Congressman Brownlow has a smart granddaughter, whose clever sayings are the delight of her parents. The other day she came to her grandfather with her face all smiles.

"Grandpa," she said, "I saw something this morning running across the kitchen floor without any legs. What do you think it was?"

Mr. Brownlow studied for a while and gave up. "What was it?" he asked.

"Water," said the youngster, triumphantly.

A Hard Life.

"I suppose a public man has to read a great deal," said the thoughtful man.

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "the demand for anecdotes is so great now that a man has to keep digging in the library all the time in order to keep up the supply of stories about himself."—Washington Star.

A Non-Sinkable Boat.

Experiments are being made on a device to prevent boats from sinking. By turning a wheel several water-tight doors are instantly closed. If it is a success it will make ocean travel as free from danger as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does the road through life. It is a specific remedy for stomach ills, such as belching, flatulency, heartburn, indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. It is also a splendid blood purifier and preventive of la grippe, malaria, fever and ague. Be sure to try it.

He—"Darling, what do you suppose I have done to-day?" She—"I couldn't guess in a hundred years." He—"I have had my life insured." She—"That's just like you, John Mann. All you seem to think of is yourself."—Boston Transcript.

Fictitious.

It is very seldom that we pay much attention to reports circulated in reference to the virtue of a patent medicine, as we have always considered that reports of this nature were more or less fictitious and gotten up for the purpose of creating a demand from the public. But the publication in various papers of the wonderful results obtained from using that famous remedy St. Jacobs Oil, and from the fact that it is a remedy for outward application only, led us to make trials of it in our own family. One, a case of lumbago of long standing which had previously resisted every form of treatment, was permanently cured by a few applications of the Oil. Another was a sprained ankle, with severe pain. This was instantly relieved and permanently cured in a few days by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, while for severe toothache and neuralgia it acted almost like magic, so quickly did the pain depart after the Oil was applied. Our own experience in using the Oil, as above indicated, was so highly satisfactory that we determined in the interest of the general public to make a thorough local investigation among dealers and others who have sold and used St. Jacobs Oil. Recognizing Messrs. Taylor and Co. as head-quarters for all proprietary medicines, we called at their Briggate Store, and on making known the object of our visit to the general Manager, he stated that their three stores in Leeds were selling more than a thousand bottles of St. Jacobs Oil every week, and the trade was constantly increasing—that it was the most popular remedy sold and was highly spoken of by everyone who used it. The Manager said he had heard hundreds of people say they had been permanently cured of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and similar complaints by the use of this famous Oil.

Only a Bird.

Nervous Lady (as a large bird flies before the vessel)—Oh, captain, is that an omen?

Matter-of-Fact Captain—No, madam; that is a seagull.—Judge.

Some people take a great deal of pains to choose the lesser evil when they could get along without either.—Puck.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Some Sensible Advice to Women by Mrs. E. Sailer.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I passed through what is known as 'change of life,' I had two years' suffering,—sudden heat, and as quick chills would pass over me; my appetite was variable and I never could tell for

MRS. E. SAILER,
President German Relief Association,
Los Angeles, Cal.

a day at a time how I would feel the next day. Five bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** changed all that, my days became days of health, and I have enjoyed every day since—now six years.

"We have used considerable of your Vegetable Compound in our charitable work, as we find that to restore a poor mother to health so she can support herself and those dependent upon her, if such there be, is truer charity than to give other aid. You have my hearty endorsement, for you have proven yourself a true friend to suffering women."—MRS. E. SAILER, 756½ Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

No other person can give such helpful advice to women who are sick as can Mrs. Pinkham, for no other has had such great experience—her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice free—if you are sick write her—you are foolish if you don't.

ALABASTINE

The Only Durable Wall Coating

Wall Paper is unsanitary. Kalsomines are temporary, rot, rub off and scale. ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water. For sale by paint dealers everywhere.

Buy in packages and beware of worthless imitations.

ALABASTINE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

WORK IN THE DAIRY.

Some Suggestions For the Beginning of the Spring Work in the Dairy.

To those who do not produce milk in winter, the time is at hand when the active work of the season will commence. If the farmer has cared for his cows as will be most profitable during the winter, they should now be in a condition to make the best of returns in the dairy. They have had quite a rest for a considerable length of time, and this is considered generally to be for the best advantage of the cow and her owner.

Now comes the time when every cow that has been well cared for should make the best possible returns for feed and care, and if the right kind of an animal for the dairy she will. Of course in every dairy there will from some cause be an occasional failure that could not be foreseen or prevented with the best management, making changes sometimes necessary, but this can not be avoided.

Every prudent farmer has, or should have, reserved his best and most suitable kinds and quality of hay for this season of the year, and the grain to be fed along with it should be such in quality and amount as will help to make the best ration for the production of milk.

While there may be such a thing as feeding to excess with either fodder or grain, which of course should be avoided, there should be given to each cow asm uch as can be profitably fed and assimilated. If the farmer has ensilage as a part of the daily feed for his cows, he is indeed fortunate, as generally now opinion is largely in favor of this as a food for producting milk.

Attention to watering and keeping the cows clean and comfortable will also have its effect in the yield of milk, and this is the foundation of profitable dairying.

If milk is to be made into butter or cheese on the farm, then there should be such arrangements for the purpose as will expedite the work and result in the production of goods of the very best merit, as this is what is most wanted by the trade and for which there is a steady demand and satisfactory price.

There is at present a scarcity of fine butter in the markets, but more than is wanted of the kinds that grade along down to the poorest, for which there is little or no demand. Every dairyman should endeavor to produce goods of character and merit, such as will require no recommendation aside from intrinsic value to insure a profitable sale. The outlets for dairy products are continually on the increase, and the dairymen should be on the alert to so far as possible supply the demand.

A large portion of our farmers—how large it would be interesting to know—now dispose of their milk to creameries, cheese and milk condensing factories, besides the very large amount now required for daily consumption by the people. All of these are great, ever-increasing industries, but they are all dependent on the farmer for the supply of material for their business. And for their best success a good quality of milk is essential and the starting point for this is at the farm.

It should be the aim of those patronizing these industries to furnish good, pure milk, and in such quantities as will make the business remunerative to the producers and prove satisfactory to those who do the manufacturing.

In conclusion, let us all as farmers and dairymen endeavor to make this a profitable season for ourselves in our work, so that at its close we shall be able to see that we have indeed made substantial progress—E. R. Torole, in Farmers' Journal.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Proper Fertilizing for Cotton is Largely a Matter of Soil and Conditions.

One of the most difficult problems with which southern farmers have had to wrestle, is that of proper fertilizing for cotton. On Texas black lands with alternate plots fertilized and unfertilized, the unfertilized have usually given the best results. On sandy loams, heavy applications of nitrogenous manures have given too much "weed" without a corresponding yield of lint and seed, and yet on our river bottom lands, rich in humus, the cotton plant frequently grows eight to nine feet high and yields from 750 to 1,000 pounds of lint cotton per acre. Here we have a heavy yield and great growth of "weed" are not incompatible, but under proper conditions of soil and good cultivation the "weedy" growth is necessary to a large yield of cotton. The writer had seven acres of sandy loam that had been a sheep pen, or series of pens. For 12 years this ground was planted alternately with cotton and corn. The first year the cotton was left 18 inches apart in four-foot rows. The result was an impenetrable thicket and not 500 pounds of seed cotton on the seven acres. Afterwards, it was planted in six-foot rows and thinned to four feet, and the average yield of five years (covering a period of 12 years) was 515 pounds of lint, and not a pound of additional fertilizer was used. The same land also averaged 42 bushels of corn for the six alternate years. There is something more in this matter of fertilization for cotton than the character and quantity of the fertilizer. In one respect cotton differs from most staple crops, because the more fertile the soil, the greater distance the plants must have. It is the reverse in the case of corn.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

The Poultry Business.

The poultry business is a small one in detail, but in the aggregate is immense. Every farmer raises fowls. Every family that can do so raises fowls. There are more people raising fowls than all other animals combined, including cats and dogs. In these days it would be considered a cruel punishment to deprive a person of the privilege of eating eggs, or chickens. Think of the innumerable forms in which eggs are presented to the appetite, and then consider what it would mean if there should suddenly be inaugurated a total egg famine. This merely illustrates one of the important features of the poultry industry. A hen is not to be compared, in value or importance, to a cow, but to get a just view of the matter compare the cow with a flock of hens. The cow will give 900 gallons of milk worth $225. The 200 hens will produce 2,000 dozen eggs, worth $300. The cow should be credited with a calf each year. The 200 hens can easily, in addition to the 2,000 dozen, lay eggs enough to reproduce their number, and an equal number of male birds, worth at least $50, and do the hatching besides. If the hens will not average 125 eggs per year, cows do not average 900 gallons of milk. So we think our estimate about a fair one. It is the immense number of fowls, and the immense number of people who raise them, and the importance of fowls and eggs consumed by the people, that give to poultry its importance as an indutry.—Farm and Ranch.

Selling Fresh Eggs.

To get the best prices for eggs one must not buy them to sell, but must have enough hens to supply the demand. All eggs should be collected daily and should not be allowed to remain unsold over twenty-four hours. No stale nest-eggs should be used, and every precaution must be taken that each customer may never be disappointed. When the confidence of customers is secured the matter of good prices will be settled, as the majority of persons are willing to pay an extra price when they know that the eggs purchased are fresh. As one can make a specialty of supplying fresh eggs unless he carefully avoids those eggs found in stolen nests or in out-of-the-way places. The reputation for supplying choice fresh eggs must be made and no mistakes must occur at any time, as a single bad egg will deteriorate the whole in value. Those who pay extra high prices are not always judges of the quality of eggs, but they have faith and reliance in him who supplies them.—Feather.

Feeding Wheat to Stock.

Those who have failed to secure satisfactory results from feeding wheat to cattle or horses, should try grinding coarsely or crushing the grain. Wheat, being small grain, much more of it passes through the animal undigested, for the outer coating protects the grain from the action of the digestion ferments, so that unless the grain is crushed or broken, it is not digested. Grinding is especially necessary when feeding wheat to cattle; whether beef steers or milk cows, or any other. Hogs, sheep and goats, however, masticate their food much better, and any gain from grinding wheat for them will not pay for the grinding. Wheat should be fed in combination with some other grain, on account of the liability of the gluten of the wheat to form a gummy mass, interfering with mastication. Mixed with corn, oats, kaffir corn, or other grains, this trouble is done away with.—Farm and Ranch.

Skilled Versus Common Labor.

Why does the skilled mechanic get five dollars per day for his services and the common laborer one dollar? Why does one farmer clear $50 or $100 per acre, while many others barely come out even at the end of the year? The answers are easy. One is learned in his art, while the other labors as his ancestors have for generations; one studies his soil, his crops and the markets, while the other labors only with his arms legs and lumbar muscles.—Farm and Ranch.

HERE AND THERE.

—For every sugar grower in this country there are about 8,000 sugar consumers. The one would be benefited by dear sugar, the 8,000 would be benefited by cheap sugar.

—Ducks are profitable birds to raise, both for their flesh and their eggs, though they do not lay so many eggs as common hens. But they begin laying when the hens are idle, so their eggs fill an aching void.

—It is no more senseless and cruel to flog a child for being frightened than to whip or jerk, or otherwise punish a horse for the same offense. None but blockheads do it. Horse-beating is close akin to wife beating.

—Wait until the ground is dry enough to permit the best work before putting a plow into it after a rain. Better wait a week than to plow ground that is too wet, for the clods thus formed are soon converted into brickbats.

—The man who "never worries over anything," may get on smoothly, but he never accomplishes much. The order of progress these days is push, rush, energy, enterprise, sleeplessness, unrest. It may not be best, but it is the fashion.

—A new poultry food comes from Nebraska, in the form of ground grasshoppers, the product of the hopperdozer. If the product is genuine, it is a good thing beyond all question. Grasshoppers, green or ripe, raw or cooked, are a model ration for fowls.

—A farmer can not be up-to-date if he farms as his grandfather did. The nineteenth century is out of date; the twentieth century is here. Get a move on you and keep up with the procession, even if you have to subscribe for an agricultural paper in order to do so.

—Some men permit the horse and cow stables to go two or three days without cleaning, and then have a grand "cleaning up spell." Some others let the stables go uncleaned for an entire year, and a few never clean them at all, leaving that task for their children or grandchildren.

—J. H. Hale, the great peach grower, and who owns the largest peach orchard in the south, says that disaster threatens the peach growers of the south on account of overproduction and consequent demoralization of prices. The danger consists in the immense number of Elbertas being planted.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The last census taken in Germany showed that 16,173 British subjects were residing there.

In 1840 only 154,000 tons of beet root were crushed in Germany for sugar. Last year the tonnage was 12,000,000.

A haul of herrings which sold for over $500 was taken from the English channel in four hours by a Boulogne fishing smack.

A queer country home is that of Mr. Van Prinsep, the Royal academician. It is at Pevensey in one of the big Martello towers that were built a generation or more ago for the defense of the British coast.

In digging up a courtyard of St. James' palace, London, a coffin containing the body of a monk was found, together with a lot of loose skulls and human bones. The officials then remembered that the palace is built on the site of an old leper hospital.

The daily press of Paris has undertaken an active campaign against the custom of milk adulteration, which has reached enormous proportions, and the various reporters of the different journals have brought to light some extraordinary facts, which have created great excitement.

Cephalonia, which is one of the Ionian islands, is going to be rich 20 years from now. Mr. Panaghi Athanasius Vagliano, a native of the island, became rich as a Greek merchant in London and died recently at the age of 84 years, leaving nearly $15,000,000. Of this $2,500,000 are to be put at interest for 20 years, after which the interest is to be used for charitable institutions in Cephalonia.

The cutters of the great glove houses at Brussels and in France earn even higher wages than the cutters of the most fashionable tailors of London and New York. So difficult is the art of cutting gloves that most of the principal cutters are known to the trade by name and by fame, and the peculiar knives which they use in the business are so highly prized that they are handed down from generation to generation as heirlooms.

FELL BESIDE HER MASTER.

Canine Companion of an English Soldier Waited for the Fatal Bullet.

Nominally, Towser belonged to his master; actually, he owned the regiment. He joined with his master, but from that day he ceased to be a private personage, and became the regimental dog. When the "fall in" sounded Towser took his place at the head of the regiment, wet or fine, in daylight or darkness, he was always there. We had supplied him, as became a military dog on active service, with a neat coat of khaki paint, and emblazoned on his back by way of fashion in red paint, were his name and regiment, and there is no doubt he was thoroughly proud of his get-up, writes B. Garland Matthews, in the Empire Review. Off duty he unbent to a large degree, and though sticking very firmly to his own tent, in spite of the many temptations offered elsewhere, he shared his favors very equally among those of us who formed the inmates, sleeping in turn with each cuddled up under the blankets, and being quite impartial in accepting his rations from any that offered. So he continued, the friend of a few, the leader of all, caring nothing for bullets and dearly loving a skirmish, until the fatal day of Colenso, when he had come out as usual, and, sitting beside his master, signified his approval by excited barks. A few yards' advance was made, and the man struck full in the chest by a bullet, pitched forward on his head to move no more. The dog was surprised, then distressed, then overwhelmed. He had seen men killed before, but at the end the old affection for his master proved strongest, and, realizing the truth, he sat beside him with his head bowed down, and shivered all over. In this position he remained for over half an hour, for he was still there when the regiment retired again. At length another bullet laid him beside his master. I hope that the Boers grasped the situation and buried them together.

INTRODUCING A FASHION.

How the Kaffirs of South Africa Were Forced to Wear Hats, a Custom That Became Popular.

Andries De Villiers, a Boer, was the person who first introduced hats among the South African natives, says the Hatters' Gazette, and profit, not philanthropy, was his motive. One morning many years ago, he chanced in Port Elizabeth to come across a consignment of damaged hats, offered for a mere song. He bought the whole lot, packed them away in his wagon and started for Kaffirland.

When he reached Tembuland he unloaded his stock, opened his kegs of liquor, without which no trade was made in those days, and began business. But he found his venture to prove an unprofitable one. The natives did not want hats; they wanted blankets and beads and looking glasses, and above all liquor, but they looked askance at the hats. Then a bright idea came to Andries. He wanted to introduce those hats. He did introduce them. His simple expedient was to refuse to sell anything to a Kaffir unless he bought a hat, too. The Kaffirs wanted his goods, so they bought the hats.

When a Kaffir buys anything he feels bound to make use of it. The natives, therefore, donned their headgear and returned to their kraals. Now appeared the brilliancy of the trader's idea. Fashion rules the world. It is as strong in Africa as in America, and when those who had stayed at home saw the travelers return in all the glory of this strange covering they felt behindhand and old-fashioned. Their desire to possess the latest thing in hats became intense. They paid Andries a visit, and his stock no longer hung heavy upon his hands. The hats were soon sold.

This happened some time ago, and now every trading store keeps a supply of hats constantly on hand. They are said to be manufactured expressly for the natives, and no one who glances at the show will doubt it.

A PROFITABLE YEAR ON THE FARM

Depends to a large extent on pure blood, good digestion and a sound physical condition.

The farmer cannot afford to commence Spring work with his blood loaded with impurities or with a torpid liver or constipated bowels. When the sun gets warm, if there are impurities in the blood they begin to spread their malignant influence to every part of the system producing a drowsy, tired, lazy feeling. Work becomes a severe task instead of a pleasure and the victim has to drive himself to his daily duties. Unless this condition is corrected symptoms of a spell of sickness soon appear. The appetite becomes variable, the breath foul, with bad taste in the mouth, occasional headache and feverishness, all of which gradually grows worse as the days get warmer, and by the time hot weather sets in the victim finds that he can't work to amount to anything. He is weak, short-winded and his head swims on the least exertion hence he is compelled to lose valuable time sitting around home when he should be out looking after the harvesting of crops or other important work. How long delayed the final breakdown will be is a question of strength, and if the disease is allowed to progress until it undermines the constitution the end is inevitable, in the meantime there is much suffering and expense. The proper course to avoid this misery is to begin the season right, by thoroughly purifying the blood, and cleansing and regulating the stomach, liver and bowels so that the system will be equipped for hard work in hot weather. Prudent persons begin taking a reliable system tonic and blood purifier with the first appearance of Spring, and continue its use regularly until Summer begins. The expense of this "spring cleaning" is trifling while the benefits are beyond estimate. The number of persons who take a course of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS every year for this purpose is increasing rapidly. As its great efficacy in purifying the blood and regulating the system becomes more widely acknowledged it appeals to all good managers. Every man who is a success in life is a good manager and nowhere is good management more necessary than among the workers on the farm. A good manager not only considers financial matters but he recognizes the close connection between health and earning power. If he has not health he cannot make money because the time needed for labor is lost in sickness. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS then is a money maker. Used as a Spring tonic it purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the digestive organs, stimulates the kidneys, regulates the liver and bowels; in short, it puts the system in complete order. When all the vital organs are active and the stomach can digest and assimilate food properly the physical condition of the body is at its best and a man's capacity for work is only limited to his strength.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is good for the whole family. It is good for sickly children as it acts mildly on the liver and bowels, drives out worms or impurities, promotes good appetite and digestion, sound sleep and a healthy growth. It is a marvelous remedy for women and the ailments peculiar to their sex, establishes regularity, cures constipation, heartburn and nervous weakness, sweetens the breath, removes sallowness and transforms the cross tired victim into a bright cheerful woman with clear eye and the rosy bloom of health in the complexion.

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Unscrupulous dealers may offer you something which they say is "just as good" as Prickly Ash Bitters. Don't take it; they want to increase profits at your expense. Insist on getting the genuine.

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Rimer—"And who is your favorite poet, Mr. Kostique?" Kostique—"Chatterton." "Huh! What do you find to admire in him?" "He committed suicide."—Philadelphia Press.

We all want justice—when it's on our side.—Puck.

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