

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Erysipelas—"My little girl is now fat and healthy on account of Hood's Sarsaparilla, curing her of erysipelas and eczema."

Mr. H. O. WHEATLEY, Fort Chester, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

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

Deepest Spot in the Ocean.
The deepest ocean-sounding on record was recently made by the British ship Penguin during a cruise in the Pacific. A depth of 4,703 fathoms, or about five miles, was found between Auckland and the Tongan archipelago.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50¢. All drugists.

Gerrity has now on the active list in her navy two Admirals, three vice Admirals and 14 Rear Admirals. The total number of officers above the rank of cadet is 734. Twelve royal personages hold honorary rank.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

The appointment of W. C. Hayes as Locomotive Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be followed by a distinct change in the plan of over-seeing locomotives in service. The positions of "Supervisors of engines and trains" have been abolished and traveling engineers substituted, who will report to the new official at Mt. Clare, Baltimore. The road has been divided into the following subdivisions and a traveling engineer appointed for each: Philadelphia to Washington; Baltimore to Brunswick; Brunswick to Cumberland; Cumberland to Grafton; Grafton to Benwood and Parkersburg; Parkersburg to Cumberland and Wheeling; Wheeling to Sandusky and branches; Chicago to Akron. The plan is expected to produce economical results with an improved service.

J. C. Simpson, Marquette, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 50¢.

Mammoth Meat.
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Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes Tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Aching and Sweating Feet. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

In his younger days Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, was an athlete and could lift a thousand pounds.

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 60c. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Rear Admiral Kautz is almost as great a smoker as was General Grant, and is rarely seen without a pipe in his mouth.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 50c. If C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington is her husband's most efficient helper in the management of the Tuskegee Institute. She is a graduate of Fiske University.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c.

BONBONS OF ANCIENT ORIGIN.
Sugar Plums, Pastilles, and Burnt Almonds Date Back to 177 B. C.

The most popular and most ancient of bonbons are sugar plums, pastilles and burnt almonds, but how many persons know their history? Sugar plums date from Roman times, for the Romans were the first to think of covering almonds with layers of sugar.

The inventor was a certain Julius Dragatus, a noted confectioner, who belonged to the illustrious patrician family of Fabius. He made this great discovery, which has wrought so much damage to our teeth for twenty centuries, in the year 177 B. C.

These bonbons, called dragati, after their inventor (dragates in French), remained the exclusive privilege of the family of Fabius. But at the birth or the marriage of one of that family a great distribution of dragati took place as a sign of rejoicing. This custom is still observed by many of the nobility of Europe.

The pastille is of far later origin, having been invented and introduced into France by an Italian confectioner, the Florentine John Pastilla, a protégé of the Medici. When Marie de Medici married Henry IV. of France Pastilla accompanied his sovereign to the French court, where his bonbons had a tremendous vogue. Everybody wanted the Florentine's pastilles, and, strange to say, they were perfection from the beginning. He made them with all kinds of flavors—chocolate, coffee, rose, violet, mint, wine, strawberry, raspberry, vanilla, heliotrope, carnation!

Burnt almonds are purely of French origin, owing their inception to the gluttony of a certain French merchant. One day Marshal Duplessis-Franlin, an old gourmet, sent for Lassagne, his chief confectioner, and promised him a great price for some new sweet that would please his palate, dulled as it was by all the pleasures of the table. Lassagne, who had already invented many a toothsome dainty, was a man of resource. He searched, he reflected, he combined, until finally he conceived a delicious bonbon, which he baptized gloriously with the name of his master, Praline, the French for burnt almond.

This is the history of the invention of bonbons, for all others are more combinations or developments of these three—the sugar plum, the pastille and the burnt almond.—New York Herald

When one has a large garden it will save much hand labor to have the vegetables in rows, which will admit of working among them with the horse and horse hoe. But there are those who have to be economical of space, and find the problem to be, how can we grow as many varieties as we want, in quantities sufficient for family use. Here is opportunity for a little planning. We have seen tomato plants set between or in the rows of early peas so that they occupied the ground when the pea vines came off. We have seen lettuce growing between rows of beans, and removed before the beans are picked. It is a common thing to grow from three to five rows of onions or early beets between two rows of the large late celery, and squashes or pumpkins in the corn or potato field are often productive without seeming to reduce the yield of the main crop. Tomatoes staked or trained to a trellis require much less room than when allowed to sprawl about, and appear to yield abundantly if on the south side of a fence or wall.

In short, there are many of these methods tried by those who economize land, and some of them claim to save labor by it, for although they must be all worked clean by hand labor, they think it does not cost more than horse labor would if the crops covered as much more ground as they would in rows three feet apart. Where squashes are grown in hills eight feet apart there is much ground to work over for the one crop, and often other crops are grown between the rows.

The method of double cropping requires heavy manuring, but where it is systematically done they strive to put the manure and labor required for two acres under the spread-out plan into one acre, and strive to grow on that one acre as much as others would grow upon two acres. Certainly the second crop does not draw any more fertility from the soil, or rob the first crop of manure or moisture needed for its growth, any more than the crop of weeds that we too often see in some gardens, while it looks much better and seems to be more profitable. Try this plan in your little garden.—American Cultivator.

More than 2,000,000 trees have been planted along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Dakota to serve as protection from snowdrifts.



Peach Twig Borer.
A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer reports a new enemy on his peach trees. It is a borer, which eats its way into the twigs near the end of the season's growth, killing the twig at that point. Then it burrows in the tree forks and remains until spring, when it enters on a new campaign. It has never been seen until last year, and it is hoped that the severity of the winter, which killed peach trees in so many places, will also make an end of this new enemy to the tree.

How to Secure Humus.
Green manuring increases the store of humus (partially decayed vegetable matter) in the soil, and humus is necessary to the best conditions of fertility and productivity, for it increases the capacity of the soil to retain and conduct water. It promotes beneficial chemical changes among the different soil constituents, changes which result in making originally inert soil materials available as food for plants. A suitable amount of humus contributes largely to the production of that physical condition of the soil which makes it possible to bring it into good till and to maintain it in that condition.—Professor William P. Brooks, in New England Homestead.

Experiments With Grapes.
In my experiments with grapes, I have adopted a new system of training, or, rather, have utilized a very old Italian method. This is to grow the end of the vine to a stake and then cut back to three or four buds in the fall of the first year. Again, in the fall of the second year, I cut back to five feet, or perhaps six feet, according to variety. The following spring I rub off all the buds except five or six at the top, and, ever after, I cut back all the canes at the top to three or four buds.

This cutting back every year will soon form a head that will furnish all the canes necessary for all the fruit the vine ought to carry. This method, when well established, gives the vine the appearance of a weeping willow. It has many advantages over other methods, among which are the following: It makes pruning very simple; the fruit is grown where the sap pressure is the greatest, which occurs at the top, hence we secure better and larger fruit; the fruit is more easily gathered and less subject to damage from wind storms, because the canes which hang down on the windward side form a buffer that protects the other side, and hence more vines can be planted on the same ground.

Some growers may think that such training as is outlined above would not furnish as much fruit; but, in my experience, it will enable as much fruit to grow as any vine ought to carry if expected to ripen well. Last fall I gathered twenty pounds of grapes from a four-year-old vine. Another advantage of this method of training I might mention is that, in a few years, the main stock will have become so strong that it will support itself, and such vines are much more conveniently sprayed.—N. B. White, in American Cultivator.

The Plan of Double Crops.
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ADVICE.
There was some one or other who had a quaint way of saying "Furget it!" Don't keep on bewailing your lot day by day. It isn't your duty, so quit it. There's no use complaining of how things are run; this earth has its sorrow and likewise its fun. If you find you can't right any mischief that's done, "Furget it! Furget it! Furget it!" Grim winter has lingered, but gnarly old trees strive for blooming and murmur "Furget it!" And the echo is caught by the whispering breeze. Regret? They would never permit it. Our troubles we've had, and we'll have. But when solace invites only folly seeks pain. Let us grieve when we must and till then sound the strains. "Furget it! Furget it! Furget it!" —Washington Star.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.
She—"You are a conundrum." He—"But I hope you haven't given me up yet."—Town Topics.

"They say the prison band started off well." "Yes; most of the convicts have a correct idea of time."—New York Ledger.

Mrs. Wellmont—"Poor fellow, have you no friends?" Beggar (sobbing)—"No, leddy; I ain't got nuthin' but relatives."—Tit-Bits.

A horse went prancing by. "Your sun is setting," brayed the mule in the adjacent barnyard, "but you never hear anybody predicting a muleless age."—Chicago Tribune.

"We don't say 'coal' here in England, my dear. We say 'coals.'" "Thanks, ever so much. What made me shiver so just now was that I was out in the rain a little while ago and got wet."—Fun.

How dear to my heart are the names I