

Pelite Terms for Crime.

Our language and vocabulary, with our growing slackness, are changing, says Everybody's Magazine. We are carrying things (otherwise insupportable) with a laugh, and using phrases for the purpose. As has been said, we are still sensitive to such coarse words as "thief" and "steal," but it is vain to deny among ourselves that certain unchallenged delinquents of today forcibly suggest those terms. Some leave our face with an indulgent smile no devoid of humor. We give a twist and turn to the rapidly changing English language, and the more words disappear in the process. When a conductor yields a fare we familiarly remark that he is "knocking down on the company," when we steal a ride from the same company and conductor we laughingly refer to our success in "beating the game"; when we bribe we merely "influence" or "square things"; when we bribe we collect "assessments" or "rebates" or "commissions" or "retainers," and so on, until we reach a grave definition of "honest graft," which would be more humorous if so many people did not feel that the term supplied them with a long-felt want. Now, these expressions and others like them may bear a strong resemblance to thieves' slang, but they merely reflect the language of a people unconsciously retreating to a lower moral level.

Which Eye is Stronger?

Here is a little test for your eyes that will soon show you which of them is the stronger. Place an object about two inches in diameter on a level with your eyes and move back from it about 10 feet. Then point to it and take sight along the top of your pointing finger until the object and the tip of your finger are exactly in a line with the eye from which you are sighting. Next open the other eye and see if the object seems to have moved from the straight line. If it has not moved to one side apparently, the eye with which you first looked is the stronger, as the addition of the other's vision does not change the focus. If the object seems to have moved it proves that the other eye is the stronger, the difference being measured by the distance that the object appears to have moved. Try sighting with both eyes open first. Then look with first one eye and then the other and see how far out of line each makes the object appear. The one that is furthest out of line is the weaker eye.

Storm Left Nothing.

When a recent storm struck the house of J. N. Scott, of Webb City, Mo., he was not at home. When he arrived at what should have been his home next morning he found that his new two-room house had entirely disappeared, and not a trace of it was visible anywhere in the vicinity. His shaving mug and brush, which were in the house at the time of the storm, had been found in a tree two miles away.

A Rare Gold Coin.

S. H. Powell, of Fulton, Mo., is the owner of a diminutive gold coin which was presented to his grandfather, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, by George Washington, while the latter with his army, was making his celebrated crossing of the Delaware river at Trenton, N. J., in the early morning of December 26, 1776. The coin was minted by Spain in 1720.



Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period. I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over.

Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, MISS M. CARTLIDGE, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga. — \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proves genuine medicine cannot be produced.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures most cases. 2 cent bottles. Sold by druggists. Free. Dr. R. H. BEECHER, 200 N. ALABAMA ST., P. N. U. 34, 1904.

PISO'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM: SOOTHES ALL THE PAIN. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.

ORCHARD and GARDEN

Trimming the Pansies.

Keep the blossoms picked off the pansy plants or they will cease to bloom, as the production of seed is an end to flowering. Work a small quantity of fertilizer into the soil around each plant occasionally, and at the end of the year trim them, much with straw, and the old plants can then be used another season.

A Sheep's Ration.

A day's ration for a sheep is estimated at two pounds of hay, half a pound of ground oats and half a pound of bran, when there is no pasture, as in winter, but as large sheep consume more than smaller ones, the estimated ration may not be strictly correct. Sheep should also be supplied with succulent food, sliced carrots being highly relished. They should not be overfed, but should be kept in moderate condition. In summer good pasturage is sufficient.

Feeding Gluten Meal.

Gluten meal is that portion of the corn left over after the starch has been removed, and it is, therefore, a highly nitrogenous food. It should be fed in connection with other articles. When middlings are used it is best to mix such foods with cut hay that has been sprinkled, as the unadulterated middlings are liable to cause indigestion. Bran and linseed meal form an excellent combination at all seasons. Cows will always appreciate a variety, and it promotes digestion.

Turkeys For Next Season.

The turkeys for breeding should be selected early so as to have the flock mated up before the market gets the best ones. If there are in the yards one or two good hens that have been successful do not discard them for younger ones, unless they are not fertile. It is in securing the male that the best judgment is required. He must in no way be related to the hens and should not be over two years old. In order to avoid inbreeding it should be an advantage to use a white Holland gobler one year and a bronze gobler the next.

Spading and Planting.

In spading the ground be sure to hater the sods to pieces, or they will interfere with the facility of sowing the seeds. Then rake the soil down level, fine and smooth. By leaving it in that condition until it warms somewhat, and allowing the seeds of weeds to sprout, by the use of the rake, which will easily destroy the weeds and grass when such intruders are very young, much labor will be saved afterward. If the season is too early for the sowing or planting of the vegetables, much valuable time may be saved by allowing the weeds to germinate during the period after seeding, but they must be destroyed while very young.

Cover the Cement Floors.

I believe that a cement floor is not a satisfactory thing for dairy cows to lie upon, and I reached that conclusion after four years' experience; at the same time I believe that a cement floor in a dairy stable is one of the most essential things in the equipment of the stable, with gutters and walks behind the cows, enabling you to keep everything tidy and sanitary; but I believe it should have a flooring on top of it, in the portion where the cows lie. One year on this cement floor we cut all our straw; two years we used shavings, and one year we used large quantities of long straw, and none of them was satisfactory.—N. L. Carlyle, Madison, Wis., in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Asparagus Rust.

A rust or blight sometimes attacks asparagus, causing the tops to turn yellow in late summer or early fall. On examination dark spots will be found on the stems and branches affected. Sometimes they will more than half cover the surface. Here the spores are formed. They live over winter on the stalks. Bordeaux mixture will kill them, but second treatment is not usually necessary. If the diseased stalks are cut out and burned when the rust is found on them or they turn yellow, the malady can be kept under control. This treatment should be accomplished by clean culture. In the fall all stalks should be cut down and burned as a precaution. By following with heavy applications of some fertilizer rich in nitrogen there should be little to fear from this source. Starvation is a potent factor in promoting this disease.

Hogs as Scavengers.

The benefit to be derived by the farmer from raising hogs comes from their eating waste products that would otherwise become a nuisance. Kitchen slops, the screenings from fanning mills and the waste from thrashing machines can all be utilized in the pig yard; while the use of hogs in connection with beef production is frequently regarded by feeders as the principal source of profit. If hogs are raised in connection with dairying, pork of the highest quality may be produced. Dairy by-products, skim milk, buttermilk and whey agree with hogs especially well. Skim milk is especially valuable for pigs before weaning and during the earlier stages of feeding after they are weaned. Its value with breeding stock is also very great. Whey is also valuable, though not so much so as skim milk. It should be fed carefully, for large amounts given continually will cause a sort of rheumatic lameness in pigs. Care must be taken in using hogs as scavengers. A good deal of stuff that finds its way to the hog should go to the garbage bin. Deleterious substances, such as lye, soap, glass, nails, etc., are very frequently in city swill, and such swill has been known to prove fatal when fed.—J. S. Burns, Clinton, Pa., in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Potatoes Need Spraying. No one can now afford to raise potatoes without the use of the Bordeaux mixture and a spray pump; we always spray twice and sometimes four times, according to the season, says George Aitken in the Massachusetts Ploughman. We use a common force pump set in a kerosene barrel mounted on the front wheels of a lumber wagon, which requires two men to handle, one to drive the horse and the "pump," and the other to handle the hose. This outfit will spray from three to four acres the first time when the tops are small, and from two to three acres after the tops are full grown. But in order to be effective the spraying must be done early, as the mixture is a preventative and not a cure for the blight. We invariably mix paris green with the Bordeaux mixture for the first application to destroy the bugs. This method of cultivating the potato to crop I have adopted after years of experiments in all kinds of soil and under a great variety of climatic conditions. But in order to be successful it must be thoroughly done in every particular, the ridges must be straight and even and of uniform depth, and the harrowing both before and after planting must be done at the proper times, in order to destroy the weeds and encourage the growth of the plants. This will make all difference between success and failure, but if all the conditions are observed it is astonishing at how small a cost per bushel a large crop of potatoes can be raised besides putting the soil in first-class condition for succeeding crops.

Farm Notes. If you want to raise big melons don't let too many set on the vine. If you are raising oats to cut for feed as hay, do not let them get too ripe. Peas and rape have been profitably sown among corn at the last cultivation. Don't let the work team suffer for water; and always water before you feed. It is fly time. Are the little pests eating your profits out of the live stock? There's hog cholera in the town and stagnant wallow. Hogs should have clean water to drink. The papers are still saying yield is the most important thing in farming, but it is not; price is. Are you trying to compel the family cow to manufacture rich, wholesome milk of the contents of a mud puddle? She can't do it. While planning to lay the crops by, think about the price. Your wages for the season's work depend upon the price you get for the crops. Growing of the navy bean is receiving increased attention in the south, several good farmers having grown it successfully and profitably. The bulk of the work of cultivating is now over, but there are many weedy places on the farm that ought to have attention. Don't raise weed seeds. Hashish Smoking in Egypt. The total amount of hashish sold in Egypt during the past year amounted to 14,588 kilograms, an increase of 7700 kilograms over any previous year. About one-half of the total crop is said to have been seized. The price of hashish stands higher than it has ever stood before. This appears to have slightly affected the consumer. In each "goza" or pipe, is placed a piece of hashish weighing about two grains, and valued at less than five millimes, with some charcoal. This is passed round to eight consumers, each of whom pays 2-1/2 millimes for a long pull. It is said that formerly each pipe was required to serve 12 consumers. The profits of the retail traders have certainly been reduced, but they are still enormous. Twenty-two cafes belonging to Europeans, and 1681 belonging to natives, were ordered to be finally closed by the tribunals in 1903, as against 17 and 1325 in 1902.—Paris Daily Messenger.

Old Confederate Dies. The bugler who blew the last call at the battle of Appomattox on the Confederate side died at New Orleans the other day. For a time an inmate of the soldiers' home, he left that institution as soon as he was able to make a living for himself. The taps that were sounded over his grave commemorated a real hero.

SPORTS OF THE INDIANS.

BUCKS, SQUAWS AND PAPOOSES FLOCK TO THE RACE COURSE.

Worldly Goods Bet on Result—Gayuses Decried by a Practical Joker, Cause Amusement and Sometimes Trouble.

A correspondent writes to the Indianapolis Journal:

Not long ago we had occasion to journey to a typically western community which lies in the plains and is the centre of an immense cattle and horse raising district. It was in the fall, at the time of their local races, when the horseflesh of the track is tested for speed, and when the noble red men lose or win the year's accumulation of worldly goods. There were a number of good horses in the field, mostly runners, as the trotter, be he ever so swift, is too slow for the western idea of sport.

Indians had congregated from every locality and the chiefs of many tribes headed their little bands, accompanied by the wives and progeny. They of the plains are generally tall and handsome, in Indian fashion, discounting the coast Siwash in size, features, and general bearing, as they lead a freer life in the mountains and plains, riding Centaur-like their wild little ponies. Admittance is always granted them inside the circular fence in the centre of the course, and they line up at the railing on their cayuses seemingly stolid and indifferent to what goes on. However, their looks do not speak truth, for there were never any greater gamblers than the Indians, who will, year after year, risk everything they possess on earth at a horse race.

Their manner of betting is so extraordinary that, as we watched them piling up in one heap hundreds of articles of all sizes and value, from their blankets or saddles down to a jack-knife, it was natural to suppose there would be a mix-up that they would never be able to straighten out. But after each race they swarm back to the heap, picking out exactly what he or she has ventured against the other and what is won by that venture. Then they throw down again what they bet for the next time, in the same way, and go back to their places along the fence, rarely smiling, seldom talking, except by an occasional grunt of dissatisfaction.

They, the heirs to this great and wonderful country, have only now where to lay their heads, and are dying off so rapidly since the "refining" process of civilization came to them, that in a very few years the full-blooded American Indian will be no longer aught but history. As they sat in their line, calmly waiting for the next race we were conjecturing what their ideas of us were, and whether, after all, they were not happy in their way—when the friend who was acting as our host touched my arm and pointed to a man crossing the track. "Look," he said, "there goes John Black, the greatest practical joker in this county—see what he is up to." The man referred to was passing behind the long line of silent figures with a small bottle in his hand and seemed to drop a bit of its contents on each horse as he hurried along unnoticed by the Siwash, who were looking straight ahead.

"That is what they call 'root-oot,'" said our friend, "and"—but just then such a scene began as we shall never forget. The first cayuse in the line switched his tail, picked up his ears and began to back; the second moved uneasily, looking around reproachfully at his rider. Then they, too, and dozens of others, broke into frenzied prancing and bucking. A wild time of excitement ensued. Worn out old cayuses who had not bucked for 20 years reared, dashed and flew around with the wildest young ones. Squaws were unseated, papooses disconnected from the family stem, hurried madly into the air, and bucks, clucking at saddle, bridle, mane, or anything within reach were dumped without ceremony onto the ground. The uproar caused by the yells of frightened Indians, neighing horses and screams of laughter from the spectators made matters worse. It seemed that Satan and his hundred imps were prodding those erstwhile sad-eyed beasts to fury with red-hot pitchforks.

One dignified old lady in particular caught my eye. Her cayuse was making a hasty detour of the immediate location, at times standing on his hind feet, pawing wildly in the air; again shaking his "rear" legs skyward, endeavoring to turn a front somersault; again coming down with such a stiff-legged jolt as seemed to settle the old squaw's head down through her spine to the saddle, and had she not already been toothless with age would have deprived her of her masticators. She was a shining example to a tenderfoot not to mount a pony that knew or ever had known how to buck.

The whole act lasted only about five minutes, but was so inexpressibly funny that the realization of not being able to reproduce the picture makes me yearn for the pen of a Jerome or a Bangs.

The Indians, after picking themselves up from various corners of the field, and actually hurrying together gathering up their scattered belongings and families, held a council of war, uttering guttural sounds that we supposed were imprecations. They were a dirty, dust-begrimed looking crew. After a brief time it was decided that a medicine man who was present from a hated tribe had bewitched their ponies. It was all the sheriff and some hastily sworn-in deputies could do to rescue the poor innocent blanketed beggar from the hands of the howling mob, who were forced to retreat in angry confusion.

That night the committee on entertainment for the coming festivities of the fair placed all power in the hands of John Black, he having demonstrated his ability to provoke mirth. In explanation it must be said that the drops from his bottle were of some fluid which evaporates so quickly as to leave a peculiar stinging sensation, of course, which terrified the poor little beasts.

BIRD POACHERS TAKEN.

Seventy-seven Japanese Found on a United States Island in the Pacific.

With 77 forlorn-looking Japs aboard in addition to her own crew, the United States revenue cutter Thetis came into the port of Honolulu, Hawaii, recently, with a queer story of the sea to tell. The Japanese were bird poachers whose presence on an American island was reported by Captain Nihlack of the United States steamer Iroquois some weeks ago, and the Thetis was sent to stop their operations, but she arrived to find them only too anxious to leave their hunting ground and to abandon spoil which is worth at least \$20,000.

The Japanese were employed by a Tokyo firm, and they fitted out in the schooner Yelju Maru of Yokohama last December. Their destination was Lisianski Island a wonderful centre of ocean bird life in mid-Pacific, not far from Midway Island. The island is the property of the United States. The Japanese met with a mishap on their way out, a huge wave "pooping" the schooner and carrying away part of her stern. They put into Midway Island to get some lumber, and thus the United States authorities learned of their object.

Ball-Bearing Riffed Gun.

To diminish the friction of the ball in the bore of a rifle and thus quicken its velocity an American inventor named Cullen has applied the ball-bearing principle with results, as described by the London Times, of a surprising character. His 303 gun has a muzzle velocity of 3,200 feet per second and a point-blank range of 550 yards, compared with the 480 yards of the British service rifle of the same bore, using the same charge. While the latter drives a bullet through 72 one-inch boards, the Cullen gun penetrates 116. The Cullen barrel is six or seven inches shorter and is somewhat thicker; the rifling makes four complete turns. In use the barrel does not heat and there is little or no recoil, owing, it is believed, to the comparative absence of friction between the bullet and the ball bearings. The absence of heat dispenses, in the case of Maxim's, with the need of cooling jackets and the freedom from recoil does away with complicated carriages and mountings. A six-pounder can be fired on a block of wood and antiquated gun carriages can be utilized. So serviceable is the gun that Japan contracted for the whole output for two years. Some 29 of Mr. Cullen's six-pounder and one four-inch cannon are now in use in the Russo-Japanese War. Arrangements have been made, however, it is stated, by which the United States and England will hereafter have the sole benefit of the invention.

Stamp Covered Message.

Owing to the stamp on a postcard coming off in his pocket a Viennese merchant discovered that his friend was carrying on a clandestine correspondence with his wife. Messages were written in a minute hand under the postage stamp on illustrated post-cards. He got a divorce.

Pure Water for Soldiers.

British soldiers are provided with boiled water for drinking. The water is first clarified by a kind of rough filtration through charcoal containing a certain amount of potassium permanganate and then "sterilized" either by filtration or by heat, after which it is distributed to the troops by means of water carts reserved for "safe" water only.

The Largest Orchard.

The largest orchard in the world is in Missouri. It is the great Winans orchard, near Marshfield, in Webster county. There are 86,000 apple trees, 10,000 peach trees and 10,000 pear trees. The acreage covered is 1,240. It is estimated that the orchard is now worth \$408,000. There are today in the county 1,000,000 bearing trees.

Working at 92 Years.

The modern belief that a man grows stale at 35 finds no support in the vigorous personality of Rev. Isaac Coker, of Scott county, who has been preaching in the Baptist churches of Southern Indiana for 72 years. He is still actively employed in pulp work, although he is 92 years old.—Indianapolis News.

Growth of Finger Nails.

The nail of a person in good health grows at the rate of about one-sixteenth of an inch each week, but during illness or after an accident or during times of mental depression this growth is not only affected and retarded so far as its length is concerned, but also as regards its thickness.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The Spider Plant of Cape Negro colony grows for a century and never reaches more than a foot in height.

The body of a Tyrolean guide, who fell into a crevasse on the glacier of Grossglockner, in the Austrian Alps, 30 years ago, has been found in a remarkable state of preservation at the foot of the glacier.

In Kansas City recently a three-story brick house was raised 160 feet up a steep bluff. The house was carried on a strong framework of timbers, and raised by the turning of 300 jacks, divided into 30 groups.

The smallest coin in the world having a genuine circulation is probably the Maltese "grain," a tiny fragment of bronze about as big around as the top of a slate pencil and having a value of only one-twelfth of a penny.

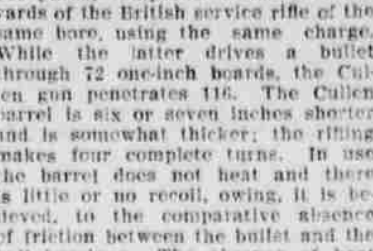
In the City of Mexico is a Thieves' Market, in which stolen goods are publicly offered for sale. It occupies an entire square. Here may be found everything that is portable, from a telescope to a ring, a silk dress, or a pair of stockings, and the articles are sold at about one-fifth of their actual value. The thieves do not sell the goods openly, for that would be dishonest, in the estimation of the Mexicans, but the sellers are they who purchase secretly from the thieves.

Dr. Forel, a well known American neurologist, who has devoted "much time to the study of the nervous systems and the sensations of ants and bees, concludes that the vision of insects is in "mosaic," that is, as it were made up of bits separated by dark lines, the lines corresponding to the edges of the facets of the insect's eye. The image is usually not sharp, though when the number of facets is considerable (twelve thousand to seventeen thousand), the definition is good. It is his conclusion that the insects have more than instinct—they have a soul, so to say; and at any rate, a mind capable of forming judgments, of choosing. Bees have, for example, an astonishing memory for localities. Instinct and automatism are far from constituting their mental life.

ACHED IN EVERY BONE.

Chicago Society Woman, Who Was So Sick She Could Not Sleep or Eat, Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Marion Knight, of 33 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Orator of the West Side Wednesday Club, says: "This winter when I started to use Doan's Kidney Pills I ached in every bone and had intense pains in the kidneys and pelvic organs. The urine was thick and cloudy, and I could barely get enough to live. I felt a change for the better within a week. The second week I began eating heartily. I began to improve generally, and before seven weeks had passed I was well. I had spent hundreds of dollars for medicine that did not help me, but 34 worth of Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to perfect health."



A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

A Wonderful Jewel.

The most extraordinary pearl—or, rather, cluster of pearls—known as "the Southern Cross," is owned by a syndicate of Australian gentlemen, who value it at \$500,000. So far as is known, it occupies an absolutely unique position. It consists of nine pearls, naturally grown together in so regular a manner as to form a perfect Latin cross. The pearl was discovered by a pearl fisher at Roebourne, West Australia. The first owner regarded it with so much superstition that he buried it; but it was discovered in 1874, and five years later was placed on exhibition in Australia.

Germs in Letters.

We are warned by the Lancet (London) not to open letters at the breakfast table. They are usually laden with germs which it is not well to mix with food. The envelope flaps and stamps that have been moistened by the human tongue may be bristling with contamination.

Excuse for Home Team.

The real fan is absolutely convinced in his own mind that it's merely hard luck when the home team drops a game. When the other fellows go down, it's an unmistakable sign of a fatal slump in their play.

Hawaii is Not Side-stepping Anything American.

One of her legislators has just been sent to jail for bribery.

B.B.E. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM. Cures SCROFULA, ECZEMA, every form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION. Besides being a disinfectant in treating the system and restoring the constitution, it is prepared from any cause, it is a fine Tonic, and its almost supernatural healing properties justify us in guaranteeing a cure of all blood diseases, if directions are followed. Price, 50c per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$3.00. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. SENT FREE COUPON WITH VALUABLE INFORMATION. BLOOD BALM CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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