Her Special Realm

Flower Weddings.

"Flower-name weddings" the fashionable in Europe just now. At one recently, where the bride's name was Violet, the bridesmaids wore Parima violet-colored satin dresses, with velvet capes of darker shade and hats to match. They carried bouquets of Panama violets.

When Alms are a Mockery.

"Without justice, alms are a mockery," said Professor Isaac Franklin Russell, at the opening of the seventeenth annual session of the woman's law class of New York University in the Law School at Washington square, New York city. "If we only grant justice to the ignorant and laboring poor, we can reduce our charitable contributions one-half. Bread and fuel, doled out by the millionaire in ostentatious philanthropy from his store accumulated in fraud, only embitter the lot of the poor. Decisions of court cannot be bought and sold as merchandise, a contract not to sue is void, and a man's right to justice is priceless and inalienable."

Professor Russell was for ten years senior lecturer of the woman's law class, and resigned recently to go into private practice.

Plans of Mrs. Sartoris.

Her youngest daughter having crossed the line into the domain of matrimony, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris purposes to spend her winters hereafter in Washington. Miss Rosemary Sartoris, who was married recently to Mr. Woolston, of England, had been her mother's close companion. She spent little time abroad, contrary to the custom of her sister, now Mrs. Frederic Roosevelt Scovel. Mrs. Woolston is not as brilliant as her sister, but she has admirable home qualities. Mrs. Sartoris, who is almost an invalid, will live in an apartment house, and, if her health permits, she will make a short visit to Florida to see the bridal couple in March. President Grant's daughter is still devoting much of her time to editing her mother's memoirs and the letters written by her father to members of his family in their absence from home. —The New York Press.

When to Give Her Hand.

There are few people who have not suffered at one time or another by the offhand manner in which they were introduced to others. This kind of introduction is likely to embarrass some people, just as the careful and gracious introduction is one of the essentials in putting strangers at ease.

In introducing people, the greatest care should be taken to pronounce both names distinctly. If one name has escaped the introducer's memory it is safest and best to excuse oneself and ask for the forgotten name. The most delicate sensibilities should not be wounded by such a slip of memory, for who is there who has not at some time or another quite forgotten a well-known name? says Woman's Life.

The debatable question as to whether a woman should shake hands with a man who is being presented to her has been solved by making it only obligatory for the woman to offer her hand to the man when the occasion is informal and the man is being introduced to one person at a time. When she is meeting a group of people it makes it embarrasing and awkward to shake hands with all.

Lawns and Furs.

Fashion blows hot or blows cold for women these days, in accordance with the size of their pocketbooks, and perhaps with deference to the atmosphere of the particular cities in which they live. Take Washington as the example. One day last week, in an avenue of the capital, Mrs. Victor Metcalf, wife of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, walked along with Miss Chabot of Oakland, both garbed in embroidered white linen, with lace and frills. They wore white felt hats, with black and apple-green ostrich plumes. But in the same avenue at the same time was Mrs. Hope Slater of Boston, whose summer meanderings had included Russia and the North Cape. She had bought a great, loose sable coat, lined with the palest of blue and reaching below the knees. She had donned her costly garment, for it is conceded November is the month in which to appear in new furs, and she knew her business if the weather man did not know his. On the same promenade girls in organdie, with the lightest of silk wraps, linked arms with girls in new seal jackets. A foreigner said: "Washington women dress in their newest and most striking possessions, utterly regardless of climate condition."—New York Press.

Now it's Rust Color.

For tailor-mades, and, indeed, for many other sartorial purposes, a color which lends itself admirably to the requirements of the season is "rust." In cloth and velvet it presents a warm, rich effect, is newer than green and gray (of which we shall have a surfeit as the winter advances) and is less aggressively noticeable than claret.

White cloth, ecru guipure, or velvet of a darker shade, not to speak of the innumerable fancy galons and embroidery so lavishly used just now, would easily and effectively trim a gown of that particular color.

I saw a chic, though unpretentious, little costume in "rust" cloth, which embodied the very newest idea in coats.

It took the form of a loose jacket, trimmed with silk braid of exactly the same color as the cloth, worn open and not reaching lower than the hips, but slightly indicating the waist by means of a leather belt caught at intervals under the pleats of the jacket. The skirt was of walking length, with some lozenge designs of silk braid above the hem, while the chemisette worn under the coat was of Cluny lace, the small, tight-fitting waistcoat—more like a high belt—being of velvet, and somewhat darker than the rest of the costume.

A characteristic of these new belts, worn over redingotes or jackets, is that they are all adjusted loosely, the slenderness of the waist being merely suggested, and the belt in no case fitting tightly to the figure—Philadelphia Record.

Portia's Legal Wisdom.

Professor F. Edge Kavanagh, of the Municipal Civil Service Board, was able to tell the members of the Portia Club at their meeting, recently in New York City, something many of them did not know about the heroine of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," from whom the organization takes its name.

"The character of Portia has been criticised," said Professor Kavanagh, substantially, "on the ground that it would have been impossible for a woman of her class at that period and in that place to have displayed her knowledge. They forget that Venice was at the time the city of greatest culture in Italy, and that it was by no means contrary to the spirit of Italian life that a great lady should know something of the law.

"Owing to the Italian custom of primogeniture, by which titles, and real and other estate descended to the daughters of a noble house, as well as to the sons, it was usual to give these girls very much the same training in legal matters that the boys received. Italian mediaeval history is full of instances of women who were called on to administer and execute large affairs.

"When the palace schools developed into the univeristies, the policy of giving girls the benefits of higher education was continued and enlarged. It is quite in accordance with Italian precedent that at the present we find the University of Bologna not only opening its courses to women, but giving them a chance at the highest honors, and allowing them to lecture."

Perfumes of Queens.

During her recent visit to Paris Margherita, the Queen Dowager of Italy, made extensive purchases of perfumes, and the papers reveal that her favorite essence is violet. This has brought out a discussion of the perfumes used by the queens of Europe.

It is alleged that the Czarina spends in Paris no less than 50,000 francs annually on perfumes, creams, soaps and toilet waters. Violet is her favorite also, and large quantities of it are put up in flasks especially for her.

She is so fond of perfumes in general, however, that her rooms are daily sprinkled with essences of elder, jasmine, narcissus or tuberose. Sometimes the atmosphere is so charged with scent as to be almost intolerable to other people entering the apartments.

For the preparation of the Czarina's toilet waters violets are especially plucked between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening, because in her opinion that is the hour when the plants give forth the most exquisite odors.

Queen Alexandra of England is addicted to the ess-bouquet, the formula for which as used by the English royal family is said to be a secret handed down from father to son since 1829. The components are said to be musk, abergris, rosewater, violet, jasmine, orange flower and lavender.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has a less complicated taste. Eau de cologne is good enough for her. She uses half a litre a day of it.

She uses considerable fancy soap, toilet creams and powder. She takes a warm bath of seven minutes duration daily, followed by a cold douche. She is very proud of her beautiful complexion and takes every pains to keep it unimpaired.—New York Sun.

Fashion Notes.

Very luxurious are some of the new fur and down filled waistcoats worn under cloth coats.

A beautiful broad black ribbon, had huge bunches of red roses like a round bouquet all down the center.

There are some girls who are better suited by a plain line at the neck rather than frills and furbelows.

For dusty roads, cloth coats lined with fur are liked better by experienced autoists than coats that have the fur outside.

Tiny boleros that accompany many handsome black gowns for social functions this winter are made bright with jet paillettes and spangles.

Chinchilla is one of the most popular of furs, and its combination with pink or blue cloth in evening wraps is one of the triumphs of the season.

Bordered materials are having quite a vogue, the lovely printed chiffons showing pompadour designs having the greatest following up to this time.

Leather belts have suede-covered or brass buckles, the latter smooth and shining or elaborately ornate according to the individual choice of the wearer.

Plaid hose seem to take better among the men than among women, said orders are hard to fill in the men's department while the demand is comparatively slight at the women's hosiery counter.

Red cloth coats are always popular for boys and girls, the usual trimming of white pearl buttons being varied this year by making them of black velvet. A smart touch is given some of these bright coats for small folk by heavy white lace laid over the black velvet collar.

Locust Hunters Strike a Snag.

The famous expedition to the Chaco to look for the winter quarters of the locust, seems to be encountering difficulties already. Before leaving Buenos Ayres even the leaders had a dispute as to the advisability of taking a milch cow and a few steers; and the dispute has led to the resignation of one of the disputants, with the result that as precious time has been lost, the expedition may be postponed indefinitely. In the meantime, the locusts are coming down in quantities, spurred, doubtless by pardonable curiosity to see the city in which the idea germinated, and the seat of government from which funds were to be drawn to make such an attempt possible. Before Messrs. Arenas and Asp fell out every one knew that if they went to the Chaco they would find locusts and wild honey if they cared to prove the sustaining power of the Evangel's diet. They would find a cradle, a depot, a rendezvous, a camp, or whatever the region where the locusts abounded might be called, but not the winter quarters of the scourge, for those quarters are legion if not legendary.

The St. Paul board of education has approved the suggestion of Superintendent Heeter, in favor of corporal punishment to be administered only by the principal of the school after permission in writing from parent or guardian.

THE HEALING LIGHT.

WORKINGS OF THE VIOLET RAYS IN THERAPY.

Ugly Ulcers and How They Are Wrought With—The Mechanism in Operation—Its Effects and How They Are Controlled—Greater Scientific Accuracy in Its Use Reached Every Year—Careful Practitioners Only May Use It Without Danger.

Sister was good enough to replace the bandage quickly. Possibly she saw that the work of the "Light department of the great London Hospital was a severe test for a layman's nerves says the London Mail.

"You see," said my guide, that is the class of case we have to deal with. It looks pretty hopeless, doesn't it? But our friend here was in a worse case than that poor fellow when he first came here. Same thing. Another rodent ulcer. Look at him now."

The skin on one side of the face was a little puckered, as if it were stretched a thought too tightly. The whole cheek was, in fact, a healthy scar, hardly even a disfigurement. The other's face. . . . The sore that gnaws does ghastly work indeed.

"Cancer? No, one would not care to say that we had ever cured cancer here, though rodent ulcer starting from the sebaceous glands of the skin is of course, of a cancerous nature. All we are justified in saying in other cases is that the rays often seem to relieve the patient of pain and to prevent the spread of the disease. For example, there was a patient with cancer recurrent after operation who, with occasional treatment, is after two and a half years, certainly no worse, and is able to go about and earn her living. But this would not justify one i nspeaking of her as 'cured' of cancer. The lay public has often been deluded by the wild promises held out by quacks who played about with the light without in the least knowing what they were doing. The rays, of course, ought never to be administered except under the supervision of a qualified medical man. Fortunately, these irregular practitioners have been so thoroughly scared by the mischief they have done in some cases that they now usually handle the light so timidly that their ministrations have little effect one way or the other."

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The darkened room adjoining was to the layman's eye a strange scene, alive with silent energy and instinct with mystery. Against the wall was a large board, with three or four little dials. The network of wires connecting them crossed and recrossed. In one corner a tiny piston, like that of a toy model, was working easily.

"A copper rod dipping in a bath of mercury," explained the electrician, "to break the primary current. The secondary or induced current, is of higher intensity."

In the middle of the room rose a gaunt wooden frame. In one of its upper angles, from a delicate crystal vase, a wonderful violet light was flowing and throbbing like a fairy fountain.

Below, just above the couch on which the patient was lying, shone, as if suspended in mid-air, a luminous globe of gold-green light. It looked as unsubstantial as a soapbubble.

"That's the tube, you see, and the rays are now being focused on the seat of the mischief."

For a few minutes the smooth machinery continued to purr, the violet fountain to dance in its crystal vase, and the great green gold globe to glow. Suddenly from the board came a click as of a spring released. Instantly the sound ceased and the light died out. The patient on the couch rose, almost like an automaton in some way connected with the mechanism, and left the room.

"This installation embodies eight years of progress. There is only one other like it in this country, I believe. When first the X-rays were installed at the London for therapeutic purpose, apart from photography, I mean, the treatment was, of course, largely empirical. We had to feel our way. Now the X-ray treatment is becoming more akin to an exact science. We can measure the dosage; we can focus the rays almost to a pin's point; we can even regulate their penetrability."

He pressed back a tiny lever; at his touch the light leaped into being.

"You see this dial. It records the exact amount of electric current passing into the installation from the main. Say that a patient twice a week requires a given application of the light. I turn this pointer to the corresponding numeral, as you would set an alarm clock. When this volume has been given out in X-rays this lever is released and the current is cut off automatically We are thus able to prescribe graduated or uniform doses of the rays at each application. It means, of course, that the dosage is no longer guesswork.

"Round the Crookes tube itself you see there is a transparent disc, a lead shield, the invention of one of our assistants here, which is impervious to the rays. They pass out only through the glass funnel. By regulating their size we are able to focus the rays either to cover a fairly wide surface or to concentrate them on the smallest spot. Before the invention of this shield the rays were, of course, diffused all round the tube, and this involved the operator in grave risks, for the rays produce certain changes in the healthy tissues. Look at my hand."

The hands look twisted and swollen like the hands of an old man, gnarled by rheumatism or gout.

"It was a very real danger, because the continuous exposure of the healthy tissues to the rays may finally induce epithelioma, a cancer of the skin. Another of our staff had, in fact, to lose a finger. Now, of course, we can administer the rays with perfect safety."

He fixed a curiously shaped black box, rather like the familiar stereoscope machine in deep mourning, before the glowing tube.

"This enables us to determine the penetrability of the rays," he explained. "For a deep-seated sore, of course, it is necessary for the rays to penetrate much further than in other cases."

Looking through the box, two luminous green discs, one much deeper in color than the other, stood out.

"Stop me when the colors are matched."

The right-hand disc began to revolve rapidly through various gradations of green until at length the shades of both coincided.

"That is the light passing through aluminum discs of varying thickness. The one shows the penetration we want, and thereby gives the penetrability of the rays. So you see, we are now able not only to regulate the dosage, but to some extent the intensity of the light. Not altogether with absolute accuracy, though. The intensity varies with the preservation of the vacuum in the tube itself. But here, too, we have a sort of safety valve that gives us warning if much of the current is being lost."

He moved a metal rod behind the tube a fraction nearer the one opposite to it. Instantly a tiny fork of lightning leapt cracking across the interval.

"That's the sparkling point which tells us when the current is being wasted. The dial here gives us the sparkling points for the varying intensities."

Complex as the installation was, every device had its proper function, and every one of them was the outcome of years of trained observation and unwearying study of the mysterious rays that still kept the secret of their healing power unriddled. To what end this laborious study of a strange force, the very nature of which still eluded the searching quest of science? The doctor, at the sceptic sentiment, laughed.

"Well, you have seen the results of the treatment in cases of rodent ulcer for yourself. If we cannot tell you the 'why' of it, our methods every year approach a greater degree of scientific accuracy in dealing with an evil which often could not be dealt with otherwise. That is to our credit, surely. You saw a man outside just now with an ulcer on his cheek. To remove it surgically would involve the section of a nerve, with facial paralysis for its consequence. Economically, no doubt, the treatment of ringworm by the X-rays is likely to be one of the most valuable assets of our improved methods. As you know, it is extremely contagious usually for several months, and, failing the provision of special schools, means the exclusion of the child from the advantages of the education the public purse provides for him. The X-rays remove the hair, and with it the spores—the trouble is due to a vegetable parasite, you remember—of the growth almost with the first application. We can cure it, though of course ringworm is not strictly speaking a hospital case, in about three weeks and prevent all risks of infection in even less. In Paris, where this method of treatment has superseded the special "ringworm schools." It is estimated to have already saved the State a very large sum of public money.

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HOTEL RULES AND REGULATIONS

New Set Adopted for the Use of Denver Hosteirie.

One of the first things the delegates to the annual convention of the Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's association, recently held in Denver, were called on to consider, was the adoption of new rules for use in their hosteiries. According to the Tourist, the following rules have been recommended by the Denver contingent:

Travelers without trunks will be fastened to the bedpost with a chain and the chain will be locked. The key will be placed in the safe over night. Any one caught filing the chain will be charged $2 extra.

The elevator in this hotel has been running for three years and must now be about 11,987 miles away. Those who fall down stairs when they don't feel like it do so at their own risk.

There are three departments—upstairs, downstairs, and outdoors. Outdoors is the cheapest.

If the sun shines in your room too feverishly, notify the clerk and he will remove the sun to the other side of the house.

When a bride and groom appear at the table for the first time, nobody must refer to them as tablespoons under a penalty of sixty cents and ten years in jail.

Washing not allowed in rooms. Ladies giving an order to "put me on a flat iron" will be put on one at any hour of the day or night.

Corner front rooms upon only one flight, for each guest.

Any guest who thinks his bill exorbitant may argue the matter with the bull terrier in the backyard, who is kept hungry for that purpose.

If the bellboy doesn't come when you call, run down to the office and report the matter. The exercise will do you good; besides, this is the bellboy's day off.

In case of fire jump out of the window, turn to the left and go three blocks north.

The imitation ice in the pitcher is copyrighted and must not be removed from the premises.

Children will be welcomed with delight, and are requested to bring hoops, wagons, dogs, etc., to bang furniture, run through the halls, fall down stairs, carry away dessert in their pockets and make themselves as disagreeable as the foudest mother could desire.

Guests who would invite the proprietor to have a drink with them are reminded that he drinks but three times a day—before meals, after meals, and between meals.

Guests wishing to get up without being called may have self-rising flour for supper.

Guests afflicted with hay fever will please not sneeze when passing grass widows.

Many Slaves Liberated.

In Barotseland, South Africa, last month slavery was abolished by Chief Lewanika by proclamation. Slavery existed in a bad form. Complaints were frequent of cruelty and those guilty of crimes were difficult to find and were seldom punished. Lewanika recognized that if he desired to stand well with his friends in England he must give way. So he forestalled the English government and issued his proclamation. Previously slaves were treated as beasts of burden and worked accordingly. Now twelve days only are the number of days allowed for the chief's work; the rest he has to pay for. While these improvements are taking place, to the north and west, in Portuguese country, slavery exists in all its horrors. The great slave caravan route to the west coast still exists. As the natives say, the spoor goes only one way, none return. It is called contracted labor. King Lewanika of Barotseland is one of the most enlightened native rulers of South Africa. The government is now establishing, at the King's desire, large technical schools at Llalui. He has freed every slave in his dominions to the number of about thirty thousand. The country is rich in copper, lead and coal. Gold is found, but at present there is no capital to mine it.

Opposed to the Process.

"Come, Tommy; it's time for you to take your bath."

"I don't want to be washed, mamma! Give me a dry cleaning, like they do papa's white vests!"—Chicago Tribune.

The growth of girls is greatest in their 15th year; of boys in their 17th.

GARDEN, FARM and CROPS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE AGRICULTURIST

The Poor Old Horse.

We have a friend in Irvington, who recently gave away an old horse to a farmer, who he had reason to think would take good care of the animal, rather than accept $25 offered for it by a city express man who he thought would abuse and half starve it. The horse is strong and good for several years' service if properly treated, but could not endure cruelty. This is an example worthy of imitation by many who have such animals. It is a pity to see an old horse or one having some blemish that renders him unsalable, put into the hands of some irresponsible, cruel, ignorant or stingy driver, to be overworked, unsheltered, beaten and starved till death comes to his release. Farmers having such animals to dispose of would better shoot them than send them to the city. The few dollars they will bring will not compensate for the stings the deed will inflict upon their conscience, if they have any.—Indiana Farmer.

Farmers and Poultry Fanciers.

The farmer has a real grievance against the poultry fancier, in that he has done all of his crossing and inbreeding of fathers, daughters, uncles and aunts without any regard to practical utility, says Farming, whether the hens from which he has been breeding were producing sixty eges a year or 200 made no difference. His whole aim has been to breed out a foul flight feather or two, or to create a better comb, or eyes of a better tint at a sacrifice of everything else. The result is that when a farmer goes into the market to buy thoroughbreds with his money in his pocket ready and willing to pay for the best stock, he not only often pays for qualities he does not need, but actually pays a premium for something that has been obtained at a sacrifice of the very qualities which he does need. There are a few men, however, raising, thoroughbred stock that is "bred to lay," or to meet certain market demands, and those are the men that should be patronized.

Poultry Too Crowded?

An expert poultryman from England, Prof. E. C. Brown, has been studying American conditions with some care, remarks the "Cultivator," and seems to be especially impressed with the crowded condition of many large poultry establishments. He remarks that English poultrymen have passed through the stage of conducting large poultry plants of thousands of birds on one farm. Twenty years ago there was a severe poultry epidemic which swept away thousands of birds in the British Isles and France. Since that time poultry is kept in smaller numbers and in portable houses which are moved about over the land. In that way the hens have clean houses and enrich the soil at the same time. Professor Brown said it would not surprise him if there should be an epidemic of poultry disease in this country on account of the large numbers of poultry kept in certain localities. Danger in this direction must always attend crowding of any kind. But crowding will be continued, nevertheless, if it is found to pay, just as people are willing for various reasons to risk their health by living in cities. Poultry maye be kept healthy in large flocks provided the owner does not neglect the special care needed under such conditions.

Burbank Plum Large as Apple.

Luther Burbank, telling of his most interesting experiment in hybridizing, says: "The most surprising one, perhaps, is one that has lately developed. Several years ago I commenced raising seedlings from the little Beach plum (Prunus maritima). After awhile I began crossing the best of these seedlings with some of the large Japanese plums (Prunus triflora). Year before last, from a seed of these little plums (Prunus maritima), the blossom of which has been pollenated with the Japanese plum, a plum was produced quite as large as a goose egg, having all the characteristics of the Prunus maritima, in foliage and growth of the tree, with these enormous fruits as large as medium-sized apples growing on it, and a pit not much larger than a cherry pit. The tree is again bearing this year, the same fruit, only larger, and it hangs in big strings on the drooping limbs. Such a sight I never saw before in the fruit line. These plums are of a most excellent quality and of a handsome deep crimson color. You will know that it is very remarkable that a seedling plum should be at least five hundred times as large as its own parent. A pedigree of this plum has been kept with the utmost care, so that I know that these facts are correct. Even did not the fruit, seed, flowers and growth prove it.

Transplanting Fruit Trees.

Of the fruit trees, the apple, pear, European and native plum and cherry are successfully planted in the fall, but the Japanese plum and peach are better planted in the spring. Young, vigorous, two-year-old trees are better for general planting than those older or younger, even though they are of a rather small size. A first-class two-year-old tree, however, should be from five to six feet high, from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter measured six inches from the ground, with a good number of roots and with sufficient branches to form a good head. The shorter the distance from the nursery to the place of planting, the better, for in transplanting from a distant nursery trees are often seriously injured by delays beyond the control of the shipper or purchaser. If possible, one should see the trees in the nursery before they are dug.

All injured roots should be cut smooth at the ends, and any very long ones—that is more than one foot long—be cut back to that length. All surplus shoots should be cut off, and the three or four that are left to form the main branches of the head should be headed back in proportion to the injury to the roots. The roots should be kept covered and moist from the time of digging to planting; to accomplish this dip them in a "puddle" made by stirring clay soil into water until it is the consistency of thick cream. This forms a coating for the roots and keeps them moist for a long time, even through the long exposure of planting.

Why Some Hens do Not Pay.

It is the commonest thing in the world to hear men and women talk about "luck" in chicken raising. Some people have good luck and others do not, but it is a rare thing to hear the people reputed to have good luck attribute their success to that. They are actually of the firm opinion that hard work and intelligent methods have everything to do with poultry keeping, in spite of the almost universal belief in luck. One good lady sat down to weep because her neighbor had a fine flock of little chicks early in the spring while none of her hens wanted to "set," but she would have been in better business if she had been making it possible for the poor hens to remain on the nests the necessary twenty-one days. The filthy straw in the old boxes was simply alive with lice, and the hens would have been eaten alive if they had tried the hatching business.

The worst part of the whole business is that the believers in luck can never be persuaded to reform their methods. They are joined to their idols and always will be. They don't believe in luck when it comes to corn planting and all other work on the farm, but that makes no difference. Some of the most thrifty farmers, as thrift is generally defined, have little frightened hens that scurry out of sight in the tall weeks and pick up a chance living, dodging in and out among the hogs or scratching in the garden. On one farm it is considered a usual thing for one or the other of the men to come to the house with a hen hastily killed because of a broken leg or wing, and a family gathered about a potpie or stew because the poor thing was trying to steal a little corn from one of the mangers. When chickens are thrown violently out of the barn by an angry man, you may be sure of hearing of bad luck in the chicken business.

Another cause of failure is harboring all sorts of four-footed thieves to prey upon the helpless fowls. At one farm the little chickens were going at the rate of ten or twelve every night, and the mistress of the house demanded an investigation. In two hours a bushel basket was filled with rats caught under an old barn and lumber pile, and the men of the family began to wake up. They gave the place a thorough going over, and in less than two days' the discouraged poultry raiser began to have good luck. It is probable that the cleaning up would never have been done for benefit of the chickens, but the wise woman pointed out that the corn and wheat were suffering in the bins from the pests, and in cleaning up to protect the valuable products, the poor chickens derived a great deal of benefit.—Country Gentleman.

Maintaining Soil Fertility.

H. A. Davis tells "Jersey Bulletin" readers that the stock breeder indisputably has a great advantage over all other workers of the soil, in so far as maintaining the fertility of his lands is concerned; for he has the opportunity of returning in barnyard manure the greater portion of the valuable elements of plant food consumed by the various crops he grows and harvests. But this fact is no excuse for contentment when the breeder can still further improve his chances along this line.

Barnyard manure, although unquestionably the best of all fertilizers, affording as it does to a limited extent all the necessary elements of plant food, and humus in addition, is of all the valuable assets of the farm the one most systematically and thoroughly neglected and abused. In fact it has never been perfect since it came under the management of man, for the reason that man has made of it, a natural thing, an unnatural thing by injudiciously practicing the reckless, wasteful, even shameful system of continuous cropping which naturally exhausted certain plant food elements of the soil; and the soil having been exhausted of these elements, the food stuffs grown from such soil necessarily became deficient in them, and so on, the excrement of animals feeding upon such food stuffs of a necessity became deficient in these elements also.

Of the valuable and exhaustible elements of plant food, phosphorus is now the one most perceptibly deficient. This is true because nitrogen, potash and carbonate of lime have to a great extent been returned to the soil in the stalk while phosphorus, which is found mainly in the grain, has been carried away and sold. This same element is deficient even when all grains are fed to stock, for it goes to the making of bone. It is of paramount importance therefore, that steps be taken to replace this phosphorus and the best and most economical way to accomplish this end is to use the natural raw rock phosphate, finely pulverized, in connection with barnyard manure. Every stock breeder should have a carload of this material in use from one year's end to the other.

By sprinkling the ground rock in the manure troughs each day, an even mixture will be secured. One hundred pounds of phosphate to a ton of manure is about the right proportion Ground phosphate used in this way will promote cleanliness, a most desirable condition about the barn, absorbing all disagreeable odors; will absorb the ammonia and thereby prevent the escape into the atmosphere of a very valuable element of plant food and will greatly strengthen the fertilizing value of the manure by adding to it a considerable amount of available phosphorus. In round numbers, as a great number of reliable experiments have shown, ground rock increases the value of manure, 60 per cent. which certainly makes its use worthy of consideration. In my opinion every stock breeder who does not use it, is blind to his best interest

Another Ideal Shattered.

"The other night I was with the prettiest girl," smiled the society beau "with the lovcliest hair I think I ever saw in my life. I leaned over and touched a curl—a tiny little, beautiful curl—at the nape of her white neck.

"'If I had that,' I sighed, 'I'd carry it always next to my heart.'

"'Why, here, she said quickly, raising up a white hand, unpinning it, and handing it to me, take it then.' "—New York Press.

Horse Pokes Head In Car.

An ice-cart horse poked his head through the window of a west-bound car at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue yesterday afternoon, creating a panic among the women passengers.

The driver of the horse, James Walsh, of 347 East Sixty-fourth Street, was unable to rein up his team in time to prevent the pole of the wagon from crashing into the car. One horse banged his head clear through the window. Splinters of glass were scattered about and some blood from gashes in the animal's neck.

Rich And Poor.

"When I was rich," said a Georgia philosopher, "the least little thing annoyed me; when I was poor I had to devote so much time to just being poor I didn't have a minute to spare for the little things. Which means that a man in the poverty business is compelled to devote his entire time to it."—Atlanta Constitution.

German, which is spoken by upward of 75,000,000 people, ranks third in number among the four leading languages of Europe, the first being English, the second Russian and the fourth French.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

J. M. Boutwell, at present assistant geologist, will take charge of the collection of statistics on lead, zinc and quicksilver for the United States Geological Survey.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance: Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

First impressions of dental students are seldom the best.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

When is comes to giving advice the average man is liberal.

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

A man isn't necessarily an artist because he draws the color line.

A Great Outside Remedy.

Most pains are of local origin—a "crick" in the back, a twinge of rheumatism, a soreness all over arising from a cold—are all cured by outside applications. The quickest, safest and most certain method is Allcock's Plaster, known the world over as a universal remedy for pain. They never fail, they act promptly, they are clean and cheap. You can go right ahead with your work while the healing process goes on. Sixty years' use has given them a great reputation.

If a man is well and happy he ought to be willing to let it go at that.

TORTURED WITH ECZEMA.

Tremendous Itching Over Whole Body —Scratched Until Bled—Wonderful Cure by Cuticura.

"Last year I suffered with a tremendous itching on my back, which grew worse and worse until it spread over the whole body, and only my face and hands were free. For four months or so I suffered torments, and I had to scratch, scratch, scratch until I bled. At night when I went to bed things got worse, and I had at times to get up and scratch my body all over until I was as sore as could be, and until I suffered excruciating pain. They told me that I was suffering from eczema. Then I made up my mind that I would use the Cuticura Remedies. I used them according to instructions, and very soon indeed I was greatly relieved. I continued until well, and now I am ready to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. Mary Metzger, Sweetwater, Okla., June 28, 1905."

After doing one thing, do you not often wish that you had done the other?

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

There would hardly be any pleasure in being happy if everybody else was.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. Betchon, Crawfordsville, Ind. $1.

About 1,750,000 acres grow the world's tobacco.

In France a man under 25 years of age, whose parents are dead and whose grandfather or grandmother are alive, cannot marry without the written authority of both, or either, of them.

The young man who thinks his boss can't get along without him may have to get along without his boss later in the game.

A woman begins to sit up and take notice when other women say nice things about her husband.

A widow's wiles are masked with smiles.

A Bold Step.

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broadcast and openly to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken his numerous patrons and patients into his full confidence. Thus too he has removed his medicines from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them *Remedies of Known Composition.*

By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the fullest scrutiny.

Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver or biliousness and all catarrhal diseases wherever located, have printed upon it, in *plain English*, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing in *the strongest possible terms*, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this little book it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents and that they are made from native, medicinal roots of great value; also that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous and debilitated women, were employed, long years ago, by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Squaw-Weed." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native, medicinal plants was gained from the Indians.

As made up by improved and exact processes, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

Tardy Praise For Romulus.

At a district council meeting a member protested vigorously against the lethargy shown in commencing works which, he declared, were sorely needed. A "scene" ensued, and the chairman tried to pour oil on the troubled waters.

"Mr.——must remember," said he, "that Rome wasn't built in a day."

"I know it wasn't," retorted the protesting member, "and if this committee had had the work to do it wouldn't be built yet!"—Tit-Bits.

HICKS' CAPUDINE CURES ALL ACHES And Nervousness

Trial bottle 10c At drug stores

MY BACK is so lame, is a common complaint.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Rubbed on Briskly

removes all lameness and soreness of muscles, and quickly heals cuts, burns, scalds, bites and bruises. Established 1810. 25c., three times as much 50c. All dealers. S. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

The Top of Quality

Snowdrift

HOGLESS LARD

Made under U.S. Government Inspection

The Southern Cotton Oil Company

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. IT WILL PAY

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water