

To get rid of Malaria easily and forever, be healthy, full of life and vigor, take Johnson's Happy Pills, a liver liver. Chills and fever cured with six pills. All druggists, 35 cents. Sample free. Happy Medicine Co., West New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y.

There are more than forty thousand mud cabins in Ireland which contain only a single room.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!
Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. Children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains; the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Thursday Island, in the Torres Straits, exports \$500,000 worth of mother-of-pearl annually.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Nearly all skin diseases are supposed to be caused by microscopic insects.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The annual export of codfish from Newfoundland is about 1,350,000 hundred-weight.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 bottle and treatment free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The muskrat industry in Dorchester County, Maryland, paid \$50,000 last season.

Lane's Family Medicine.
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The average life of a ship is about twenty-one years.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure. makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. \$1. All druggists.

Apia, the capital of Samoa, has a population of about 1250.

"To Err is Human."

But to err all the time is criminal or idiotic. Don't continue the mistake of neglecting your blood. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will make pure, live blood, and put you in good health.

All Cane—Had no appetite or strength, could not sleep or get rested, was completely run down. Two bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the tired feeling and I do my own work." Mrs. A. Dick, Millville, N.J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AGENTS.—Another \$100 given to parties introducing our Endless Chain System. Write for particulars. S. M. HAMILTON, Pres., Alma, Colorado.

A Taste of the White Man's Burden.

"Some months ago," says the Kansas City Journal, "Professor L. T. Weeks, of Southwest College, wrote a poem which he thought was all right, and which he offered the Century Magazine for publication. His wife, Ida Ahearn Weeks, made fun of his literary aspirations, and kept telling him about the fall which lay in wait for his vanity. In due time, however, an acceptance came from the magazine, accompanied by a check for \$10, and then that man began to lord it over the woman. Finally she got mad, and declared that she could write better poetry than he with one hand tied behind her, and to prove it she indited a piece and sent it to the Century. Almost at once she got back an acceptance, accompanied by a check for \$20, and now she is making life such a burden for her ten-dollar husband that he doesn't know what to do."

A CHARMING grandmother!

What a pleasant influence in the house is a delightful old lady in good health!

Mrs. MOLLIE BARBER, St. James, Mo., writes: "I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life, and have passed through that critical period safely. I suffered for years with falling of the womb and female weakness. At times could hardly stand on my feet, also had leucorrhoea. I tried several good doctors, but instead of getting better, grew worse all the time. A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound. I did so and after taking six bottles, was cured of both leucorrhoea and falling of womb. I am now enjoying good health and feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me. I would recommend it to all women suffering as I was."



Mrs. N. E. LACEY, Pearl, La., writes: "I have had leucorrhoea for about twenty years, falling of womb by spells for ten years, and my bladder was affected, had backache a great deal. I tried a number of doctors. They would relieve me for a little while, then I would be worse than ever. I then thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Eleven bottles of Compound and one box of Liver Pills cured me and I am now sound and well. It helped me through the change of life period. I am fifty-five years old."

The women of advanced years who are healthy and happy are invariably those who have known how to secure help when they needed it. Mrs. Pinkham will advise any woman free of charge who writes about her health. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

There were about 35,000 Japanese in Hawaii in 1898.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Feet-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Feet-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all shoe stores and druggists, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Adrs. Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Primrose Day was generally celebrated in London and in many parts of England annually.

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

The combined population of Europe and America is about 300,000,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Three pints of liquid a day is sufficient for the average adult.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

At present Germany dominates the Swiss iron trade.

I can recommend Pisco's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1894.

Fifteen thousand people are employed in making violins in Germany.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Education in Russia.
Much progress is being made in these days in educational matters in Russia. A university, which is open to all classes, was recently established in Odessa, and a report, just issued, shows that it is a pronounced success. Popular lectures have been delivered on history, geography, chemistry, geology, physics, literature and other subjects, and they have been attended by 4750 students.

The lectures on literature proved most attractive, the number of students attending them being 814, while those on geology attracted only 413 students. Most of the students come from the State schools, and the others received their early education at home. Of the entire number more than a thousand belong to the laboring class. A similar university has been opened in Moscow, but has not proved as successful, and apparently for the reason that certain unpopular restrictions are imposed on the students.

A third university of the same kind will be established in St. Petersburg at an early date. In taking this step the Russian authorities are following the example of England, which has had popular schools and colleges for several years.—New York Herald.

France to Abolish the Lance.

It is the determination of the French war office to disband the regiments of lancers, because it has been discovered that the lance is a very dangerous weapon—to the lancer. According to the statistics of the Prussian army, which are cited as well as those of Saxony and Wurtemberg, it appears that 667 soldiers have been accidentally wounded by the obnoxious weapon since 1888. Of the 667, divided among eighty-three regiments, 126 men were wounded by their own lances and 330 by lances in the hands of comrades. The other men were wounded through accidents happening to the horses they were riding. Out of the 667 wounded men, and twenty-eight had to be retired because of their wounds. After the Franco-German war the use of the lance was discontinued in the French army until about five years ago, when it was reinstated in the dragoons.

Every commercial fruit grower should maintain a small plot containing several generally commended sorts and determine which varieties he should make his leaders and plant most largely of.

HEALTHFUL OLD AGE

In conducting these experiments there are several things to be considered. There is a vast difference in plants of the same variety. When plants fruit they are breeding or laying their eggs, and the fruit flesh develops as a substance for seeds to grow on, and the quantity of fruit as well as size depends on the stamina of the seeds.

Seed bearing is the most devitalizing process the plant is ever called upon to undergo, and if its intense passion in this direction is not restrained by removing a part of the blossoms in the propagating bed, it will fruit itself into impotency, and after that will multiply itself through its runners and fruit very sparingly. The more you manure and cultivate the more runners you will get without a corresponding increase in fruit either in quantity or quality.

Therefore the test of varieties without the pedigree or history of the plant which shall determine its physical conditions in this respect must always be unsatisfactory if not entirely misleading. In all this work we want to know the capacity of the variety, or, in other words, what it will do under favorable conditions.

The success of a variety often more largely depends on the man than the soil or location. He is often harsh with the plant, does things at the wrong time and in the wrong way; does his work grudgingly and grows about everything and finds no pleasure in any part of the work. The report of behavior of a variety from such a man would have no value whatever. The only valuable report comes from a man who loves the work, studies plant life and meets requirements which shall enable the plant to show its qualities definitely.

The fruit grower of the opening of the nineteenth century must be a student and know all the laws which govern fruit development.

The variety to plant most largely is the one most generally commended over the widest area until your own experiments determine what sort is best adapted to your soil.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Trenching Land for Crops.

Years ago English farm papers had much to say about the advantage of trenching land, especially in gardens, instead of plowing it. Labor on the farm has always been so cheap that trenching or hand digging of land is often resorted to give employment to labor at low rates. It is a waste of labor mostly, for the hand digging of trenches does not fit the soil any better for crops than will the subsoil plow which merely follows the surface plow pulverizing the subsoil without bringing it up. In fact, the subsoil plow, except on the very richest land, does better work than can be done by trenching. In hand digging much of the subsoil is pretty sure to be mixed with surface soil. Only very rich soil can bear such mixture without injury to the first crop after it has been done.

Teaching Calves to Drink.

Nature teaches the calf to turn its mouth upward to get its food. The unwillingness of the calf to put its head down into a pail is the result of instinct. Some have thought to offset this by never allowing the calf to suck its dam even once. But we think this injures the calf. It needs stimulation when first born, and should be allowed to get it in the way most natural to it. In sucking the teat the milk comes slowly, and a good deal of saliva is mixed with it. But after once sucking its dam the calf should be taught to drink out of a pail, and to put its head down when eating. It will need to be pretty hungry to do this readily, and the finger should be used, placing it first in the calf's mouth, and then putting it into the milk. So soon as the calf gets fairly to drinking the finger should be withdrawn.

Parsnips for Late Use.

The parsnip root and also the salsify or vegetable oyster are so hardy that they are usually left on the soil where they grow, instead of being pulled and put in cellar or pit to escape freezing. One freezing does not injure them at all if they are left where they grew without disturbing them. Repeated freezing and thawing undoubtedly injure them. But the damage is done by warmth rather than by the cold. The parsnip being hardy starts to grow for a seed crop with the first warm weather. Some winters it begins to put out green leaves in mid-winter. But the lack of sunlight prevents it from growing much, even though the air be mild. It is not generally known that when green shoots put out from last year's parsnips left in the ground the root becomes tough and even poisonous. So if parsnips are wanted for late use they should be taken up now and exposed to air long enough to dry up the feeding roots. Then lay the parsnips in a trench deep enough so that light cannot get to the crowns, and the roots may be kept in good condition for eating until June, by which time they will be superseded by young parsnips spring sown in hotbeds. These young parsnips are much more tender and sweet, and they entirely supersede those grown the previous year for table use at least. The winter parsnips thus kept will be greedily eaten by cows and horses that do not have a run at fresh grass.

Necessity of Pure Stock Water.

Few farmers and stockmen are as careful to supply the various wants of their stock as they should be. They think if they furnish their animals enough to eat at all seasons of the year they are doing their whole duty, little thinking that a regular and generous supply of pure water is fully as necessary as feed itself. Water forms from 35 to 63 per cent. of the total weight of the body, and enters into the composition of every bone, muscle and tissue. Food can only be assimilated when in a soluble state, hence water is an indispensable aid to digestion.

Where it is available, running water, either springs or creeks, is preferable to any other for stock, as it is pure and needs no pumping. Unless contaminated by surface washings or sewerage, creek water is of good quality, as it is being continually aerated and purified by exposure to the sunshine. For domestic use a spring or deep well is the best source of pure water. The deeper the well the less danger of its being contaminated. The soil acts as a filter and the more soil the water must pass through in reaching the subterranean streams the more thorough the filtration. A tubular well is much safer and a more reliable source of supply than a dug well, since no water can enter a tubular well except at the bottom. In a dug well there is always danger of surface drainage finding its way into it. A dug well may be pure when first dug, even though shallow, and later be contaminated from surface drainage or other causes. No cesspool or vault should be allowed near a well, either deep or shallow, unless every precaution is taken to make the basin of such pools or vaults perfectly watertight, to prevent the surrounding surface from becoming foul.

Variety in Fruit Culture.

The water from different sources has frequently been tested and the number of germs contained in each cubic centimeter (about half a thimbleful) has been found to vary from four in a hundred foot tubular well, to nearly three hundred thousand in a clean-looking pond, and four hundred thousand in a dug well receiving surface drainage. A dug well might be very much improved by cementing the inside of the wall down to the water line. This would keep the surface water from seeping in. In a dug well every precaution should be used to prevent any vermin from entering at the top. It is well to lay the upper foot or two of the wall in cement. If wooden sills are used as a foundation for the floor let the top be just even with the top of the wall, then fill the space between the walls and sills with cement, and if the floor is tight, not even an earth worm can find its way through. Every well should be ventilated. Even water in a well will become more or less stagnant without it. A couple of tubes should extend from the top of the pump downward a few inches under the floor. The top of these tubes should be closed with fine wire setting to exclude flies and insects. The air will descend in one tube and ascend in the other, preventing the accumulation of foul gases.—O. J. Vine, in American Agriculturist.

The "war" between intensive fruit growing and the system of broad acres with slovenly culture is ended, and the man who grows many bushels of the finest fruit on the fewest acres is the winner.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Favored Methods of Culture.

After trying various systems of culture, I prefer this: Plow ground as soon after haying as possible. Sometimes this work is done in the spring, but if the land is plowed early in the fall, the sod decays and I generally prefer to finish in spring with a thorough harrowing at intervals of a few days apart. I desire here to emphasize this point, viz., frequent harrowing. A field upon which late culture was impossible, because of heavy rains last season, was harrowed first in sugar weather, simply because the ground happened to be in good condition and it would be so much nearer ready at planting time. A splendid crop was harvested. These frequent harrowings killed the young weeds, so during the entire season scarcely a weed could be seen.

I make a shallow furrow with the shovel plow, and if the ground is quite level, drop across the furrows by stakes, which brings them rowed both ways. This will not do on sidling ground, for the soil, being made so fine, will wash badly if rowed up and down.

I use a special phosphate for potatoes about 500 pounds per acre, not thrown in a lump in the hill, but scattered. With proper tillage before planting, and early and frequent cultivation I have little use for a hoe.

I have my own ideas in regard to seed selection. Long after the famous Early Rose had been displaced by other varieties on most farms, I grew them in perfection and obtained high prices for seed. I take great pains in selecting seed. An ill-shaped or rough tuber is always rejected. No doubt it is well to try new varieties occasionally, but careful selection of seed is after all the main thing.

A word as to marketing. When selecting for sale, reject all rough, uncouth looking ones (these can be used in your own family and in measuring, it is well to hang a bushel on the scales occasionally, and see if they hold out weight. Better put two or three good tubers in excess of 60 pounds than do as a certain man once did. A bushel of seed was bought to change seed; the man putting them in a bag. After reaching home the bag seemed so light the purchaser concluded to weigh it, and found bag and all weighed only 49 pounds. It always pays to deal so we can deal with the same person again.—New England Homestead.

Serviceable Outing Costume.

upper edge, which are joined to a straight yoke, the front edges of which support the fulness of the fronts. At the waist the fulness is gathered or may be regulated with a tape casing and draw strings, if so preferred. The shirt sleeves are in accordance with the prevailing style, laps finishing the slashes and straight link cuffs completing the wrists. Checked, plain or polka-dotted pique, linen, duck, flannel or striped percale, madras or galatea is usually chosen for waists in this style.

To make this shirt waist for a woman of medium size will require three yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

For General Outing Wear.

A smart costume for cycling, golf, mountain-climbing, rainy-day or general outing wear is shown in the large engraving. It is illustrated in mixed gray double-faced chevrot, that shows green and gray check on the underside. The jaunty jacket is worn over a shirt waist of dotted Wedgwood blue percale, the tie and belt being of black satin. The gray straw English walking hat is trimmed with soft black satin folds and raven quills. Single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores render a close-fitting adjustment, the entire back seam being omitted or not, as preferred. No lining is used, the edges being turned under and firmly held with several rows of machine stitching. The flaring sectional collar or a rolling coat collar may be used to complete the neck and the fronts may be worn open or closed to neck, with small revers across bust, or closed diagonally to the shoulder, if so preferred. The lower edge is gracefully shaped in scalloped outline. The coat sleeves may be gathered at the top or have the fulness taken up in four small darts, the wrists being simply finished with rows of stitching.

The stylish skirt, cut in sheath fashion, with a spring from the knees, includes four gores in the perfect shaping. The front gore is of narrow width at the top, and joins to wide circular

THE REALM OF FASHION.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—For those who favor mannish effects in dress this smart shirt waist has undoubted attractions. Pink and white



WOMAN'S SHIRT WAIST.

striped French percale is the material selected, a regulation collar of white linen being worn, with a string tie of pink satin. The white leather belt is closed with old silver clasps. A new feature in connection with this style of waist is the gathers that collect at the shoulder edges each side of the stiff bosom. The bosom, which has an interlining of heavy linen or cotton, is applied over the fronts and closes in centre with studs and buttonholes. The back has gathers at the

side gores shaped with underlaps, over which the front gore closes with double buttons and loops, as shown, or with buttons and buttonholes, if so preferred. The centre back gore is gathered closely at the top, the fulness being invisible under the deeply laid pleats that meet closely in back. This arrangement gives necessary saddle room when mounted, and a becoming flare when off the wheel. A deep under-lap of the material, held in place with rows of stitching about an inch apart, finishes the lower edge of the skirt. A smooth interlining of hair-cloth is recommended to insure both safety and style.

Stylish Costume For a Miss.

Fawn-colored serge is here united with a full vest and standing collar of white taffeta, embroidered with polka dots in black silk, mixed black and white braid forming the simple but effective decoration. The full fronts are arranged over dart-fitted linings and close invisibly in centre. A standing collar finishes the neck. The Eton fronts are slashed at the lower edges, silk buttons with loops crossing the openings, which may be omitted if not desired. The fronts are deeply under-lap and reversed to form pointed lapels, the smooth whole backs being connected by under-arm gores. A leather belt, clasped with a fancy buckle stylishly completes the waist. The fashionable two-seamed sleeves have the fulness disposed in gathers at the top, the flaring wrists



SERVICEABLE OUTING COSTUME.

being slashed and decorated with buttons to match the jacket fronts. The skirt has a gored upper portion in tablier shape at the front, to which is joined a circular flounce this is graduated from a narrow width in front to correctly lengthen the skirt all around. Stylish combinations can be developed by the mode, which is suitable for wool, silk or cotton fabrics, and braid, ribbon, insertion or gimp may be tastefully employed for trimming.

To make this Eton waist for a miss of fourteen years will require one and

one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide. To make the skirt will require three and one-half yards of same width material.

For General Outing Wear.

A smart costume for cycling, golf, mountain-climbing, rainy-day or general outing wear is shown in the large engraving. It is illustrated in mixed gray double-faced chevrot, that shows green and gray check on the underside. The jaunty jacket is worn over a shirt waist of dotted Wedgwood blue percale, the tie and belt being of black satin. The gray straw English walking hat is trimmed with soft black satin folds and raven quills. Single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores render a close-fitting adjustment, the entire back seam being omitted or not, as preferred. No lining is used, the edges being turned under and firmly held with several rows of machine stitching. The flaring sectional collar or a rolling coat collar may be used to complete the neck and the fronts may be worn open or closed to neck, with small revers across bust, or closed diagonally to the shoulder, if so preferred. The lower edge is gracefully shaped in scalloped outline. The coat sleeves may be gathered at the top or have the fulness taken up in four small darts, the wrists being simply finished with rows of stitching.

The stylish skirt, cut in sheath fashion, with a spring from the knees, includes four gores in the perfect shaping. The front gore is of narrow width at the top, and joins to wide circular



ETON WAIST AND CIRCULAR SKIRT.