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That night the skeleton form came to the bedside again; and this time not to the bachide again; and this time not to be repulsed. At the turn of the night, Mrs. Adams called softly to her nicce: "Katherine! Where are you, Kath-erine!" "Here Annt Adams" was the soft

"Here, Aunt Adams," was the soft

"Here, Aunt Adams," was the soft reply. "I am drowsy," murmured the old lady—"very drowsy; but there's some-thing I want to say to you before I go to aleep. Marry the man that you love, Katherine. Rich or poor, marry the man that you love." Bo Aunt Adams went to sleep—for-ever.

ver. All her money-and the amount was ot inconsiderable-was divided be-ween her three nieces. Her brother, lown in Happytown, got never a cent of

it. "Sister Amelia always was queer," "Sister Amelia always was queer," said discomfied Uncle-Asa. "I sort o' wish now, wife, that you hadn't been quite so short with them gals." "I wasn't no shorter than you was yourself," said Uncle Asa's second wife. —Saturday Night.

A Famous Old Argonant Judge. Judge Rearden described the morning appearance of the late Judge Lake when he sat upon the bench. It is seems that Judge Lake used to be a sort of Judge Jeffreys toward criminals and that his merey was never strained. For in-stance, he would walk up the steps of the "bench," and the poor murdering or thieving criminal below would shiver and think of cells and gallows. "Pat," would the Judge say sharply, "heat the stove!" Then the faithful menial would stir the first hurriedly, and the Judge would algue his shining collar and faultiess neckoloth. A Famous Old Argonaut Judge.

And the docket would proceed.—San Francisco Examiner.

And the doeket would proceed. —San Francisco Examiner. Spontaneous Combustion. A young man of Parkenburg, W. Ya., manufacture of an oil company, and whose woolen clothing was saturated with lin-evolen clothing was saturated with lin-evolen clothing was saturated with lin-evolen clothing was saturated with lin-sed oil and other inflammables, was washing has hands in bonzine when his clothing suddenly burst into fisme. The other employee extinguished the fire, and he was found to be sericusly burned. His wounds were dressed in cotton wasts saturated with linseed oil, and he was put to bed. Some hours after that the bed caught fire, and he was again badly burned. Dr. Cowden, the attending physician, supposing the fires to origi-nate in spontaneous, combustion, pro-ceeded to make some experiments, which he thus describes The first test was by saturating waste with linseed oil and keeping it at a temperature of 140 de-grees; in three hours it began to smoke, and in a draft ignited. Scood test, by rubbing waste containing some paint and he linseed oil on a wooden block 'tor two minutes, then put in oil, both at a temperature of ninety-five degrees (not quite the heat of the human body); it took fire in less than one hour. Linseed oil alone was used on the waste, with the same results. Fourth, linseed oil and waste were kept at ninety-five degrees and in a draft ignited. These experi-ments were intended to place the oil and waste anear as possible under the same conditions that they were in the bed of the patient, and at about the same tem-perature of his body heat. All the er-tion and combustion, and there is reason to believe that the burning and subse-quent fire in his bed were from similar cause. —New Ofleans Picayune. A wealthy merchant of Hambury.



THE QUALITY OF HAY. Out West the experience of farmors with wild, uncultivated grasses has im-pressed them with the difference that is not the only course of difference. A soil rich and dry produces a better qual-tify of hay, even though the nominal variety bo the same, than a soil poor, thin or filled with stagnant water. The best grasses will not live where they have wet feet most of the year. As they disappear the wild grasses of poorer quality take their places.—Boston Cul-tivator.

1 7 THE BARNYARD.

THE BARMYARD Dut of the barnyard are the issues of system. Some farmers have no barnyard spards, and they are the ones who com-plain of hard times. The no barnyard system of farming will answer only in those places where the soil is still rich with the virgin fertility, and they are spetting. Like the bison, to be a rare spectra of the spetch of the spetch and the second, if you will, but see and fulness of the granary, and how the daily table is supplied with barbard. -American Agriculturist.

HOW DEEP SHOULD THE PLOWING BE

How DEEF SHOULD THE PLOWING BET As a rule the land should be plowed as deep as it is fartile and the plow can be made to go. It is thought by some that plants that are what is called shal-low-rooted, as oats, barley and wheat, do not need deep plowing, but this is not at all a necessity for them. For the least deep-rooted plant sends its roots down as far as food may be found, and the deeper the soil the more the food is increased. The roots of wheat have been found eighteen inches below the surface, and corn roots go down two or three feet, and yet some farmers think this plant does not need deep plowing. Good practice consists in fartilizing the and as deeply as possible, and to do this the plowing should be a little deeper than the manure goes. But it is not advisable to put the plow any deeper at any time than it is possible to manure the land. And as a deep rich soil should be the aim of every farmer it should be aralt to plow a little deeper with the plow to work it. Nor is it nec-seary to obtain this to plow that depth work year; once in a rotation is enough, as the soil will not become compact in the intervals between the crops. To get down to this depth, subsoiling will be required, and this should be done before the grass seeding. The whole of the soil does not need to be turned, but the bottom only broken up and loosened.-New York Times.

SPRAVING IN HORTICULTURE.

STRATING IN HORTICULTURE. Spraying to destroy hipirious insects and fungi has now come to be a neces-dening. Much of its success, however, depends upon the operator. On this sub-this sub-things, to be ready and begin to spray even before. Study the question during winter and buy the materials before one of the study which will reach the succed height. There are two leading insectivides— the same which will reach the supple. One pound to 200 galtons of water is a good proportion for apples, green to 500 or 550 galtons of water should be used on peaches. Says the should be used on peaches. Says the should be used on peaches. Says the solution of the spray with the supples of the spray just as soon as the blossoms on.

nobody would be lame. No man can look at the stars without wanting to live forever. If nobody had a hobby the world would soon stop moving. There would be more good boys if there were more good fathers. Lovenever has to be watched to see that it does a full day's work.

Many of the pumpkins grown are not of this variety, being either worthless crosses on food value and are dangerous for stock on account of their horney inds, control of their horney inds, control and the second stock, find many stock on account of their horney inds, control attern are greatly inferior to the frained, well flavored flesh, and in not producing as good kcepers. The pie variety may silvays be recognized by its duft producing useless mongreals, hence seeds worthless. Many dairymen think highly of pumpkins as food for milch cows. Fed impacts also or to the milk, are thought of pumpkins as food for milch cows. Fed impacts also or to the milk, are thought of pumpkins as food for milch cows. Fed impacts also or to the milk, are thought of pumpkins as food for milch cows. Fed impacts also or to the milk, are thought of underly after milking they do harm; they may have been contounded with watermelon seeds in their effect, which with the doubtful if they do harm; they may have been contounded with watermelon seeds in their effect. The pic uppkin will keep into January if care-tury house the order in a dry, coot, to spinor place. New York Tribure.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTE

A perfect apple should be of medium size, not large. The principal needs in melon culture are a rich, light soil and pure seeds. Be careful in handling young fruit trees to see that the roots are not exposed to either sun or wind.

The set of the probability of the probability of the sum or wind. The Frederick Clap, of comparatively recent introduction, is a promising pear that ripens in October. The Windsor cherry, one of the best among the newer varieties, ripens late. The fruit is large, black and firm. Raw meat rubbed on the trunk of young trees is better than poison, be-cause it prevents the rabbit's first nibble. In pruning small orchards the thumb and finger were declared to be the very best implements that can be used at the California State Horticultural So-ciety. iety.

Does your plow need a new handle, your hay-rake a new tooth? May be you need a plank or scanting drag, or some gates, "In time of peace prepare for war,"

for war," It will be a great saving of labor to spread manure as it is bauled on the land where it is to be used. There will be no loss in quantity or quality of the meaning nanure.

d without riches than it with them.-Indianapolis (Ind.) Ram's Horn. Why Flowers Have Colors. The late Richard A. Proctor, in his "Mystery Ol Colors," says: "The colors of flowers have been shown by the re-services of Sprengel, Fritz, Hermann, Miller, Darwin, Lubbock and Waliace to be necessary (or, rather, to have be-come necessary) for the attactor of cor-lan species of insects by which the pol-ef one flowers to the postisis of another and of one flowers to the postisis of another and of one flowers to the statement of flowers, has advanced and supported theory that the colors of flowers range in order of development (1) from white, open for fertilization by miscellaneous mail flies, (2) to yellow found in flowers which depend on small beetles, (3) to red, purple, Hala and blue, found in of bees and butterflies. Blue seems to be the highest development of all, but in space of retrogression we find the direc-tion of charge altered. In other cases, insects are to do the work of fertiliza-tion of the state colors mainly; this how wind dy be their unpleasant odor, bees not betoken inferiority of degenera-tion betoken inferiority of degenera-tion betoken inferiority of degenera-tion betoken inferiority of degenera-tion de hutterflies, the ods timers, the special purpose. Some flowers, for that special purpose. Some flowers, for that special purpose, the other cases, by which (and by their unpleasant odor), dash flies. Luckity, as Bir John Lub-boes and butterflies, the most important of all fertilizing insects, are akin to the special out taste, bue as to their pro-ference for Hyely colors, otherwise way by odor at taste, bue as to their pro-may be sure flower would neither smel so swelly nor be so beautifully colored as most of the mare, nor secrets so pleas-neat the shoney." – St. Louis Be-unite.

public

mature. Many towns are now paying more money for poor roads than good ones cost, simply because they don't under-stand how to build right and don't real-ize what a tax poor roads are. Mr. Powell says that stable manure, supplemented with wood sches or some fertilizer containing a good percentage of phosphoric acid and potash, is the best fertilizer for apple orchards and most fruits.

fruits. Some asparagus growers claims that an improvement of fity per cent. can be made in the asparagus bed by selecting two-year-old plants that bear no seed. These are males, and the shoots from them will be earlier and larger. The Burgal Naw Yorker serve: We be

These we makes, and the shoots from them will be earlier and larger. The Rural New Yorker says: We be-lieve the grape grower who would put up eight-pound boxes of grapes of as-sorted varieties, red, white and purple, would find the experiment pay. Will some of our growers try it and report? It has not been found to pay the cost to cook food for pigs. When mangles are used, and pulped, the grain should be ground and mixed with the roots. Or the roots may be fod whole by them-selves, and the whole grain separately. Wood ashes are excellent to use in the orchard, but stould not be heaped around the trunk of the tree, as trees have been known to be killed in that way; they should be evenly distributed over the soil under which lie the roots of the trees.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

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Our heaviest burdens are those with

Where there is no. faith there is ap obedience.

Genius may be swift, but patience has the surest feet.

A self-made man never, gets tired a bragging on his job. More people fall from discouragement than from misfortune.

If groaning could heal broken bones, nobody would be lame.

Living only for what we can see, proves that we are short sighted.

proves that we are short-sighted. The man who loves most is not the one who tries to keep the most. Admiration is well enough in its way, but it can never do the work of love. A fanatic is a man who takes a burn-ing, interest in something we don't like. The greatest blockhead is the one whose mistakes never teach him any-thing. It is a great deal assign to be content

It is a great deal easier to be content-ed without riches than it with them.----Indianapolis (Ind.) Ram's Horn.

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alone on peaches. For apple worm, de-gin to spray just as soon as the blossoms fall. Kerosene emulsion is the weapon to use against all kinds of plant lice out of doors. The formula given is: Soft soap, one quart; kerosene, one pint; hot water, two quarts. Chun the materials by pumping back into the pail for several minutes. Dilute two or three times. There are two leading fungicides— ammoniacal carbonate of copper and Bordeaux mixture. For Bordeaux mix-ture use six pounds sulphate copper, four pounds lime, twenty-two gallons water. The only successful combination of insecticides and fungicides yet found is made of the arsenites and Bordeaux mixture. When arsenites and ammoni-acal carbonate of copper are combined the foliage is usually seriously injured. —New York World.

trees.

A nurseryman says that he prevents borers by bottling one gallon of soap and adding to it one teaspoonful of turpen-tino. This is mixed with water until thin. He then takes a brush and paints the body of the tree with the solution about March before the foliage begins to start.

start. There are no disadvantages to be cited against obtaining seeds, trees, etc., from points considerably north of where the planting is done. We are not so certain that the reserve of this rule, in going to-wards the equator for planting stocks, is equally true, says the American Garden.

Gotham's Obelisk in Danger. Gotham's Obelisk in Danger. The thousands of New York's citizensy-upon the old Egyptian obelisk in Contral Park will easily recal the excitement caused eighteen months ago by the re-port that it was disintegrating. Unfor-tunately the concern and interest were apparently only ephemeral, and the rec-commendations of the specialists whe-examined the condition of the monu-ment to insure its preservation for future generations have been disregarded up the the present time. But naturally, there has been no change for the better in the condition of the Obelisk in the years it is the opinion of experts that promp-action for the preservation of the monu-ment is imperative, if its American er-istence is to be at all comparable in point of years to the hundreds of decides which it passed in the land of the Nile. The people of New York will never reastment, to which the Obelisk was sub-jected after its arrival in New York. For four years, in the belief that it was an areas in the hand the future is not and the interment of the the obelisk was sub-ported after its arrival in New York. jected after its arrival in New York. For four years, in the belief that it was as safe in the hard climate of America as in the softer one of Egypt, nothing was done to protect it from the effects of nature and its own natural tendency to-decay. Great blocks of the valuable stone were lost or crumbled away. And the "scrapings" which it received when the first coat of parafine was applied to it, years ago, only added to the substance lost. In fact, it is said, that more than 700 pounds of stone have fallen, or beam-taken from the Obelisk, since its erec-tion in New York.—New York Tribune.

Gotham's Obelisk in Danger.

When New Zealand Sinks.

The proper matter brought about chemical oxidation and combustion, and there is reason in the proper due to the register of the proper above control oxide operations of the purple mattin, the American birds for the purple mattin, the American birds for the purple mattin, the American birds for the purple mattin, the American proving that the state operation of the purple mattin, the American proving the factor of the purple mattin, the American proving the factor of the purple mattin, the American proving the factor of the purple mattin, the American proving the factor of the purple mattin, the American proving the factor of the purple matting experiment or a state result of the purple matting experiment or a state result of the purple matting experiment or a state result of the purple matting experiment or a state result of the purple matting experiment or a state result of the purple matting experiment or a state result of the purple matting experiment or a state result of the purple matting and the purple factor factor result of the purple matting experiment or a state result of the purple factor factor result of the result of the factor result of the result of the factor result of the result