it be linen, silk or satin. A spray of it worked across an upper corner of a sage-colored or light-olive hanging would be very effective.

Hop pillows are frequently of great comfort to a nervous person, and will often soothe a headache. It is well to have one or two of these pillows at hand in case of need. Linen covers, worked with some appropriate motto or a spray of the graceful hops in wash silks, are attractive in appearance, and are always refreshed by being washed.

A German has recently invented a simple device whereby plants may be fertilized at their roots. The instrument consists of a thin and long steel tube, ending in a sharp point. Near the bottom of the tube are a number of holes. The liquid fertilizer is put into a funnel attached to the top of the tube and flows out of the holes at the lower end.

BANANAS.

Some scientists say that the banana is a perfect food, and will support life for an indefinite time. The people of the United States appear to have found out its merits. An enormous increase is reported in the importations, reaching in 1893 an aggregate of 17,427,546 bunches.

TEMPERANCE.

THE INTERMEDIATE.

After many days—days that slowly dragged by— I met mine enemy again, and marveled at my former fears. So fierce he looked, he so easily overcome. The more I looked at him, the more I saw his sinners' dumb. In exultant consciousness of strength I mocked him. We closed in bitter strife, And his iron grasp, it came to me, mine enemy would victor be for all my life.

WHY HE THUS WATER.

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What should he do? What should he take? He thought of his responsible position, more so than he had ever before, he said, with emphasis: 'I'll take water.' The battle was fought, the victory won, and the destiny of his boy was saved by the habits fixed so far as he had the power to do it by his example. The father became a total abstainer, and his son was saved to a sober life."

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TEMPERANCE.

WHY HE THUS WATER.

To become a drunkard it is not necessary to be drunkenness. Only allow children to drink, only let them see it used and commanded at home, and when they go abroad into society, conforming to the inhuman customs, apply the instruction they have received under the parental roof, and between the suggestion of honor and the mistake kindness of friends, an appetite may be originated which all the restraints of friends and respect for character may not be able to counteract or subvert. A man who started under the parental roof has been secretly gaining strength, and now comes out from his concealment too powerful to be destroyed by those who called it into being. If the young are to be saved, there must be a crusade against the drinking usage. What an argument for such a crusade is the following incident taken from an exchange:

"A young gentleman who had never been out in the world a great deal, and had never attended a banquet, was invited by his father to attend a very fashionable one in a certain city. Many kinds of wines and liquors were served at the banquet, and he was seated at the table by the side of his father, the waiter approached the young man with liquor and wine and asked him what he would have. Scarcely had he opened his mouth and he thought he would not know what to say, he thought awhile, looked around, and at last said to the waiter: 'I'll take water.' 'The waiter passed on to the father. He had heard the answer of his boy. Up to this time he had been a moderate drinker. His boy's answer to the waiter woke him up to the fearful responsibility upon him as he was about to make a choice, and brought him face to face with a question upon the decision of which depended largely the future moral welfare of his son.

What should he do? What should he take? He thought of his responsible position, more so than he had ever before, he said, with emphasis: 'I'll take water.' The battle was fought, the victory won, and the destiny of his boy was saved by the habits fixed so far as he had the power to do it by his example. The father became a total abstainer, and his son was saved to a sober life."

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