

A Remarkable Epitaph.
The following remarkable epitaph is from a tombstone in one of the rural districts of Georgia:

"He kept a grocery in the woods
Till by death he died,
His patrons always found his goods
Just as he advertised."
—Atlanta Constitution.

Paper Horsehoes.
The hofses of German cavalry regiments are to be entirely shod with paper shoes, recent experiments as to their durability and lightness having proved very satisfactory.

Warmth for Comfort.
An old cat loves a sunny corner and a long nap, and this is natural and wise. The genial warmth of the sun falls to rest, and while asleep, it may be curative to the cat's few ailments. Soreness and stiffness come upon us suddenly and put the machinery of the body out of gear. St. Jacobs Oil goes readily to work upon the trouble, and with its warmth, like warmth to the old cat, it helps the pain to sleep, drives out the cold, softens the stiffened muscles, lubricates the machinery, and in a short time puts the whole body in good working order. Soreness and stiffness are not much to cure by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, but rheumatism, which takes the form of rheumatism, which gives a great deal more pain.

The Canadian Senate passed a bill making May 24 a perpetual holiday, to be known as Victoria Day.

There is a Class of People
Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called "Brain-Invigorator" or "Pure Coffee," which takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for Brain-O.

Impure Blood

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla an excellent medicine. My little girl was afflicted with eczema for seven years and took many kinds of medicine without relief. After taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was cured." Mrs. EMMA FRANKLIN, HOBOKEN, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Names That Have Changed.

The original family name of a gentleman in this city, favorably known in connection with the United States Treasury, was John Francisco, which after change became John F. Cisco. English surnames suffer perhaps quite as much in the pronunciation by the English themselves as do foreign words. Take for instance the English pronunciation of Auchinleck, Brougham, Haworth, Cholmondeley, Mollum, and Cockburn, and notice how the edges are clipped off, becoming Clumley, Broom, Horb, Adleck, Moon, and Coburn. The common English surname Putnam is an abbreviation of Putterham, and Snooks was formerly Seven Pines had been fought on English soil, it might have become ancient history under the name of Spines. Crownshield is the word from which the comparatively common surname Groundsell is derived. You have only to arrive in Canada to find that St. John is Sinjohn.—New York Post.

Some one recalls the fact that Caleb Cushing would never wear a dress suit, as he said it made him feel uncomfortable.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.
R. F. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

FUN
MAKING
and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

HIRES
Rootbeer
is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, and satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.
Made only by Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Healthy Economy
A daily constitutional and a Columbia bicycle—there's healthy economy for you—invigoration in the exercise—economy in the wheel. Perhaps Columbia cost a little more in the beginning, but they are cheapest in the end.

Columbia Bicycles
STANDARD OF THE WORLD. \$100 TO ALL ALIKE.
HARTFORDS, next best, \$60, \$55, \$50, \$45
POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.
Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer; by mail for one 2-cent stamp.



Plowing Young Clover.

It is always a mistake to plow the clover seeded a year ago unless it is late enough for the plant to get into blossom. There is little plant food in the early water growth. It lacks nutritive value also, as is shown by its rejection by all kinds of farm stock. It is possible that by delaying plowing until nearly June the clover will begin to head out then, and it may be plowed under in time for a late crop of potatoes. But that is wasteful of the clover, as its manurial value after being cut and fed is very nearly as great as that of the green herbage. It also wastes fertility, for after the clover is cut its second growth develops soil fertility much more rapidly than did the first. This leaves, to make the most of the clover, only the alternative of cutting two crops of clover the second year of growth, and plowing the stubble in spring for corn or potato ground, as is the general practice among the best farmers.

Good Roads.

It is now becoming evident that the farmers and others interested are beginning to move in the right direction to secure for themselves good roads. In some States, especially the newer ones, in order to guard against appropriations by their State Legislatures to railroads and other internal improvements which may have only a local value, the constitutions are framed to prohibit expenditures for such purposes.

Wisconsin the prohibition seems to include public roads of all kinds. It is now proposed by some of the Assemblymen, in order to meet the needs and demands of the farmers and others for good roads, to have the Constitution of the State so altered as to make an exception in the prohibition of State expenditures in favor of "wagon roads designed to be used for free public travel."

If this change should be made it will allow State appropriations for this purpose, which will no doubt inaugurate a new system of road making in this State, that will, if wisely adjusted, soon lead to constructing good roads where the citizens are willing to join in helping to bear the expense.

New Jersey has tried the plan of petitioning in the building of roads when petitioned by the property holders along and adjacent to the road to be built, these paying ten per cent. of the cost, and the State the larger part of the remainder, the county being taxed for a small portion. This legislation is in the right direction, and although it may not be fixed on any fast lines by a statute applicable everywhere, yet it may be so modified by other States as to suit circumstances so that farmers may always expect State and county assistance in their earnest efforts to make good roads.

It is said that the farmers in New Jersey are enthusiastic in favor of extending this system, which has been so successful in their own State.

In this connection it should be remembered that the cost of building roads has been greatly reduced from what it once was, and from what it would be to the farmers if they should undertake it alone. Machinery for digging, for scraping and for placing the dirt for the road bed in place has been invented which works like a charm, under the operation of steam or horse power. Besides stone crushers and methods of handling the crushed stone have made all this work easy.

Finally steam rollers have been constructed and successfully used, which will make the road solid and ready for use in a few days, leaving it as smooth as a race ground. All this machinery can be secured by the State or county at a comparatively small cost, and will enable them to build good roads at a fraction of what it would cost without their use. With State or county ownership, these indispensable helps can be used anywhere.

The ball seems to be starting to roll in the right direction; let each one in favor of good roads help to push, and it will soon roll over the whole country and leave good roads everywhere in its track.

It will be worth many millions of gold and silver to us as a people to have good wagon roads everywhere over the country.

In some counties of Northern Alabama, and in North Carolina, where good roads have been made, farmers now haul ten bales of cotton with the same team and with less trouble than they could haul two bales before the roads were improved. Their voice is now for good roads, and so it will be everywhere where a change has been made in the right direction.—Farm News.

Household Affairs.

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After a girl has heard some one say she has a sad face she always goes around trying to look sorrowful.
Since a woman can't make her husband like her ideal, why not try to make her ideal like her husband.
Give self power to move a mountain, and it will put a big sign out on it to show who did it, as the house movers do.

The one who works the hardest receives the most blame. The idle, doing nothing, are responsible for nothing.

There is such a thing as knowing too much. I have seen people who would be wiser if they could forget half they know.—The South West.

Failure of Aluminum.

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A Temperance Column.

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But most of all does drink affect the brain And often ends by making man insane. What would old Socrates and Plato say Could they return to enjoy the light of day And see, Christ's nature's gifts abuse, Indulge the beastly appetites, and lose, For vice indulgence, health and wealth and life.

Exchanging peace and happiness for strife?

Temperance and Hard Times.

It is a trite saying that "there is no great loss without some small gain" and its truth is illustrated by some facts and figures which the American Grocer publishes in a recent issue. The loss in the case is due to hard times and the gain, according to the Grocer, is in the diminished consumption of all kinds of beverages, especially spirituous. The Grocer's figures show that 71,253,000 people used less spirits in 1906 than 28,680,000 did in 1897. The amount being, respectively, for 1906, 71,951,877 gallons and for 1897, 71,951,877 gallons. About 11,000,000 gallons are used annually in the arts, manufactures and medicine which leaves about 60,000,000 gallons for use as a beverage.

There was a falling off, too, last year in the consumption of beer as compared with 1905 and 1902 equal to one gallon per capita. In domestic wines there was a falling off of 1,000,000 gallons in 1906 as compared with 1897 more than 1,500,000 gallons. The Grocer tabulates its results as follows: Beer (domestic)..... \$55,622,827 Beer (imported)..... 3,900,531 Whisky (exclusive of quantity used in arts)..... 270,000,000 Wine (domestic)..... 23,150,514 Wine (imported)..... 20,580,330 Grand total..... \$81,693,832 Estimated cost in 1906.....\$1,000,854,277 Estimated cost in 1891 on the same basis..... \$234,513,214 The Grocer attributes the results to the hard times which have, in its judgment, made the people more abstemious than formerly, and it cites the fact that there has been a falling off in the consumption of alcohol in the consumption of tea and coffee. It says that, however, however, we think on the "hard" in the popular estimate of drinking. While there is still a great consumption of spirituous liquors, and a fairly high percentage of the numerous "drunkards" with which the country is dotted, it certainly is not as fashionable as it was twenty years ago to drink to excess. During that time it was not unusual for a gentleman to get drunk on occasion; but it certainly is so considered now. We find this view of the matter endorsed, substantially, by the Boston Transcript which reproduces most of the Grocer's article and says:

Hard times may have a slight effect upon the drinking habits of the people and there are things, notably the bereave, which exert a non-alcoholic influence; but we believe that the habits of the people are vastly improved upon what they were only a few years ago, and immensely better than they were twenty years ago. The best have struggled in vain. If there were no other and deeper grounds for temperance efforts, they would be amply justified by the immense prosperity which the working classes might achieve for themselves if they would divert into the channels of useful trade the vastness of wealth—amounting, according to some calculations to over \$60,000,000,000 which they spend on an article of consumption which is not good but a needless nuisance, and which in measures that are deemed moderate is to large multitudes of men a source not of strength, but of weakness; not of health, but of unrequited anguish and disease.—Canon Farrar.

The Cause of Unholy Misery.

The stream of horrible profligacy which drains the joy into the enormous reservoir of the drink trade is a stream swollen by untold misery to the innocent, and a stream which everywhere leaves the slime of its overflow over the untold areas of society. But, apart from drunkenness and all its ruinous incubus upon the well-being of a country, the amount of hopeless waste caused by the drinking habits of our poorer population is the main cause of pauperism and demoralization with which, for so many years, we have had to struggle in vain. If there were no other and deeper grounds for temperance efforts, they would be amply justified by the immense prosperity which the working classes might achieve for themselves if they would divert into the channels of useful trade the vastness of wealth—amounting, according to some calculations to over \$60,000,000,000 which they spend on an article of consumption which is not good but a needless nuisance, and which in measures that are deemed moderate is to large multitudes of men a source not of strength, but of weakness; not of health, but of unrequited anguish and disease.—Canon Farrar.

Why He Left the Trade.

The following is taken from the Christian paper:
After four years' connection, I have come to these conclusions:
That it is not a business, morally and physically, for those that engage in it.
2. I believe, from observation, that most crimes are the direct results of indulgence in liquor.
3. I am convinced that more misery is caused by drink in the home than by any other agency.
4. I believe and know that drink degrades a man, and eventually brings him to the gutter.
5. No man can be a Christian and a publican.
6. A liking for drink must lead to moral decay. This I know from observation.
That the drinking customs of the people are a blame for all the evils of the commercial depression.—Thomas Stagpole.

Moody on the Liquor Business.

If you have rented property out for whisky you had better get out of the business quick. The man that lets his property for that is just as bad as the man that passes the whisky over the bar. I believe the curse of God rests upon that business, and I believe the time has come when the church of God should come out and keep itself unspotted from it. We do not want to be allied to it or to anything else that is not legitimate or right.

Total Abstinents the Best Workmen.

At one place in England, where a large amount of brick-making is carried on, and where the amount of each man's work, the number of days lost by sickness, or otherwise, and the deaths were made matters of record, the total of all services rendered to every man a mug of beer at each meal. But there were among the workmen quite a number who wholly abstained from the use of beer and even other intoxicating drink. An examination of the record showed that the average amount of work done per annum by the beer drinkers was a large percentage less than that done by those who wholly abstained, while the number of days lost by sickness was greater.

A Temperance Orator Says That

1,000,000 was expended for beer alone in the United States last year. Assuming that the population of the United States was 70,000,000 in 1906, this would be more than \$12 per capita for every man, woman, and child in the United States, and we all know that there are a lot of others in the United States who didn't have any beer at all last year.

Temperance News and Notes.

The devil's fastest friend and most helpful ally is the liquor traffic.
It is the high-licensed drunkard that makes the drinker, and the drinker makes the drunkard.

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I will, kind reader, your attention claim, To show how drink affects the human frame, It swells the liver to enormous size, And drives the taper jaundiced face and eye; The stomach also gets diseased by drink, Its coating thickens and its foldings shrink; The mastoid gland soon its strength doth lose, And bilious tapers solid food refuse, Till tremors shiver through their feeble members' veins, Relax their nerves and lead to heart disease.

Temperance and Hard Times.

It is a trite saying that "there is no great loss without some small gain" and its truth is illustrated by some facts and figures which the American Grocer publishes in a recent issue. The loss in the case is due to hard times and the gain, according to the Grocer, is in the diminished consumption of all kinds of beverages, especially spirituous. The Grocer's figures show that 71,253,000 people used less spirits in 1906 than 28,680,000 did in 1897. The amount being, respectively, for 1906, 71,951,877 gallons and for 1897, 71,951,877 gallons. About 11,000,000 gallons are used annually in the arts, manufactures and medicine which leaves about 60,000,000 gallons for use as a beverage.

There was a falling off, too, last year

in the consumption of beer as compared with 1905 and 1902 equal to one gallon per capita. In domestic wines there was a falling off of 1,000,000 gallons in 1906 as compared with 1897 more than 1,500,000 gallons. The Grocer tabulates its results as follows: Beer (domestic)..... \$55,622,827 Beer (imported)..... 3,900,531 Whisky (exclusive of quantity used in arts)..... 270,000,000 Wine (domestic)..... 23,150,514 Wine (imported)..... 20,580,330 Grand total..... \$81,693,832 Estimated cost in 1906.....\$1,000,854,277 Estimated cost in 1891 on the same basis..... \$234,513,214 The Grocer attributes the results to the hard times which have, in its judgment, made the people more abstemious than formerly, and it cites the fact that there has been a falling off in the consumption of alcohol in the consumption of tea and coffee. It says that, however, however, we think on the "hard" in the popular estimate of drinking. While there is still a great consumption of spirituous liquors, and a fairly high percentage of the numerous "drunkards" with which the country is dotted, it certainly is not as fashionable as it was twenty years ago to drink to excess. During that time it was not unusual for a gentleman to get drunk on occasion; but it certainly is so considered now. We find this view of the matter endorsed, substantially, by the Boston Transcript which reproduces most of the Grocer's article and says:

Household Affairs.

Brightening a Carpet.
When a carpet comes to be laid afresh, the colors are apt to look somewhat dingy and certainly not so bright as was expected. To remedy this use a pailful of warm water containing two or three table-spoons of household ammonia and a soft flannel and two soft cloths for rubbing the carpet dry after it has been washed with the first flannel and water. This treatment will, when the carpet is quite dry, be found to give a most effectual renovation. But it must be remembered that certain greens will not bear ammonia; in such cases clear warm water will freshen and help the carpet very much.—New York Sun.

Preparing Chocolate.

In preparing chocolate a paste should first be made. The proportion in making chocolate is one square of chocolate to one tablespoonful of hot water. This is stirred smooth in the double boiler, chaffing dish, or whatever utensil is used for making it, and then the milk or milk and water added. The proportion of half water to the chocolate makes it more digestible. Allow one cup or one-half pint of liquid to the square of chocolate. The water is first added to the paste and well cooked. There is not the oiliness to the chocolate, and it is much more delicate if the milk is not cooked after being poured in, but merely allowed to become thoroughly hot. No scum arises on the chocolate when the paste is first made. The paste is convenient. It can be made and kept on hand, packed in