

Life of Paris Shop Girls.
A Paris shop girl ordinarily begins at a salary of from \$3 to \$4 a month. Besides she invariably has a commission on her sales, varying from one-half to one per cent. according to her success. Many receive as high as \$30 a month in salary and make much more in commissions. Retail selling is the great business of all Paris, but the better places are hard to get and require almost as much pushing and influence as to obtain a government position in America. The most attractive girls always stand the best chance at the first and many keep their places on the strength of their good looks.

I Cure Hypertension and Constipation.
The new Serravallo's Tonic Pills set free the blood from its impurities and give the system a new lease of life. It is a true tonic, and its benefits are felt in every part of the body. It is the best remedy for all ailments of the blood and the bowels.

Glad to See Him.
He walked up to the register in the hotel office and wrote his name—'John Smith.'
'How are you?' I'm mighty glad to see you, I said, indeed.
'But,' protested the stranger, 'you don't know me. I've never been here before.'
'That doesn't make any difference,' replied the clerk. 'If you had wrestled with Jit-jats and Maharajahs like I have this year you'd know what a comfort it is to get a man of your name into the house.'

Many Offices in His Gift.
The prefect of the Seine had recently 1,071 offices at his disposal, all of a minor importance, and for these offices he had 40,000 applicants. The offices were mostly as supernumerary clerks, porters, local customs collectors, tobacco shopkeepers and even chief funeral mutes and cemetery rangers.

The marriage rate of Germany rose ten per cent. in the year following the Franco-German war.

"German Syrup"
I am a farmer at Edom, Texas. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones

CURES RISING BREAST
"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest remedy for all ailments of the breast. It is a true tonic, and its benefits are felt in every part of the body. It is the best remedy for all ailments of the breast and the bowels.

WELL MACHINERY
MARLIN
REPEATERS
A MONEY-MAKER FOR AGENTS
MONEY CAN BE SAVED BY BUYING COAL
DENSION

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.
VALUABLE HINTS ON GROWING TOMATOES.
When to Sow the Seed—How and What on Feeding—A Cheap Cistern—The Value of Manure—Hints on the Household Help.

Tomato Farming.
The growth of this highly esteemed vegetable has become more general throughout the country than any other known to the gardener or the cook, and it is made to enter into more dishes and to serve a greater variety of purposes than any other plant known to the dietary of the American world. It is no longer a garden plant in the sense that it is not a food product, for they are grown in fields of from five to twenty-five acres, and made to produce a series of crops from early summer until the frost comes. Like the most of our vegetable products the cultivation of the tomato may be made profitable or not, as the man running the business has the capacity to produce the earliest, maintain a succession of good crops throughout the season, and so that he has a market for all that he can produce. It is always in season to open for consideration and discussion the problem as to how best we may undertake the work for next plants. To this end Colman's Rural World has the pleasure of submitting the following from a bulletin issued by Cornell University experimenting station.

In discussing the use of fertilizers for the tomato it is not to be understood as a quick in their action in order that the plant may bear an early crop. Well decomposed manure or soluble fertilizers are best adapted to this purpose.
In regard to the matter of the early or late setting of plants, the experiments for three successive years show that early setting is an important matter, and that the cold winds of May do not injure the plants, and even a slight frost does not injure them seriously.
In regard to the best time for seed and whether artificial heat is needed, the experiments show that the earliest fruit is obtained from the earliest sowing of seed, January 19; but that by the end of August the seed sown February 24 had borne more fruit than the seed sown in the open field, about February 15 to the first of March, and to sow again for the main crop about the middle of March. Frequent transplanting of the plants makes them more stocky and promotes early fruiting. Plants grown in pots are better and earlier than those grown in the bed or in flats. Plants grown from cuttings seem to bear earlier and heavier crops than those grown from seed, but the results are not uniformly alike in different years.

Artichoke for Hogs.
The large amount of feed that can be grown on an acre of Jerusalem artichoke, and the fact that the hogs will harvest the crop if left without rings in their noses, lead farmers to plant them for the hogs. But they are not the only way to produce a crop of artichokes. The artichoke is a hardy plant, and it will grow in any soil, and it will produce a crop of artichokes in any season. It is a good crop for the hogs, and it is a good crop for the farmer. It is a good crop for the hogs, and it is a good crop for the farmer.

Rules and Notes on Feeding.
The following rules are the result of experiments by the Missouri experiment station:
1. Feed animals as much as they can digest without injuring their health.
2. Feed a "balanced ration," i. e., one in which the composition is in proportion to their needs.
3. Food is required to maintain animals in health, and it is required to produce a crop of good fruit every year. It is better and more profitable than a large crop of inferior fruit every other year.

A SAD MISTAKE.
It Did Not Matter, However, as One Knew of It.
Mrs. Foster was from New England, and regarded life very seriously, never shrinking or turning back on the path of duty which lay before her. She was a woman of high character, and she was a woman of high character. She was a woman of high character, and she was a woman of high character.

The Glories of Donnybrook.
Donnybrook is on the outskirts of the city of Dublin, but it is a fair ground is no longer the friendly fighting ground of former days. One of the tents made of wattles, with patchwork quilts or blankets or old petticoats spread over them, held rows of tables made of doors placed on a mound of clay. The benches, too, rested on the same uncertain foundation and when the young Irishmen grew uneasy the benches sent them all down to the floor. Out on the green there was fighting and shouting and at night the fiddles played for the jolly young people who appear from the accounts given by Professor C. T. Jackson, eighty-nine contained lime. Kiffin, in his essay on calcareous manures, says, after a large induction of fact, "that all soils naturally poor, are certainly destitute of calcium carbonate. When there exists in the soil, already, enough lime for the wants of vegetation, the addition of more will produce no effect upon the crop. New lands, and old land not run down, and naturally rich in lime, may require none. But lime is applied to soil as food directly or through the soil itself."

Use of Lime.
How does lime act upon soils? we are asked. Where lime is employed upon the soil, it is either as a mere article of vegetable food, or as a chemical agent, to change the condition of other ingredients of the soil. All good soils contain lime; of ninety-nine out of a hundred, at least, in Rhode Island, analyzed by Professor C. T. Jackson, eighty-nine contained lime. Kiffin, in his essay on calcareous manures, says, after a large induction of fact, "that all soils naturally poor, are certainly destitute of calcium carbonate. When there exists in the soil, already, enough lime for the wants of vegetation, the addition of more will produce no effect upon the crop. New lands, and old land not run down, and naturally rich in lime, may require none. But lime is applied to soil as food directly or through the soil itself."

Neutralizes free acids which exist in the soil. This is done with quicklime or slacked, the first combining directly with the acid—the second by liberating its carbonic acid and then combining with the acid of the soil, leaving the carbonic acid to be food for plants. Lime decomposes vegetable fibers, and reduces tough ligneous substances, to a creamy pulp in which they can be propagated by plants. For this purpose quicklime should be used and may be applied at the rate of from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre. Lime is usually combined with sand or silex, forming a substance different from either of them. Even strong clays will be found to contain much silex; and lime, by combining with it, makes the soil friable or crumbling.—Farmers Voice.

considered as contemptible than despoiling. But, as a rule, small things are more intelligent look upon small things more in the light of parts of a whole, to be considered in the aggregate. There are farmers who make less money clear from twenty acres of wheat than the wife gains from her hogs from her well-cared-for hives. Indeed, this may remind us of what the great poet, the lover of rural things, said of this small business of keeping bees, "Labor in tonal, of gloria non tenis," which means that labor bestowed on a trifling matter may bring returns that are not trifling. Every little thing on a farm should count. It is the aggregate of many little ears of grain that makes the farmer's income, and that makes a snowy field of cotton from the nimble fingers, and a fine thing, but many balls and many fingers go to make up the great aggregate of 4,000,000,000 pounds of this staple, which, were it not gathered, would desolate the whole civilized world. Truly, small things are not to be despised. It was a hen from her hogs, a one-day-old chick.—Colman's Rural World.

A Cheap Cistern.
A Pennsylvania farmer tells how he built a cheap cistern. He struck a circle seven feet in diameter and dug down three feet, then another circle one foot less in diameter and dug three feet farther and broke down the sides to a slope; then with a five-cent circle, cut another three feet and cut away again, making the cistern in the form of a jug. The sides and bottom were plastered with cement directly upon the clay, and the top was arched over with brick poked up with sand and cement. The cistern was made as an overflow pipe about eighteen inches from the top. As the average diameter would be a little more than six feet, it would require nearly seven barrels of water for each foot in depth below the overflow pipe, over fifty barrels when the water was several feet above the top. His figures for the cost were: Two days labor, \$2; one-half day of mason, \$1; two barrels of cement, \$2.50; 400 brick, \$2.40; total, \$7.90. It has been in use ten years and is as good as ever excepting near the top, where the water is not so pure as the cement cracked and pulled off, which could have been prevented by covering with straw or other material.—National Stockman.

Professional Secret.
"Did you hear about Blaggins' shooting accident?" said one member of the National Guard to another.
"No, I don't know anything about it," replied the other.
"Well, he got seven birds," said the first.
"How's that?"
"Well, he didn't know the gun was loaded."

Anything for Money.
Recently two physicians advertised in New York for a man who would submit to a surgical operation which might possibly be fatal, in consideration of \$5,000. They received replies, the greater number of which were bona fide.
Turkish Babies.
When a babe is born in any house in Turkey, there is great rejoicing if it is a boy, less if a girl. The wife is proud for a while, but Turkish women are not good mothers. They are to childlike themselves. When a girl is born to a sultan, they fire seven guns; when a boy is born, they fire one gun. The boys die early; the girls are more apt to live. This is supposed to be a divine interposition of Providence to prevent too many claimants to the throne. Babies are dressed like mummies in swaddling clothes for six months. Then the boys are put in trousers, sometimes in generals' or colonels' regularly made.

A Norwegian Pastime.
Ski racing is the national game of the Norwegians, and rare sport it is. A ski consists of a piece of flexible wood seven or eight feet long, six inches wide, and about an inch thick, with the end turned up in front, as is the fashion in certain kinds of skates. With a ski on each foot, Norwegians of all ages, whether in town or country, skim over the snow-clad hills and even compete in regular races. Ski running is a splendid exercise, well suited to a land where the snow lies long and the hills are plentiful.

The Polite Japanese.
It is said that the contentment of the people in Japan is the result of the spirit of politeness which prevades all ranks of the Japanese people. Rich and poor are alike courteous, and it is impossible to distinguish a knave from a laborer by their behavior. The politeness results from genuine kindness, and it settles all problems between man and man.

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Colchester Spading Boots
ARE THE BEST

A Whisky Prohibition Man.
White is perfectly true that swain vapors, morning and evening mists along the banks of slow, winding streams, and the effort in exhaling by the sun from moist and decaying vegetable matter. It is frequently broken out where no such conditions exist. It is, in fact, a malarial fever, and it is not to be confused with the malarial fever of the tropics. It is a malarial fever, and it is not to be confused with the malarial fever of the tropics.

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