

worth of any other kind of bluing. Won't Freeze, Spill, Break

Nor Spot Clothes Wiggle-Stick around in the water.

Value of Pure Air.

Cultivate air hunger. We should learn to be as hungry for fresh air as we are naturally thirsty for pure water. The old-fashioned ideas concerning stuffy living or bed rooms are now, fortunately, out of date and should never be revived.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the dis-eased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed. Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be ness is the result, and unless the inhalmation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by (atarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by the Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured

by Hail's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hail's Family Pills for constipation.

Attributes of Beautiful Woman.

A beautiful woman is a practical poem, planting tenderness, hope and eloquence in all whom she approaches.-Emerson.

"Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured me of Bright's Disease and Gravel. Able physicians failed." Mrs. E. P. Miner, Burghill, G. \$1.00 a bottle. The Largest Colladium.

The largest colladium known is in Beavertown, Pa. Some of the leaves are four and one-half feet long and forty inches wide, while the circumference of the stalk is forty-nine feet.

Ask Your Druggist for Allen's Foot-Ease. "I tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE recently, and have just bought another supply It has cured my corns, and the hot, burning and itching sensation in my feet which was almost unbearable, and I would not be without it now .- Mrs. W. J Walker. Camaea, . N. J." Sold by all Druggists, 25c.

Endurance is the crowning quality, and patience all the passion of great hearts.-Lowell.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.-J. W. O'ERIEN, 322 Third Ave. N. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Even a plain parasol can lay a pretty girl in the shade.

Village Without Government.

In the village of Altenburg, on whose borders three countries meet, there are no soldiers, no police, no taxes, and its people are ruled by no monarch. The inhabitants speak a queer jargon of French and German combined, and spend their time cultivating the bind or working the valuable calamine mine, which is the boast of the village.

Roused Her Enthusiasm.

A tiny girl riding in a car became deeply interested in a baby held by a woman seated beside her, frequently calling to her mother to join in her enthusiasm, culminating with: "And see its dear little hands, and its fingers, and its cute little nails; and, oh, mother, isn't this too cunning. there's dirt in them!"

Money.

Money that talks does little else. Money that whispers re-echoes where least expected. Money that acts might save many a broken heart from a suicide's grave.

Mrs. Jones-I suppose Sarah feels pretty bad over the loss of her husband? Mrs. Brown-Naturally, for she thought the world of him. But, then, you know, she is awfully fond of crape.—Boston Transcript.

Money makes many a man, goa-wooing.

BY PROXY.

What the Baby Needed.

I suffered from nervousness and headache until one day about a year ago it suddenly occurred to me what a great coffee drinker I was and I thought may be this might have something to do with my trouble, so I shifted to tea for awhile but was not better, if anything worse.

"At that time I had a baby four months old that we had to feed on a bottle, until an old lady friend told me to try Postum Food Coffee. Three months ago I commenced using Postum, leaving off the tea and coffee, and not only have my headaches and nervous troubles entirely disappeared, but since then I have been giving plenty of nurse for my baby, and have a large, healthy child now.

"I have no desire to drink anything but Postum and know it has benefited my children, and I hope all who have children will try Postum and find out for themselves what a really wonderful food drink it is." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Both tea and coffee contain quantities of a poisonous drug called Caffeine that directly affects the heart, kidneys, stomach and nerves. l'ostum is made from cereals only, scientifically blended to get the coffee flavor.

a reason.

ville," in each pkg.



Fruit Shippers' Association. W. H. Owen, president of a co-operative fruit shippers' association in Ohio, in a talk to Ontario fruit men, said: Peach-shipping associations have been operated with more or less success throughout the peach belt of Michigan and Ohio, but in shipping in carload lots, although complying with rigid rules laid down by the association, there was an objectionable feature to the trade, and that was the lack of uniformity of grades and packing. To be more explicit on this point, you have all probably visited some of the various markets during the peach season, and have noticed the very be full of roots, mostly small, it is great difference prevailing in grades of | true. different packs. That is, some packers' B or XX grades were just as good as some other packers' A or XXX grade. Therefore, the grade marks of the general run of consigned fruit, where not put up by one set of hands, as a rule, are not of very great assistance to the purchaser, and he still is obliged to resort to his own judgment and eyesight in his selections. Now, for a shipper to make up a carload of this indiscriminate packing of fruit, where it is packed by many growers, each contributor having a different way and idea of how peaches should be packed and the kind of packages used-conceding that they are all honestly packed-how is the shipper going to bill that indiscriminate lot of fruit, and can he warrant the packing? This serious objection of lack of uniformity confronted the Michigan fruit growers, and has resulted in the adoption of the central packing house system by their principal association. This system was originated and established in the peach industry at Catawba Island, Ohio, in 1891, and it has resulted in untold savings and benefits to the peach grower wherever the system has been adopted. The mere shipping association, where each grower prepares his own fruit and delivers it to the association, by which it is shipped with other packs and packages, either in carload or local shipments, is a step in advance over the old or individual method of shipment;

Michigan Fruit Belt.

but the central packing house system

is a much greater step in advance

over the mere shipping association.

The old adage of, "In union there is

strength," is most aptly exemplified

through the many advantages that

may be attained through an organiza-

tion of fruit growers, organized for

the purpose of bettering their condi-

tions in shipping and marketing their

fruit. The many discouraging prob-

lems that confront the grower in the

satisfactory marketing of his product,

I believe, are satisfactorily solved

through the adoption of the central

packing house system. At least, such

has been my observation through the

management of such a company for

the past twelve years.

Prof. L. R. Taft, of Michigan, in an address said: The expression "Michigan fruit belt," or "Michigan peach belt," is often heard, but many persons have an incorrect idea if they think that the only place in the state in which peaches can be grown successfully is in the tract to which the above terms are commonly applied, which is a strip from five to twenty miles in width extending along the east shore of Lake Michigan nearly to Mackinaw. Scattered all through the southern portion of Michigan there are thousands of orchards, many of them of considerable size, which are nearly if not quite as productive as in the famed "peach belt." The difference is that, away from the influence of the lake, the peach can only be successfully grown upon ridges where good air drainage can be secured, while in the counties along Lake Michigan little attention need be paid to the elevation, provided the soil is not wet, and, hence in the peach belt a large proportion of the land is given up to peaches.

The prevailing cold winds are from the west, and, as they pass over the broad and deep waters of Lake Michigan, which never freeze, they are tempered, so that if forty degrees below zero in Wisconsin, it is seldom more than ten degrees below zero in Michigan within five miles of the lake. Even in that section it has been thought that only the more elevated portions should be used for peach orchards, but less attention is now given to the matter of elevation, as thousands of acres of comparatively low land and level land have during the last ten years been set to peaches, and the trees have been fully as productive as upon the higher land. In the interior counties of the state the mercury occasionally drops to twenty degrees below zero, and in selecting a site for a peach orchard the first thing to be considered is its elevation above the surrounding country.

Good results are obtained in all exposures, but especially towards the northern limit for peach culture a northern slope is preferred. While there are objections to both eastern and western slopes, they are less serious than those against a southern ex-

In selecting a peach tree to plant the experienced orchardist selects one 'ien days trial of Postum in place of not over five feet tall and with a ditea or coffee will show a health secret ameter of less than an inch. Some Michigan soils, although it responds worth more than a gold mine. There's even select whips three feet tall. The to good soil, moisture and favorable Get the book, "The Road to Well ing that it will not make the growth of the younger tree.

posure.



Cultivation of New Land. Franklin Williams, in a bulletin of the United States Department of Agri-

culture, relative to the cultivation of new land, says:

The quantity of roots remaining in the ground after it has been cleared is always surprising. No matter what clearing method has been pursued or how carefully it has been done, the plow will discover an aggravatingly large number of roots. When stumps are pulled out by machinery many more roots are removed than by any other method. But even in machinery-cleared land the ground will still

In plowing new land a good, steady, strong span of horses is of the first importance. Horses that are fast or fractious will not answer. They will fret the plowman, break the plow, and bruise their shoulders. With a spirited team, even though nothing is broken or injured, it is hard to do good work. If the plow is drawn rapraly it is quite impossible to guide it clesely and avoid stumps and roots.

After the winter season of comparative idleness horses should not be put to plowing new land. Their shoulders have grown tender from disuse and should be first gradually toughened in old land; moreover, some of their accumulated energy should thus be

Oxen preferable to horses.-For plowing new ground oxen are preferable to horses. They are steadier and stronger. Formerly in breaking new land it was a common occurrence to see several yoke of oxen attached to one strong plow; and they did yoeman service. Now, in this age of hurry and rush, the slow, plodding ox has been forced to give way to the faster horse, and when new ground is to be plowed unfortunately the ox is seldom at hand.

There are several patterns of plows made especially for new-ground work. These grub plows, however, while strong and handy, are not essential. Any standard plow with a good cutter properly and securely adjusted will do good work.

Cut roots that stop the plow.-When plowing new land always have a mattock conveniently fastened to the plow handles, and cut all roots that do not break. When the plow becomes face of the ground. "hung" in roots it is better to cut it loose than to back and pull out. The root that stops the plow will interfere with cultivation, and the same root, unless severed, will occasion this armoyance for several successive seasons. In plowing new land it is well "to make haste slowly." Leave no skips. Turn a continuous furrow. The time saved in cultivating the crop, together with the increased harvest, will more than pay for the pains

The second season the plow furrows of the first. If these two plowings of beet seed to the acre, though here are thoroughly done, the ground will be completely broken and subdued.

If the land is very stumpy it will be quite difficult to level down for planting purposes. When the stumps are too thick for the old-fashioned A harrow to be used a heavy brush or cultivator, run opposite to the way the well. When the land is not too stumpy, or the stumps are cut very low, the spring-tooth harrow will do excellent work. The teeth will bound over stumps and roots that are fast and comb out a great many that are locse or broken. If the roots are plentiful, and they usually are, many of them will have to be removed. With an improved adjustable spring-tooth harrow, many of the loose roots may be combed out and windrowed and straw is worth hauling the straw to then burned or hauled off.

In bringing new land under cultivation, cultivate for several successive seasons or until all roots are thoroughly broken and all foul vegetation completely destroyed. If cultivated for only one year and then seeded down or left idle any number of roots and small bushes will revive and start into renewed life.

Soy Beans.

(Glycine hispida.) The name Soy bean is used more commonly than Soja bean, although either is correct. The Soy bean came originally from Japan in the early part of the last century, but has received no particular attention in this country until within the past dozen years. It has, however, a more extended reign in the northern states than the cow pea, being a little more hardy and ripening its seeds in a shorter season. The Scy bean grows in an unright branching stalk from one to three feet high. The growth of leaves is quite luxuriant. They are irregular in shape and drop off when the plants become ripe. The numerous pods are flat, brown and fuzzy, con- the farm animals and in the course of taining from two to four seeds. The | months one fails to recognize in the beans are flattened, round, about the | manure any cornstalks. shape though smaller than the navy | Of course this means work, but it bean, and vary in color according to | means also the keeping up of the prothe variety. There are a great many ducing capacity of the land. It also varieties of this plant, from the dwarf | means the keeping up of the ability which grows short stalks, bearing of the land to resist drouth. Get the great quantities of small seeds, to the long branching sorts having a tenden- the manure into the field as quickly as cy to climb, and which do not produce possible after it is fit to go there. their seeds in northern latitudes. The Soy bean will grow well on any of our amateur wants a big tree, not know- conditions for growth. On light sandy soil it develops an immense growth the circulation of air is very good it ence to this antiquated step. of root tubercles and will make a quickly molds.

growth far in advance of any nonleguminous plant. If given a good supply of moisture during the first six weeks of its growth, it will withstand and continue to grow vigorously during the severe summer drought. It, like the cow peas, should be sown after the danger of spring frosts, and will probably give the best returns when sown in drills, with the seeds dropped singly about three inches apart, the rows being from two to two and a half feet apart.

Mr. Edward E. Evans of West Branch, Mich., who has been growing Soy beans for green manure, forage and seed, writes regarding their culture as follows:

"On rich soils cow peas and true peas run to vines, producing very little seed. On such soil the Soy produces a proportionately larger crop of both plant and seed. In growing Soys the same general rules that apply to white field beans should be followed. It must be borne in mind, however, that Soys form their first pods about four or five inches from the point at which the seed was planted. For this reason they should be covered only deep enough to insure germination. They can be planted with a corn or bean planter, or grain drill."-Michigan Station.

The Growing of Sugar Beets.

The sugar beet is not very particular as to the soil in which it grows and has a wider range of service in this regard than have the grains. The best soil is one that is rich and loamy, soil that will produce grains will proso much alkali that they will not produce good crops of grain may yet produce good crops of beets.

or fall, but the better plan is to plow in the fall. On some of the lighter soils subsoiling to a depth of eighteen inches is practiced. When the plow- If you want to get strong and well take ing is done in the spring it should Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." be just before planting that the soil may be fresh and moist for the reis in vogue in some parts of the counth the work that nature intended them to Colorado experiment station subsoil- cents a box or six boxes for two dollars

land can be well fitted and the danger of heavy frost is passed. It is generally conceded that early planting e planted to a depth of from one inch to an inch and a half. It is not advisable to plant any deeper than this. If the soil is very wet the seed should be planted still nearer the sur-

There are two ways of planting beets, one in single rows and one in double rows. The single rows should be about 18 to 20 inches apart. If double rows are used the usual practice is to have the two rows of the double row about 11 or 12 inches apart and have the double rows themselves from two feet to 27 inches apart. This is chiefly advantageous where the beets are to be irrigated.

growing is to get a good stand of emissary, generally an intimate beets. Experienced planters sow as should be run at right angles to those | high as eighteen and twenty pounds and there good crops have been obtained by sowing as low as five pounds of seed. The larger quantity is however safest.

Beets are not permitted to dry out after being dug, as this decreases the amount of sugar in them. Also beets should not be stored in a place where land was plowed, will answer fairly they can sprout, as this process about ruins them for sugar making.

Quit Burning Straw.

The old wasteful habit of burning all the straw on the farm is still followed on those farms that do not have a good deal of stock. Even where it is possible to utilize the straw by hauling it to the barnyard it is still lurned, because the owner does not figure out that the fertility in the the barnyard for. He says that any way the ash is left and there is some fertility in that. Taking all in all he is under the impression that he is get ting about as much out of his straw by burning it as in any other way, un less he can sell it or feed it to stock But all investigations go to show that humus plays a much larger part in the matter of soil value than we thought. Every pound of straw should be brought back onto the land in some form. A number of cattle will trample up a good deal of it if it is thrown into the barnyard from time to time. This would be especially the case with some barnyards we have seen and it would at the same time greatly improve the condition of the barnyards.

together in the shortest possible time When the straw is mixed with the ma nure it is surprising how quickly it breathes as well as ever. The only will go to pieces. One farmer has a part of the apparatus which is visible barnyard that does not cover more is a small metal disk through which than half an acre, yet into that every | the air enters. year he puts the cornstalks from forty acres of land. The stalks become quickly pulverized under the feet of

straw into the manure and then get

It is difficult to keep corn that is gathered before it is mature. In at

ONLY A SKELETON CROUCHING BY A STOVE.

Mrs. Doherty has an Extraordinary Experience and Undergoes a Marvelous Change.

Mrs. E. Doherty, of No. 115 Coates street, Moberly, Mo., is today a picture of robust health, and yet five years ago, she barely escaped death from progressive emaciation. To a reporter she told the following story:

"In 1896 I began to have distressing attacks of indigestion that continued for two years. My stomach was constantly sore and burned as if it was on fire. It became finally so delicate that it would not retain even plain water. My inability to take food reduced my weight to ninetyeight pounds, and faintness and dizziness kept me in bed most of the time. I was really starving to death and besides I was extremely nervous. The doctor was perplexed. He gave me tonics which did me no good, and prescribed exercise which I was too weak to attempt.

"One day when I was so faint and chilled that I could do nothing but crouch down on the floor by the fire, my father brought me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I found on trial that they would stay on my stomach unlike everything else. I really felt better them. Food began to taste well and to in the pit of my stomach lessened and at | Journal. but as a general thing any kind of last went away altogether. My weight began to increase until it reached duce beets. Soils that have in them | 165 pounds and my neighbors, who were convinced that I was wasting to death before, were astonished at the change. I resumed my housework and Plowing may be done either spring have hardly had occasion to call a doctor since. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to several friends, and I say to the pale, thin ones particularly,

These pills cure stomach trouble by their tonic action, building up the diception of the best seed. Subsoiling gestive organs and enabling them to do try, but has not seemed to give very | do. They are sold by all dealers, or will satisfactory results in others. At the be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty ing increased the yield eighteen per and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. A The time to plant is as early as the | diet book giving useful information will be sent free on request.

A Country Breakfast Room.

A bright and cheery breakfast room gives the largest crops. When the in a country cottage has broad, low soil is in good condition the seed may windows of leaded glass-pale amber and green. The wall paper is a soft | the way back from her husband's fuclear green which is cool and repose- neral she called with a few sympaful in effect and harmonious with the weathered oak furniture. The frieze above the green paper has large poppies in shades of deep tan with natural green foliage on a ground of the same tone as the paper.

Marriage a Matter of Business. The average Japanese girl rarely knows that her hand has ever been sought until all the arrangements have been made btween her father and her suitor. The latter, however, does not manage this in person, but leaves One of the difficult things in beet all the arrangements to some trusty friend.

Demand for Small Farms.

In England the best remedy for farm depopulation is held to be small farm holdings. It is stated that whenever a large farm is divided into small holdings the demand for the land usually far exceeds the supply.

Women are fond of gold, but not of golden silence.

Cured Her Rheumatism.

Deep Valley, Pa., Oct. 31.-(Special.)-There is deep interest in Green county over the cure of the little daughter of I. N. Whipkey of Rheumatism. She was a great sufferer for five or six years and nothing seemed to do her any good till she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. She began to improve almost at once and now she is cured and can run and play as other children do. Mr. Whipkey says:

"I am indeed thankful for what Dedd's Kidney Pills have done for my daughter; they saved her from being a cripple perhaps for life."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have proved that Rheumatism is one of the results of diseased Kidneys. Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. If the Kidneys are right there can be no Uric Acid in the blood and consequently no Rheumatism. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the Kidneys right. False Windpipe for Heaves.

There is a cab horse which can be seen on one of the "stands" along Broadway which has breathed for years through a false windpipe. The animal had the heaves, and not only made as much noise as a locomotive. Get the straw and the manure mixed | but his speed was reduced nearly half because of this difficulty. A veterinarian inserted a tube and the horse

> Our thoughts about others are of less importance than our thoughtfulness for others.

> > Condemn Army Step.

The congress of naturalists and physicians which recently met in Breslau strongly condemned "goose-step" as practiced in the German and some other armies. Dr. Thalwitzer read a paper on the subject, in which he showed that the adoption of this ridiculous step accounts for numerous knee and foot complaints among the troops. Sixty per cent of tempting to dry such corn in a warm | the sores on the feet of the men are place it frequently sprouts, and unless | in consequence of persistent adher-

New Serial in McClure's. In the November McClure's, Stewart Edward White begins a new serial which reveals new power and breadth in his uniformly splendid work. Out

of the great northern forests of "The Blazed Trail" and the snowy wastes of "The Silent Places," he has moved his scene of action to the boundless plains and painted deserts of Arizona. He sees and feels the beauty and the awe of the desert as he does of the forest, and is able to make his reader share this insight and pleasure with him. The story he tells here is the desert vivified, flaming with its color, poignant with the sense of its immensity. In this strange, weird, and stupendous setting he lays his plot and unrolle a tale simple and deen. It is the story of the coming together of the Big Man of the Wilderness and the Little Woman of the Town-how the desert, picturesque and romantic to him, terrible and repellent to her,

Bowdoinham Eels.

affects their lives and fate.

Mulberry Patridge, that veteran allround fisherman of Bowdoinham, has commenced his usual shipment of eels to the New York markets. A great delicacy, eels command a high price in the cities. "Fine-grained as smelts, they are far superior to mackeral," said a Bowdoinham epicture concernafter three doses and I kept on using ing this famous dish. "Fried brown, with plenty of salt pork, they are food stay down. The pain and the burning fit for the gods."-Lewiston (Me)

Literary Note.

There are four up-to-date articles in the September Success that should attract considerable attention throughout the country. They indicate the growing interest among magazine readers for authoritative matter about the great men and the great questions of the day. In this line of work, Success is rapidly taking a front place among the monthlies.

The first is an article by Judge Alton Brooks Parker, entitled, "Educated Men In Politics." The whole country has been waiting to hear Judge Parker say something, and in Success he has given his views on a matter of very great importance. He holds that the men who take only a general interest in politics, are responsible for the condition that brings disgrace to the country, and rounds them up sharply for their timidity.

She was a very new widow and on thetic friends at a house of refreshment. Gin was fixed upon as a beverage suitable to the occasion. "Any water with yours, Em?" inquired one of the ladies of the bereaved as she held out the jug. "Water!' shrieked the lonely one. "Water! Lor' lumme! Ain't I got trouble enough as it is?"

Mr. Howells in England.

The first fruit of Mr. Howell's visit to England, where he still is, is a charming and buoyant article entitled "In Folkestone Out of Season," which opens the November number of Harper's Magazine. Appreciative as Mr. Howells is of the beauties of the place, he intimates that the vaudeville performance in the pavilion on the pier is somewhat mild; that the Folkestone ice cream "was a sort of sweetened and extract-flavored snow which was hardly colder than the air outside"; but that the tea and bread and butter, which appeared with magical promptness upon his arrival, were beyond reproach. Caesar's Camp, the Holy Well where the Canterbury pilgrims drank, and other historic sites Mr. Howells describes with his customary skill.

Thorverton church, Devon, England, was recently used as storehouse for whisky which had been taken from the village inn during a fire.

In the November Century.

The first public entertainment ever given by Japanese women for charity was a recent garden party, with tableaux, given at the Naval club. Tokio, by graduates of the Peeresses' School. Anthority on Japan says that it is impossible for the Western mind to conceive how great a revolution is marked by this event. The voluntary renouncement by the Japanese nobles of their flefs in 1868 was hardly more remarkable. It means a tremendous change in the life of Japanese women. The November Century will have reproductions from photographs of these interesting and unique tableaux, which pictured famous female character in the history of ancient, medieval, and eighteenth-century Japan.

Mr. Chatsworth-Did you enjoy the matinee, dear? Mrs. Chatsworth-Oh. very much. I sat next to Mrs. Gaddie. whom I have not seen for years, and we did have a nice long chat .- Philadelphia Ledger.

Every housekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz .- one full pound-while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in %-pound pack ages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chem icals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 12-ox. package it is because he has a stock on hand which he wishes to dispose of before he puts in Defiance He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large let ters and figures "16 ozs." Demand Deflance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance never sticks.