Stomach Troubles In Spring

ARE THAT BILIOUS FEELING, bad taste in the mouth, dull headache, sleeplessness, poor appetite.

No matter how careful you are about eating, everything you take into your stomach turns sour, causes distress, pains and unpleasant gases.

Don't you understand what these symptoms—signals of distress—mean?

They are the cries of the stomach for help! It is being overworked. It needs the peculiar tonic qualities and digestive strength to be found in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best stomach and blood remedies known to the medical profession are combined in the medicine, and thousands of grateful letters telling its cures prove it to be the greatest medicine for all stomach troubles ever yet discovered.

The Ice Cream Burned.

A few years ago a famous actor was asked what was the most amusing thing—not down on the bills—which he had ever met with in his long theatrical experience. He replied that once in a play in which he appeared, an ice-cream freezer, presumably filled with cream, was among the properties displayed to the audience. It was not practicable to equip the freezer with real ice cream, so its place was supplied by cotton. One of the actors had occasion to cross the stage with a flaming torch, and a spark from the torch must have fallen into the freezer, for, to the joy of the audience, which greeted the casualty with enthusiastic applause, the ice cream was inconsistent enough to burn up then and there, thus inflicting a serious blow upon the "realism" of the performance.—New York Mail and Express.

The Jap's Regard for the Fox.

All over Japan you will see images of foxes—old foxes, with their noses chipped and their ears broken off; older foxes still, with a growth of moss on their backs; sly, alert, foxes, with noses perked smartly in the air; great foxes and little foxes, sages and clowns, all kinds and degrees—showing the prevalence of this belief in the land of the wistaria and the fan, and also showing in what respect the fox is held, says a traveler. It is curious to note that in all countries the fox above all other animals has been considered to exert great influence and power. All nations have legends of which the cunning and intelligence of the fox is the theme.

Saleagirls Warring on Slang.

The saleagirls in a New Jersey town have started a crusade against the use of slang.

Woman's Refuge

when sick is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other medicine in the world has done so much good.

No confidence has ever been violated.

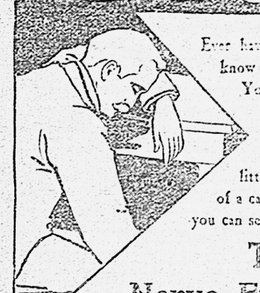
No woman's testimonial was ever published by Mrs. Pinkham without special permission.

No woman ever wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice without getting help. No man sees these letters. Her advice is free, and her address is Lynn, Mass. She is a woman, you can tell her the truth. No living person is so competent to advise women. None has had such experience.

She has restored a million sufferers to health. You can trust her. Others have.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

BLUES



Ever have "the blues"? Then you know how dark everything looks. You are completely discouraged and cannot throw off that terrible depression. A little work looks like a big mountain; a little noise sounds like the roar of a cannon; and a little sleep is all you can secure, night after night.

That's Nerve Exhaustion

The truth of the matter is, your nerves have been poisoned and weakened with the impurities in your blood. The thing for you to do is to get rid of these impurities just as soon as you can.

You want a blood-purifying medicine,—a perfect Sarsaparilla,—that's what you want. You want a Sarsaparilla that is the strongest and best nerve tonic you can buy, too.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"During last year I was suffering from nervous prostration. For weeks I grew worse, became thin, could not sleep, had no appetite, and was in a wretched condition. After taking several kinds of medicines without result, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla with more than pleasing results. My appetite returned, I slept soundly, my strength and weight increased, and now I am well and strong without the slightest trace of my old trouble. Indeed, I would hardly believe it possible for medicine to bring about such a change in any person."—CLARA MEALEY, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., Dec. 21, 1899.

O'CONNELL'S COOLNESS

Saved Many Lives Once in an Emergency.

Daniel O'Connell, the famous Irish agitator and orator, had a contempt for physical danger. On a certain occasion, as his only surviving son has recently narrated in Temple Bar, a meeting had been convened and a large crowd assembled in a room on the first floor of a building in a small city in Ireland. O'Connell was about to address the people when a gentleman, pale with fear, made his way to the platform and hoarsely whispered: "Liberator, the floor is giving way! The beams that shore it up are cracking, and we shall all fall through it in a few minutes!" "Keep silent!" said O'Connell; then, raising his voice, he addressed the assembly: "I find that the room is too small to contain the number who desire to come in, so we must leave it and hold the meeting outside the building." At this a few rose and went out, but the majority retained their seats. Then O'Connell said: "I will tell you the truth; you are Irishmen, therefore brave men. The floor is giving way and we must leave this room at once. If there is a panic and a rush to the door, we shall all be precipitated into the roof below, but if you obey my orders we shall be saved. Let the twelve men nearest the door go quietly out, then the next twelve, and so on until all have gone. I shall be the last to leave." His instructions were obeyed to the letter, and he waited, patient, and calm, till all had gone out in safety. Then he walked quietly across the sundering, cracking floor, reaching the door just as the shattered beams gave way. And thus, by the force of his strong will, a terrible accident was averted.—Memphis Scimitar.

PROFITING BY A PEST.

Australia Sells For Food the Rabbits She Cannot Exterminate.

Everybody has heard of the extraordinary ravages of the European rabbits that were introduced into Australia years ago. The animals were imported so that the British subjects who had removed to the antipodes might enjoy the sport of rabit hunting. They had more sport than they bargained for and the whole country regrets the days the little animal was introduced to Australian scenes. There are many millions of them now and the little nibblers eat the grass, destroy fields, orchards and gardens and are the great nuisance of the country. The rewards offered by the various colonies for some sure way of destroying the pest would make the fortune of the man who should discover the process. Today, however, the Australians appear to be a little more resigned under the infliction. The idea occurred to them, a while ago, that they might utilize the animal on a large scale as a commercial commodity. So they set to work to kill rabbits by the thousands, can the meat and send it to Europe in cold storage. Australian canned rabbit sells at a cheap price in the British markets and is beginning to be largely consumed by those who cannot afford very often to indulge in prime beef. Australia has found a new industry and who knows but some day, the rabbit may come to be regarded as one of the great resources of the continent?—New York Sun.

Care of the Eyes.

The care needed to be given to our eyes is yearly becoming more apparent. The first step in caring for the eyes is to use them but sparingly. The strain of steady and continuous work is generally injurious even to strong eyes. The woman who has to use her eyes steadily should give them frequent, even if brief, vacations. If she has to write all day, or if she sews continuously, she should give her eyes five minutes' resting spell every two hours. Dropping the work, closing the eyes, and keeping them closed for even the brief time, rests not only the eyes but the brain, and the work is easier and more inspiring afterward. Those who are obliged to use the eyes all day at business should not use them more than is necessary in the evening. Fine sewing, reading and writing should be quite eschewed.

A Poor Fireman.

Mrs. A. told her new man-servant—a colored youth from the country—to make a fire in the drawing room. Coming in soon after, she found him hopelessly contemplating the andirons, tongs, and so forth, while a pile of logs by his side large enough to warm a regiment. "Have you never made a fire before, William?" she asked, somewhat sharply. "Well, ma'am, I ain't never made what yo' call a refined fire—no ma'am," was the puzzled reply.—Harper's Bazar.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Much in Evidence.

Black velvet ribbon in narrow widths is strikingly in evidence on many of the new gowns, in the form of straight bands, rosettes or lattice work designs forming the vest, a portion of the sleeve, or possible fan-shaped divisions on the lower half of the skirt.

Talk of Tuesday For Wash Day.

At a meeting of the Mothers' Union at Kansas City, Mo., recently, the discussion was on the best days for the different household duties, and some even dared protest against the sacred precedent of Monday for wash day and Friday for sweeping. Several women thought that Tuesday was a better day for washing than Monday, as it leaves the latter day to take the necessary stitches, and preliminaries often necessary before the washing of clothes.

Instead of Mock Jewels.

Buckles and clasps of art nouveau are to take the place of paste or strass this season. Art nouveau is aprocess of enameling in most lustrous colors flowers, birds and beasts of unusual form. Such a buckle in a black hat or on a dark frock forms a rich spot of color and is less tawdry than the paste buckle. A black peau-de-soie costume is set into tiny pleats on the hips, the pleats seemingly drawn up through two of these buckles, the ruby, emerald and blue shades of which are repeated in the vest and capuchin of Oriental printed panne, while a gold chain appears to pass from the left to the right side, confining a fringed scarf of strawberry-tinted panne at the waist, the long ends resting on the skirt.

Money in Seed Growing.

A Minneapolis woman is making a great deal of money in an unusual line of work. She is a seedswoman with upward of two hundred thousand customers who call upon her for garden supplies. Her seeds find their way into almost every State and Territory in the Union. She began the business about ten years ago and is known as the "pioneer seedswoman." To others who think of taking up seed-growing as a means of livelihood, this successful woman advises three things—hard work, scrupulousness in selecting the seeds and judicious advertising. She is herself a thoroughly practical woman. Every detail of the work is understood, every department constantly supervised. There are plenty of bright young women throughout the country who are endeavoring to work their way into occupations already overcrowded. Why not work in some newer field? Why not think about seed-growing?

Veils as Beautifiers.

Nothing is so necessary to a well groomed appearance as a pretty veil, and nothing so ruinous as a crumpled one. Crisp freshness is essential. In the choice of dainty accessories even the most economical women become extravagant. It seems to be a fact that pretty women insist upon wearing veils that too completely cover their faces, while those who would look the better for a disguising film favor light meshes.

Real thread lace veils, with a border reaching from mouth and chin, are among the most expensive new designs, and beautify mouths of doubtful prettiness. Mme. Sembrich gives her name to a closely dotted affair, pretty and fashionable, but exceedingly bad for the eyes. Women not endowed with well defined features should eschew the close dots. Small features become insignificant behind them. The open mesh, sparsely sprinkled with large velvet dots, like "patches," are generally becoming. They do not try the eyes so much as dotted veils. A useful veil, and a becoming one also, has invisible eye shields underneath to protect the eyes from dust when the wearer is driving.

Fine close mesh veils are not so becoming to some, because they darken the skin. Plain Brussels net and tulle are in this category. The new double veils, black over white, soften the face, and are becoming to women of middle age. The outer veil may be any sort of mesh, but sheer white illusion always forms the background.

A veil that will doubtless become popular has an irregular scroll pattern all over it, consisting of chenille dots of various sizes, from pinpoint dots to those the size of a pea. The scroll is of goodly proportions, sometimes reaching from chin to temple, and gives to the face a curious appearance. These veils are scarcely becoming, but their oddity draws attention to the wearer's face.

Odd Handkerchief Designs.

Artistic designs, printed and embroided in colors, are the touch of novelty given the new handkerchiefs. The pure white handkerchief is no longer a requisite of good form. All the French handkerchiefs show some color, either in the border, the monogram or the floral design.

Instead of a hemstitched border some of the handkerchiefs are finished around the edge with a vine of raised embroidered flowers. These are extremely pretty worked in purple violets, yellow buttercups or blue forget-me-nots. Others have a hand embroidered flower in the corner, with the stem and leaves stamped in color instead of being embroidered. Then there are handkerchiefs among the novelties with narrow colored borders and bowknots, fleur de lis or butterflies embroidered in each corner matching the border in color. The colors chosen for these handkerchiefs are generally light shades, but there are now a few this season with bright plaid borders.

Among the more expensive handkerchiefs are those of sheer linen, appliqued with transparent lace designs. These are beautiful, but perishable.

The handkerchief edged with a fall of lace is now considered out of date. The correct lace trimmed handkerchiefs of to-day are appliqued with separate lace designs or have as a border narrow bands of lace insertion. An effective and novel idea is to sew the lace design to the handkerchief with fine, light colored silk. The linen must be cut away beneath the design, so that the lace will be transparent. A handkerchief of this description would make an acceptable little birthday gift, and any clever girl could make one, for lace designs, and extremely small ones, can be bought separately in the shops and the perfectly plain but very sheer linen handkerchief is always to be found, and if she is skillful with her needle she can surely do the rest.

Women Here and There.

Miss Edith J. Enswood, of New York City, is the only woman patent attorney.

The Architectural Society of New York City awarded to Miss Edith Burroughs the prize for the best door knocker.

Countess Castellane, who was Anna Gould, of New York City, has the loveliest garden in France.

Ann Ruth Seneca, an Indian Princess, is studying medicine at the Medical Chirurgical Hospital in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Arnold, widow of Dr. Thomas Arnold, the famous head master of Rugby, England, who died June 12, 1842, is dead.

Miss Julie E. Bracken is the envy of many a Chicago woman, for she is Chicago's first legally licensed automobile operator.

The German accent with which Queen Victoria has always spoken English is said to have grown much more marked with age.

The Empress of China has a weakness for diamonds and wears them in spite of a Chinese law forbidding women to wear jewelry.

Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst will bear the expense of excavations by experts in sites of ancient cities throughout the world for the University of California.

Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, wife of the Senator, has a great fondness for cats. She has several of these pets in her house, and a number of paintings of others.

There was a woman on the field at the battle of Escourt, South Africa. She was a clergyman's wife, and helped the wounded. She was dressed in khaki.

About 30,000 women are employed by the British Postoffice, and out of this number there are 160 head postmistresses and over 5000 sub-postmistresses.

Mrs. Pullman, widow of George M. Pullman, is said to be one of the keenest business women in this country. She was the daughter of J. Y. Sanger, of Ottawa, Ill.

Mrs. Farquharson, of Netherton, England, is striving with all the eloquence that she possesses to secure the admission of women as fellows of learned societies. Mrs. Farquharson is one of the leading women scientists of England.

Little is known about Miss Mary Cholomondley, the author who has come to the front in England. She is an Englishwoman, well placed socially, and has written several other books which have not chanced to enjoy any special popularity.

Miss Alice Bache Gould has given $20,000 to the American National Academy of Sciences. The income of this sum is to be devoted to aiding such researches in the astronomy of precision as shall be judged worthy of it by a committee of competent professors.

Gleanings From the Shops.

Chiffon and lace roses and figures for applique purposes.

New ideas in jackets, skirts and suits in girls' and misses' sizes.

Immense varieties of silk and wool mixed suitings in soft, pliable weaves.

Fancy leather pocketbooks in various shapes with gilt repousse trimmings.

Lace stocks draped over white satin finished with a bias fold of colored velvet.

Wraps and throat clasps in beautiful designs studded with precious stones.

Eton and bolero jackets having triple revers of panne elaborately stitched.

All-wool canvas cloths showing large, round spots and smaller rough dots arranged effectively over the surface.

Unique designs in garniture and passementeries in styles suitable for trimming tissue and lightweight fabrics.

White and colored mousseline de soie showing elaborate traceries of silver or gold tinsels as well as jeweled applique.

Much sterling silver jewelry representing antique coins, including brooch, scarf and belt pins, shirt waist sets and sleeve links.

A world of new designs in shirt waists made of lace and embroidered allovers as well as of various combinations of lace inserting and tucks.

Costumes fashioned from various tissue materials adorned with alternating rows of black and white valenciennes lace inserting or narrow frills.

Lace, chiffon and net fichus having narrow black velvet ribbon run through the meshes or scrolls of white taffeta silk appliqued in various ways.—Dry Goods Economist.

FLOATING STONES.

The Bits of Slate That Professor Nordenskiold Saw Floating in the Ocean.

Professor Erland Nordenskiold, the son of the famous Arctic explorer, saw a curious sight last year while rowing in the long and narrow channel of Ultima Esperanza, on the southwest coast of Patagonia. He observed fragments of slate floating on the surface in larger or smaller clusters. There were a great many of them, and at one east of the net he gathered in about [illegible] pieces. The stones had evidently drifted out from the beach, which was covered with similar fragments that had fallen from the slate cliffs behind. The surface of the stones was dry and they sank at once if they became wet through the movement of the swell.

The fragments contained no air cavities that were perceptible to the naked eye, but a discovery was made that may explain the fact that stone fragments of a specific gravity of 2.71 were floating on a fluid of a specific gravity of 1.

It was found that small gaseous bubbles were attached to the under surface of the floating stones, and these bubbles were also found on stones at the fringe of the beach where they were being continuously washed into the sea and went floating away. The greasy surface of the slate fragments also helped to keep them afloat by preventing water from adhering to them.

This unusual phenomenon is of geological interest and may serve as an illustration of the hard problems that often present themselves to geologists. Professor Nordenskiold believes that considerable solid matter is thus transported for greater or less distances. Thus new strata that are now forming at the bottom of the sea may have a considerable admixture of these fragments representing a far-distant geological age. Perhaps some geologist, centuries from now, may puzzle his head over the question how this foreign material was introduced into the later rock-beds.—New York Sun.

To Southern California's Profit.

It is estimated that the tourist crop will be worth $20,000,000 to Southern California this season. It is fortunate for our fellow farmers down in that neck of the woods that there is one crop that can grow without water.—San Jose (Cal.) Mercury.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A Way to Clean Copper Boilers.

The best way to clean hot water copper boilers is with oxalic acid. Procure ten cents' worth from the druggist and put it in a bottle that will hold a pint and a half. Fill the bottle with cold water, and when the acid is dissolved rub it over the hot boiler with a soft cloth and polish at once with a dry piece of flannel. The bottle should be marked "poison," and kept out of ordinary reach. The amount indicated will make enough to use several times.

Good Substitute For Putty.

A cheap and effective substitute for putty to stop the cracks in floors and other woodwork is made by soaking newspaper in a paste made by boiling a pound of flour in three quarts of water and adding a teaspoonful of alum. This mixture should be about the consistency of putty and should be forced into the cracks with a blunt knife. It will harden as it dries, and then may be painted or stained to match the boards. If the cracks are neatly stopped they will, after painting, be hardly perceptible.

Menu Cards For Luncheon.

The girls who entertain are using very effective little menu cards at their feminine luncheons.

These cards come in the form of exaggerated vegetables and fruit. They are made from heavy white drawing paper, cut to the required shape. One side of the paper is colored to represent the fruit and on the reverse side the menu is written.

Or there may be two cards folded together to represent two sides of the fruit, with the list of dishes inside and a pretty knot of ribbon as a finish.

White Rooms For Warm Weather.

White rooms promise to be a country-house fad this season. The vogue comes from Paris, but it originated in St. Petersburg, where these snowy apartments have been in great favor for some time. The new schemes will probably be applied to bedrooms here, as white is suggestive of coolness and repose, but the Parisians have made a specialty of white dining rooms. The ceilings, walls and woodwork are painted white; the hangings are of white serge or white brocade; the electroliers or sconces are of clear crystal and silver, and silver chains are suspended from one electrolier to another and fastened to a chandelier in the middle of the room. When this snowy effect is produced in a dining room napery, china and flowers of course carry out the effect.

Economy in the Use of Coal.

There are many good housekeepers who are indifferent in the matter of saving small coal and cinders. Unseen waste goes on in most houses in this respect. If housekeepers would make it a point to see that all cinders and ashes are thoroughly sifted daily they would be surprised at the fuel they would save.

There are various arrangements for sifting cinders. The best, however, is a cinder-box fitted with rockers like a cradle. It has a wire tray inside and a lid which covers the top. The cinders are placed in the tray and the cover is put on. The box is rocked for a few minutes and then left to stand a quarter of an hour. Then cover is taken off, the dust will have subsided, the ashes will have fallen through into the box underneath and the cinders will have been left on the tray ready for use.

After the cinders have been removed cold water should be poured over them. This causes them to make much better fuel when mixed with coals.

Recipes.

Squash Griddle Cakes—Make a batter of two cups of sour milk, one cup of mashed Hubbard squash, one teaspoonful of soda, one saltspoonful of salt and flour enough to make a thin batter. Fry on a hot griddle.

Breakfast Dish—Finnan haddie for a breakfast dish may be broiled or boiled. If it is boiled, not more than eight minutes are required for cooking it. In either case, when it is done it should be brushed with melted butter and seasoned with salt and pepper.

Rice Balls—Cook one cupful of rice in equal parts of milk and water until tender. When cold add one teaspoonful of vanilla, one tablespoonful of sugar and one beaten egg. Form into balls, dip into beaten egg, roll in fine crumbs and fry in smoking deep fat.

Twin Biscuit—Prepare a milk-biscuit dough, roll out one-fourth of an inch thick and cut into rounds. Spread one-half of the rounds with a little soft butter, cover with the remaining rounds, press together, brush with milk and bake. Especially nice to serve cold for luncheon.

Corn With Peppers—Drain a can of corn and chop the kernels somewhat, chopping with them two green sliced peppers. Put the liquor back with them and cook gently on the back of the stove fifteen minutes. Add a few spoons of milk, teaspoon of butter and half a teaspoon of salt. Serve.

Horseradish Sauce—To a cup of grated horseradish add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and half a cup of good thick sweet cream. Mix these ingredients thoroughly, then add vinegar to taste. This is delicious sauce for roast meats, and not so strong and tear-provoking as the crude root.

California Tapioca—Soak a small teacup of tapioca in two cups of water over night. Cook until clear in the juice of two oranges and a half cup of sugar. Serve cold on flat saucers, placing half of a canned peach in the center of each dish and fill the cavity in the peach with whipped cream sweetened and flavored.

Macaroni au Gratin—Boil in salted water till tender, but unbroken, one-eighth of a pound of macaroni; spread in the bottom of a small buttered gratiner, cover with an equally thick layer of grated cheese, fill to level with cream, dust very lightly with cayenne, bake in a very hot oven for ten minutes.

Cable Statistics.

The cost of constructing a cable system is about $2000 per mile, and the total amount invested in submarine lines at present is upward of $200,000,000. The value of the land lines is, of course, much greater in the aggregate. The largest company in America has alone a capital of $125,000,000, pays out yearly between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 salaries, and last year carried over 60,000,000 messages. These figures are inadequate, but they serve to show that telegraphs form one of the world's great business interests.—Ainslee's Magazine.

How People Grow Fat.

Laugh and grow fat and when you get that way the other people will have their turn.—New York Press.

FARM TOPICS

Keep Files and Use Them.

Every farmer may save in work performed by the men much more than the small cost of the files by keeping his hoes, shovels and spades well sharpened all the time. A dull hoe makes a dull hand behind it. No one can perform as much work with dull implements or with as much ease to himself as though he had sharp ones. Therefore, both the employer and employe are the losers by using them. A good strap or cross cut saw file costs but a few cents, and it is just the thing for sharpening a hoe. The farmer ought to carry a file with him to the field and keep all hoes sharp. There is economy in sharp tools of every description.

Feeding the Colt Correctly.

Good care, ample food and judicious exercise are the essentials in feeding the colt. By ample food is not meant overfeeding. Some grain should be fed during the summer, but not so much that the little fellow will be indisposed to eat freely of grass or other bulky food, for the latter is necessary to the proper development of his stomach and digestive organs. Two pounds of oats a day should be given to the colt after weaning, and he should be allowed to learn to eat some even before weaning. Vary the grain feed with barley or even corn; and if, occasionally, ground grain in a thick slop is given, the effect will be good. But this feeding should be moderate, and not calculated to develop too much fat.

Changing Plans.

The farmer who is continually changing his breeds of stock or his favorite crops is very seldom a money maker. He is apt to find out that he made the change just a little too late. He sees some one making money on beef cattle, and he abandons dairy farming to breed fat cattle, only to learn that he ought to have bred hogs. He tries hogs, and becomes convinced that sheep are more profitable. He gives up a crop that he knows how to grow to take up some specialty that his neighbor has found a profitable one, and a few years' experience teaches him how to grow it, but it also teaches him that he could have bought his experience much cheaper. We do not mean that a man should not change his breeds of stock, his crops or his method of farming, but he will do well to make his changes gradually, and not part with a good thing every time he thinks any one else has a better thing.

Starting the Turkey Crop.

Turkeys hatched in April and May are the most profitable. The eggs are very frequently placed under some common domestic hens and the turkey hens are kept at laying. While this is frequently done, it is not the best plan, as the common hen makes a poor mother for the young turkeys, owing to their disposition being too active. Turkeys were expressly designed to take care of their offspring, and they know how to do this part of their work to perfection.

It requires twenty-eight days of incubation to bring out young turkeys. But the first twenty-four hours after they are hatched they require no food, but should then be removed from the nest to a clean, roomy coop and given their first meal of millet seed; after that, feed them for the first few weeks with stale bread moistened with milk, and some milk curd in connection with the millet seed. Cooked rice and oatmeal is also excellent food for them while young; their feed should be seasoned slightly with salt and pepper and a little bone meal added twice a week will be found beneficial.

Tight Foundation With Boards.

When small buildings are erected upon the farm, there is a temptation, in the interest of economy, to omit the tight stone foundation and put the building on posts. This leaves the

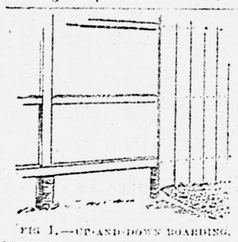


FIG. 1.—UP-AND-DOWN BOARDING.

building open beneath and permits the cold winds to reduce the temperature of the building. A plan is shown in the cut, Fig. 1, which obviates this. The walls are boarded up and down, using matched cedar boards, and allowing these to extend to the ground, as shown. A little soil is then banked up against the lower end which is grassed over quickly, making a light foundation, that will last many years.

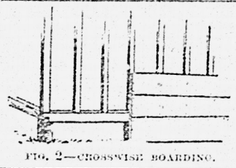


FIG. 2—CROSSWISE BOARDING.

If the framing is made to use crosswise boarding, put on the latter as shown in Fig. 2, using a wide cedar board to extend from the sill down to the ground, and bank with a few inches of earth as before mentioned. The building can then be shingled or clapboarded.—New England Homestead.

Emperor No Czar.

While English-speaking persons invariably refer to the head of the Russian empire as "Czar," this appellation is never used at the Court of St. Petersburg, notwithstanding the fact that the word, owing its derivation to "Cæsar," has a far more despotic sound, if not meaning, than "emperor." By giving a little history we arrive at the real difference between "Czar" and "emperor" as applied to Russia. Up to the time of Peter the Great, Russia was composed of divers petty kingdoms like Germany previous to the confederation. At the head of each of these kingdom was a czar. When Peter the Great united these kingdoms into one great empire he assumed the title, "Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias," which is still in vogue. If one should give the two highest titles of the present monarch, he would begin: Nicolas II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias; Czar of Moscow, Nijt Novgorod, Poland, etc.—The Pathfinder.

The last was the greatest year for pears that the New Jersey farmers have had for a decade.

Before starting on a "run" a refreshing wash with Ivory Soap gives new energy. It lathers quickly in any kind of water and does not cost more than common soap. The luxury of being clean is not realized without using Ivory Soap. You need not fear alkali, or other injurious ingredients found in many soaps. Ivory Soap is nothing but pure materials, combined to make a soap that will clean and rinse quickly, thoroughly, satisfactorily.

IT FLOATS.

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Why He Trekked.

Johnny (entering parlor)—Oh, it's you, is it? Why, I thought—— Mr. Softleigh—You thought what, Johnny? Johnny—I thought it was one of them fellers from South Africa. Mr. Softleigh—What made you think that, my little man? Johnny—Why, sis said she was going to try and get rid of a Boer tonight. And Mr. Softleigh trekked soon after.—Baltimore American.

Chief Source of Tuberculosis.

The bacilli are found in the sputa, and it is settled by repeated researches that tuberculosis is spread nearly exclusively by dried sputum.

Chronic Tetter.

Dr. James C. Lewis, of Tip Top, Ky., writes: "I have an invalid friend with me from Florida, who has derived great benefit from the use of your Tetterine, in Chronic Tetter. I wish you to send him a box to the above address. Money enclosed." 50c. box at drug stores, or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Printed the Wrong Portrait.

After Hon. Foster M. Voorhees was elected governor of New Jersey the actual portraits of him were published in the newspapers. They made an interesting variety. In one instance an enterprising journal drew upon its cabinet and used a cut of the president of a small western university, showing a young man with the hair carefully parted and curled, and with eye-glasses that stood prominently in the picture. He looked about 20 years of age and the face was smooth and smiling. The governor had a good laugh over this particular picture as well as over some of the other interesting variations of his countenance. He is not an old man by any means, being only 43, but he has the look of a serious student and man of affairs. His home is in Elizabeth, N. J.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease.

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

It is estimated that if the Boers should blow up Johannesburg and destroy the gold mines the loss would reach $470,000,000.

Carter's Ink.

Good Ink is necessary for good writing. Carter's is the best. Costs no more than poor ink.

Italy's import of manufactures in 1899 increased $10,000,000; its exports of the same goods increased $1,400,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

TAKE LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

An attempt to evade the payment of one cent toll on the Berks and Dauphin turnpike has just cost a rich Pennsylvania cattle dealer $10.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

Cooper Union, in New York City, had a revenue last year of $58,190.78. Its expenditures were $53,087.09.

HAVE IT READY

Minor accidents are so frequent and such hurts so troublesome no household should be without a bottle of

St. Jacobs Oil

for instant use, as the world knows it is a

PERFECT CURE for PAINS and ACHES

TRADE MARK

There are 740 saloons in the First ward of Chicago.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Lutheran Church in Iceland numbers about 72,000 baptized members, which is about the total population.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. EONAN, Maple st., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The corporation of Scarborough, England, has decided to name a new thoroughfare "Ladysmith avenue."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

One of the benefits accruing to Canada from the war is the increased probability of an all-British cable.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

An Edinburgh professor says it is the "morning dram" which is the curse of the country.

TWO hundred bushels of Potatoes remove eighty pounds of "actual" Potash from the soil. One thousand pounds of a fertilizer containing 8% "actual" Potash will supply just the amount needed. If there is a deficiency of Potash, there will be a falling-off in the crop.

We have some valuable books telling about composition, use and value of fertilizers for various crops. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

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Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Judge, Care for, Buy or Sell? Know Imperfections and be Guard against Frauds? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

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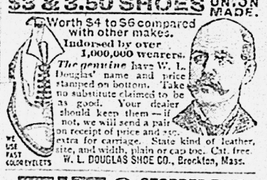
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



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