

# LOCATED HIM RIGHT AWAY

Possibly Display of Bill of Generous Denomination May Have Had Some Effect.

A southerner who was visiting St. Louis wandered into the dining room of the hotel and, seeing a negro servant who had all the importance of an army officer standing near the door, asked him who the "head nigger" was around there. The negro stretched himself to his full height and pompously replied that "there ain't no niggers in St. Louis, sah. We is all gemmen of color."

"Well," said the southerner, drawing a \$100 bill from his pocket and fingering it, "I expect to be at the hotel for some time and want to make sure that I will be taken care of."

"Oh, sah," said the negro, whose eyes were popping from his head, "did you want to know who the head 'nigger waiter' is? That's me."—Allen-town Call.

# HE KNOWS THEY ARE NOT.



Mrs. Benham—The paper tells about a man who stole a head of lettuce and then went back and got another, being arrested on the second trip. Benham—I'll bet you can't make that fellow believe that two heads are better than one.

**Her Father's Child.**  
The six-year-old daughter of a well-known evangelistic preacher was playing on the sidewalk one day, when a shabbily dressed and downcast man approached her father's house.

**The Girl's Handicap.**  
In her pretty new frock sister Mabel felt quite proud as she sat on the front step and watched some boys playing on the sidewalk.

**Answering the Dean.**  
The man who Thackeray calls "the greatest wit of all time"—Dean Swift of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, was as ready to take as to make a report.

**No Wedding Day Bargains.**  
The husband (during the quarrel)—You're always making bargains. Was there ever a time when you didn't? The wife—Yes, sir; on my wedding day.

**The Humorous Hat.**  
"Has she any sense of humor?" "I don't think so. She can look at her hat without laughing."—Lippincott's.

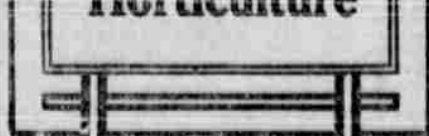
**WRONG SORT**  
Perhaps Plain Old Meat, Potatoes and Bread May Be Against You for a Time.

A change to the right kind of food can lift one from a sick bed. A lady in Weldon, Ill., says: "Last spring I became bed-fast with severe stomach troubles accompanied by sick headaches. I got worse and worse until I became so low I could scarcely retain any food at all, although I tried about every kind. I had become completely discouraged, and given up all hope, and thought I was doomed to starve to death, until one day my husband, trying to find something I could retain, brought home some Grape-Nuts."

"To my surprise the food agreed with me, digested perfectly and without distress. I began to gain strength at once. My flesh (which had been flabby), grew firmer, my health improved in every way and every day, and in a very few weeks I gained 20 pounds in weight. "I liked Grape-Nuts so well that for four months I ate no other food, and always felt as well satisfied after eating as if I had sat down to a fine banquet. "I had no return of the miserable sick stomach nor of the headaches, that I used to have when I ate other food. I am now a well woman, doing all my own work again, and feel that life is worth living. "Grape-Nuts food has been a God-send to my family; it surely saved my life; and my two little boys have thriven on it wonderfully." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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# REMOVING PLANT FROM POT

Method Shown in Illustration Will Enable One to Re-pot Plants Without Injuring Roots.

A lady gardener once said to me: "I have no trouble in taking a plant out of a pot in which it has been growing for some time, as I simply take a table knife and cut around the inside of the pot, and the plant drops out when the pot is inverted." But that method cannot be approved, as the knife will ruin many of the roots, and so injure the plant that it will not recover its normal growth again for several weeks after shifting, says a writer in Park's Floral Magazine. But it is not only in repotting that



Shifting a Plant.

we wish to take a plant from the pot. Often we wish to examine the roots or the soil or the drainage, and the easiest way to do it is to place the fingers over the soil, invert, and tap the edge against the ledge of the table. The manner of grasping the pot is shown in the illustration. Before doing this it is well to thoroughly water the plant, as this adds to the weight and acts as a lubricant in the separation of the roots and soil from the pot. In repotting it is well to observe these suggestions, as you will thus be enabled to remove your plants from the pots without injury, and promote their health, growth and bloom.

# MOISTURE IN ORCHARD SOIL

Water is of Prime Importance While Tree is Fruit Making—Chief Elements of Success.

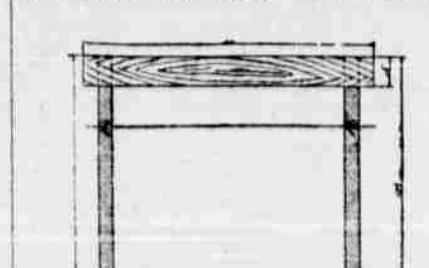
As water is the means of circulation of plants as well as of animals therefore it is of prime importance that water be present in the soil, in order that the plant food in the soil may be taken up by the trees.

Many orchards have sufficient available plant food, but lack water at that critical period while the tree is fruit making. If a soil lacks water some form of fertilizers are a positive detriment if they are present in abundance.

# METHOD FOR SPRAY MIXTURES

Strainer Allows Heavier and Coarser Particles to Wash Aside, Leaving Rest Free.

This strainer is excellent for the reason that the heavier and coarser particles of the spray mixture which



A Brass Screen.

do not go through are washed down to the lower edge of the sieve thus leaving the rest free for the straining of the mixture.

# Improving Orchards.

Three years of spraying, pruning and cultivation will bring an orchard that you are ashamed of into a condition that you will be proud of.

If you think of setting out an orchard and have had no experience, better hire a good man to show you how. If you can get a man from your state experiment station, you will, indeed, be fortunate. If not, then try to get the man who grows the best fruit in your country.

# SET OUT STRAWBERRY PLANT

Several Methods in General Use, but Matted—Row System Seems Best—Keep Weeds Down.

There are several methods of planting in general use, which may be modified to suit the planter. The method which seems best adapted to ordinary conditions in the matted-row system. In the spring, when the land is in good condition to work, harrow smooth and mark out rows four feet apart and as long as possible. Then set the plants at 18 or 24-inch intervals in the rows, and cultivate often enough to keep the weeds out and the soil loose until September, when, if the plants are vigorous growers, the runners should be about six inches apart.

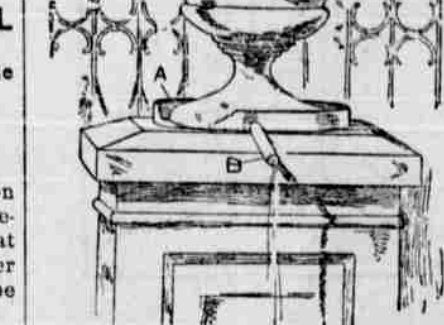
It is desirable to train the runners the long way to the rows, cutting out plants that crowd. In ordinary planting trowel or spade is used to set the plants. A spade is an easy implement to open the ground with. Strike it into the ground and work it back and forth, draw out the spade, spread the roots of the plant, and set it so the crown comes just to the surface of the ground. Firm the soil well about the roots of the plant. As soon as possible after setting the plants, cultivation should commence, and it should continue at frequent intervals till fall. Keep the weeds down and the top soil loose. If the runners get too thick, cut out part of them, leaving about six inches between them. Runners may be encouraged to root by putting an inch or two of soil over each one near the end.

# DRAINAGE FOR FLOWER POT

So Arranged That Staining of Woodwork of Porches by Dripping Water is Prevented.

The staining of woodwork on porches and posts caused by the dripping of water from flower pots can be prevented in the following manner:

Make a zinc or galvanized tray of suitable shape in which to set the pots, as shown in the illustration. Solder a tube for the overflow, or



Flower Pot Drain.

dripping, on one side of the tray. Have the tube long enough to clear the post or part of the porch where the flower pot is set. The tube may be placed to the rear so it cannot be seen from the street, if desired. Place some small pieces of wood beneath the tray to allow the passage of air, thus preventing moisture. The tray can be made in any shape to conform to the shape of the pots.

# OFF YEARS WITH CHERRIES

Much Trouble Caused by Pickers Who Gather Next Year's Buds—Clipping Shears Best.

Watch your pickers on the bearing years and you will learn why some cherries, especially Early Richmond, bear so shyly every other year. Cherries are picked with stems on, and in picking it will be observed that where this stem is left on a cluster of next year's buds comes off with the cherries at the picker's really picking two crops at once—this year's and the next. Instead of tearing these stems from the trees have them use a pair of clipping shears, or else take the cherry from the stem in picking. One careless picker can ruin your next crop quite easily. Pickers may complain of the slow work in clipping, but insist on it that you, not they, are the sufferers by their careless work.

**Blue Flowered Hydrangeas.**  
The application to the soil, when hydrangeas hortensia is growing, of either alum, aluminum sulphate or iron sulphate has been found to induce the formation of blue flowers.

# HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Practice clean cultivation in the orchard.

A grape vine should bear only a limited number of clusters.

No other fruit plant requires so careful pruning as the grape vine.

Poultry manure should be freely used for both fruits and vegetables.

There is danger of sunscald if too many large branches are removed in June.

Set the chrysanthemums where they can be protected from cold winds and rainstorms.

The apple worm is the larva of the codling moth, and it gets into the apple at this season of the year.

You cannot raise a young orchard without spraying any more than you can raise apples without spraying.

San Jose scale, codling moths, curculios and other pests rob us of 20 per cent. of our annual \$125,000,000 fruit crop.

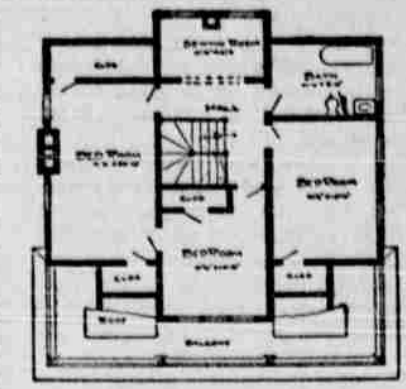
Young grapes will bear some fruit the second season after planting if they make a good growth and are otherwise well cared for during the first growing season.

It has been proved that 80 per cent. of the worms enter the apple through the calyx end of the young fruit. By filling this calyx cup with poison these worms are killed and their fruit protected.



Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his long experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 15 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

In spite of speculation in modern house building and the shoddy materials and methods of construction too frequently seen, the fact remains that, on the whole, we build better today than they did in the "good old days" of our forefathers. And this, too, in spite of the fact that the problem of building today is infinitely more complicated than that which confronted the builder of colonial times, owing to the unexampled complexity of commercial and industrial conditions now marking a transitional period in the development of American city and suburban life. In the olden days all life savored more or less of the country, with its comparative simplicity of conditions. Now, however, the scene is transformed. The marvelous progress of mechanical invention, the creation of new materials and processes and of rapid and powerful labor-saving devices used in building construction, the wide development of natural resources, the rise of new and complex industrial conditions, the rapid growth of industrial centers, the extension of the facilities of commerce, the great lessons of the fire risk—all these have been reflected more or less in American contributions to the art of building as such. Moreover, the architect and the builder of today have advantages that were not at their command a century ago. The range of available and adaptable building materials has



Second Floor Plan.

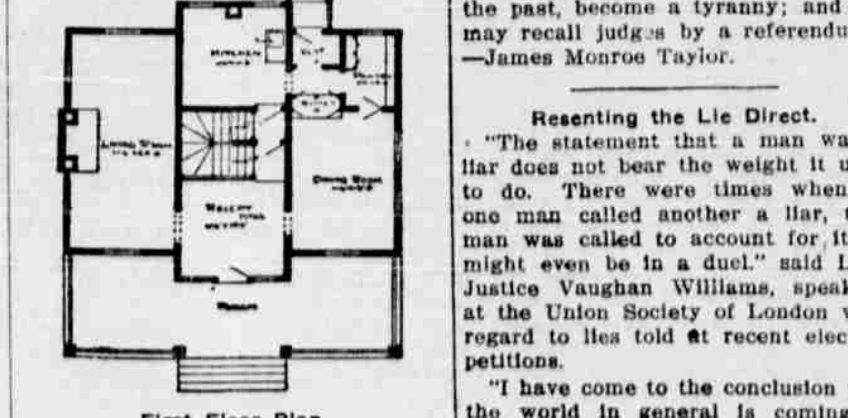
greatly broadened, thus giving a selection that did not exist in former days; and this advantage is emphasized by vastly improved transportation facilities which place at the disposal of the builder the varied materials, but of this entire country, but not the entire world.



It is only, however, within the past thirty years, with the revival of the long-lost art of concrete working, the advent of the steel structural frame, and later the combination of steel and concrete in what is known as the "reinforced concrete" type of construction, that anything of great importance really new has been developed in the art of building in this country. Even to this day, outside of the Spanish missions, there can hardly be said to be any distinctively American type of architecture, the results so far developed being merely an eclectic treatment based on well-tried old-world traditions, though infused in some rare instances, as in the buildings of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, with a breadth of conception and an ineffable spirituality of treatment which have been seen only here.

It is probable that in the "colonial" style of architecture—a modification of the type developed in England during the reign of the four Georges, and hence sometimes called the "Geo-

greatly broadened, thus giving a selection that did not exist in former days; and this advantage is emphasized by vastly improved transportation facilities which place at the disposal of the builder the varied materials, but of this entire country, but not the entire world.



First Floor Plan.

gian"—with its quaint freedom of treatment of the Roman orders and its traces of classic refinement, we approached as near as we have ever done to the development of a truly national type of American architecture; and in our modern work it is not safe utterly to disregard the rules upon which it was based. A few features traceable to the "colonial" influence, with its central hall and symmetrical layout on either side, its classic columned and balustraded porch across the entire front, its curved light above the center window in the dormer, etc., have been embodied in the cottage illustrated in the perspective view and floor plans shown in the accompanying cuts. A house like this can be built complete, under favorable conditions as to location and labor, for \$2,650 to \$2,900. It is 37 feet wide by 31 feet 6 inches long, not including the length added by the front porch. It contains seven rooms, besides a spacious reception hall. This hall, in the very center, enters directly from the veranda, opens at the left into a commodious and well lighted living room running the full length of the house from front to rear. Half way along the outer side wall is an ample fireplace, whose hearthstone is the magnet for many a genial and happy family gathering to enjoy the true comforts of home when the weather is too chilly outside to use the spacious outdoor retreat of the ample porch. Along the opposite wall may be ranged the bookshelves, piano, couches, or some of the other furnishings ordinarily found in the room where the family spend much of their time. The dining

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"Because he's always off when you need him most, I guess."

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**Just So.**  
"Why do they call a bell boy in a hotel "Buttons"?"  
"Because he's always off when you need him most, I guess."

**Mrs. Winstow's Shooting Syrup** for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 50c a bottle.

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Chew and smoke untaxed tobacco, cheap and untaxed. Meriwether & Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

The silk stocking girl is very much in evidence.

**What Ails You?**

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid rising in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

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