

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Boil the water—unless you prefer to be an aquarium rather than a cemetery.

It takes a lot of philosophy to enable a man to admire a woman after he discovers that she has no earthly use for him.

It's easy for the average man to be honest when he doesn't need the money.

When We Are Old.

When we are old, the fair world is so young.

Re-echoing with song we left unsung—Our laughter lifting on another's tongue.

When we are old, there is no lovely thing that speaks not youth, that bodes not of the spring.

That keen dawn, that now so dark can bring.

Alas! to Maytime, whither shall we turn? Not we the Year's antiphonal to learn? Hated we not where its purple torches burn?

In the world's matins have we yet no song? Is not the old-time melody as strong? Do only echoes to the heart belong?

When we are old . . . Love, love a dream it is!

The summer's song, the illimitable bliss, The flame, the flower, is love's, is ours, is this . . .

—Virginia Woodward Cloud, in June Reader.

Fickleness of Woman.

Gray—"Hello, Smith, old boy! And so you are married, eh?"

Smith—"That's what the parson told me."

Gray—"And, of course, you are happy?"

Smith—"Well, I don't know about that. To tell the plain, unvarnished truth, I'm just a little bit disappointed."

Gray—"I'm sorry to hear that. What's the trouble?"

Smith—"Well, you see, during the courtship stunt she used to tell me how strenuously she loved me, but we had no sooner got spliced than she gave up her \$10 a week job as typewriter thumper. That goes to show how much you can bank on a woman's love."

On Your Knees, Court Said.

Fourteen-year-old Joseph Porter of 65 Willow avenue, Hoboken, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton recently for running away from home.

"I just hopped a freight train to go up the road," he said. "I didn't know I had gone so far, and then I was afraid to go home."

His mother told the recorder that the boy had no reason to leave home. She said she took good care of him.

"Get down on your knees," said the recorder to the runaway, "and don't you get up until your mother has forgiven you."

He was on his knees five minutes before his mother said the word. Then the recorder told him to go home and stay there.—New York Times.

SOME IDEA OF HIS WEALTH.

Host (showing him around)—Twenty-five years ago, when the man that owns this block of buildings came to town, he hadn't a hundred dollars in the world.

Guest—And now?

Host—And now? By George, sir, he could afford to hold the job of ambassador to Great Britain!—Chicago Tribune.

OFFERING NO CHALLENGES.

"Do you claim that the world owes you a living?"

"No," answered Meandering Mike. "De man dat goes around claimin' makes hisself unpopular. I'm satisfied to git my livin' whether it's owing to me or not."—Washington Star.

It is easy to see the good points of the man on a pedestal.

A mind reader has a snap when he thought.

SOUST THE DEMON.

A Tussle With Coffee.

There is something fairly demoniacal in the way coffee sometimes wreaks its fiendish malice on those who use it.

A lady writing from Calif. says: "My husband and I, both lovers of coffee, suffered for some time from a very annoying form of nervousness, accompanied by most frightful headaches. In my own case there was eventually developed some sort of affection of the nerves leading from the spine to the head.

"I was unable to hold my head up straight, the tension of the nerves drew it to one side, causing me the most intense pain. We got no relief from medicine, and were puzzled as to what caused the trouble, till a friend suggested that possibly the coffee we drank had something to do with it, and advised that we quit it and try Postum Coffee.

"We followed his advice, and from the day that we began to use Postum we both began to improve, and in a very short time both of us were entirely relieved. The nerves became steady once more, the headaches ceased, the muscles in the back of my neck relaxed, my head straightened up and the dreadful pain that had so punished me while I used the old kind of coffee vanished.

"We have never resumed the use of the old coffee, but relish our Postum every day as well as we did the former beverage. And we are delighted to find that we can give it freely to our children also, something we never dared to do with the old kind of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum Coffee contains absolutely no drugs of any kind, but relieves the coffee drinker from the old drug poison. There's a reason.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Bermuda Onions.

Regarding culture of onions there are four things that are very necessary—in fact, they are entirely essential to success:

1st—Genuine imported Bermuda onion seed.

2d—Plenty of fertilizer.

3d—Thorough and constant cultivation.

4th—Plenty of water at the right time.

The method used by the majority, in fact, we think all, of the successful growers of the States of Texas and Florida, is to plant about two pounds of seed in a bed about 120 feet long by twelve feet wide, with ten rows in each bed twelve inches apart; the majority use a garden drill for this purpose. These beds are made about on a level with the land, with a small border thrown up around each so as to control the water.

They usually dig a ditch on the high part of the land so that the bed can be easily flooded, as the water should cover the whole bed uniformly. Water should be out on the bed as soon as the seed are planted; they will usually come up in about ten days.

Cultivation is usually done with a double-wheel hoe. Water and work again as soon as the ground will stir nicely. Continue every two weeks until ready to transplant, which is about sixty days from the time of seeding.

Transplanting is generally done in the months of December and January. They are usually planted in beds the size of the ones used for seed, but the plants are put four inches apart in drills, rows twelve inches apart.

Water and working should be kept up exactly like you would the seed in the seed bed until about two weeks before digging time. When about three-fourths of the tops have fallen, it is time to dig.

Dig them and throw in windrows; let sun dry from twenty-four to thirty-six hours; cut off the tops and roots, closely packed same in nicely slatted crates twenty-four inches long and sixteen inches wide, seven inches deep; this will hold about fifty pounds.

Regarding fertilizer use, a heavy application of good commercial fertilizer broadcast before transplanting, about 1000 pounds per acre; then another 1000 pounds put in with a drill in the middles about February, when the onions begin to bulb.

Manure of any sort could be used in connection with cottonseed meal or any other fertilizer. Do not use cottonseed meal unless you place same in the ground three or four weeks before the onion is to be planted; it is entirely too heating.

These instructions, we think, if followed closely, will insure an onion crop where irrigation is used. In some sections of the country they are grown without water. If they are to be planted where water is not convenient, they should be placed in rows twenty-five inches wide and placed three inches in a row to be worked with a plow. The yield will not be near so large, but the cost of cultivation is less. The greatest trouble would be in getting the seed up without water.

You could, of course, use a small bed for growing your sets, then place them in the field.

A man, in planting a crop of onions, should take into consideration the price he can get for same, and what it will cost him to grow the crop. Of course, any one having an irrigation plant, or a farm located on a running stream, can afford to grow onions at a cheaper price than the man who has not these facilities. Their price generally ranges from \$1.35 to \$2 per bushel. This, of course, is according to the production and the condition of the market at the time the onions are ready for shipment.

The Cabbage Hair Worm.

The cabbage hair worm is the subject of Circular No. 62, of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the publication of which was made necessary by numerous inquiries in regard to the identity and alleged poisonous nature of a minute worm popularly known during the years 1903 and 1904 as the "cabbage snake." The Department says: During the former year the species first attracted attention, but was not considered seriously, as it was well known that hair worms are not in any degree poisonous—in fact, they are perfectly harmless and even, to a certain extent, beneficial, as they destroy by parasitism the pernicious codling moth and several species of destructive grasshoppers or locusts. In 1904, however, the subject increased in proportion, the Bureau of Entomology frequently receiving five or six communications daily in regard to this creature. In most cases these were accompanied by clippings gleaned from the daily press. The object of the circular is mainly to facilitate the correspondence of the Department, to place the facts in the case on record and before the public, and to correct erroneous reports and mere rumors which

Disadvantage of Staking.

As a rule, it is best not to stake young trees when transplanting. If the roots are cut short and the tree has such a heavy top that a stake is needed, it will meet with such a check in digging that it will rarely recover its vigor.

Only Proper Space Needed.

With proper space to grow and proper food and soil, trees can hardly do otherwise than grow a good root as well as a good top, while growth can hardly be called normal if checked by insects or fungus diseases.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Whoever thinks he knows it all evidently imagines there isn't much worth knowing.

There is a certain brand of charity that will give a man a crust and then steal his coat.

A woman will do without something she needs in order to save money to purchase something she doesn't need.

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have been circulated in regard to cases of poisoning of human beings. In only a single case was the name of the person or persons who had been killed by cabbage supposed to be infested by this hair worm given, and the postmaster of the city promptly denied any knowledge of the facts, all efforts that were made to locate the origin of the account being without success. It may be safely assumed that all other reports were equally untrue or greatly exaggerated. In fact, the entire matter was a hoax save for the fact that the rumors were placed in such general circulation that the consumption of cabbage was greatly curtailed, many persons fully believing in the poisonousness of the hair worm. There is no doubt, on the other hand, that the majority of the reports of damage to the cabbage crop were founded on fact. We have positive knowledge of one of these in Tennessee where fully eighty-five per cent. of the State's cabbage crop was lost in 1904. Similar losses were reported in various portions of Missouri, Iowa, West Virginia and Virginia. From data at hand it can truthfully be said that thousands of cabbage growers incurred severe losses on account of the unfortunate "snake" due to the unwise circulation of the veriest rumors.

In support of the statement which has been made by letter by the Department of Agriculture for the past two years, Dr. Louis Leroy made tests in order to determine whether the hair worm or "cabbage snake" possessed any poisonous properties. The usual laboratory animals, rabbits, guinea pigs and domestic animals, were fed with the worms, raw and cooked; extracts from the hair worms were prepared, and the animals fed with them, and the substance was injected hypodermically, the final result being reached, as none of the animals thus treated were affected, that the "cabbage snake" is entirely harmless and the public rumors and superstitions are fallacies without semblance of foundation.

Talk on Alfalfa.

Alfalfa thrives during drought as no other crop does, owing to its deep root system. After being once established no drought will ever destroy the plants, and at the first reappearance of rain it starts into vigorous growth.

Alfalfa is not at all a difficult crop to establish or grow. Once one understands it, no crop is easier grown. Stands of alfalfa may be secured with greater success than of red clover. It is easy or it is impossible to secure stands of alfalfa, owing to how one sets about it.

A rich limestone soil as dry as can be found—that is, dry in wet seasons—is the first essential. It is not, with our present knowledge, advised that alfalfa should be sown away from the limestone and blue grass region. At all events, lime should be in the soil, and if not naturally there, it ought to be added at the rate of 500 to 1500 pounds per acre; air-slaked lime will serve, harrowed into the soil. This sweetens it, and sweet soils are absolutely essential.

Next, the soil should have a depth of at least three feet above bed rock; then it should be naturally dry or else tile underdrained. Don't waste alfalfa seed on craw-fishy or wet land. It must be dry and sound in winter.

Such soil as one naturally calls his best should be chosen. The crop is one that will amply repay the sowing on the richest soil. When it is remembered that from three to six tons of hay per acre will be returned from good land and that this hay is worth nearly as much, pound for pound, as wheat bran, it is easily seen that it deserves good soil. In truth, it must have good soil to thrive at all.

After selecting the right soil it should be stored with vegetable matter. Coat heavily with stable manure and break deep. This manure may precede a crop of corn or tobacco, or it may immediately precede the alfalfa sowing. Manure may be said to be absolutely essential to starting vigorous alfalfa in any soil in Kentucky, or any soil east of the Missouri River, for that matter. It is not sufficient to alone add fertility to the land, though that helps, and artificial fertilizers strengthen young alfalfa, but it is essential to add humus to the soil in the shape of stable manure. It matters little what sort of manure is used.

True love is founded on the rock of reverence.

Men never realize the joys of labor until pay day.

More corn grows in crooked rows than in straight ones.

No, Alonzo, a man doesn't necessarily work because he has a job.

It's tough when a man has to give up good money for a tough steak.

Eggs, like men, are often broke, but unlike men, they are never too fresh.

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CUTICURA GROOMING HAIR

Scalp Cleared of Dandruff and Hair Restored by One Box of Cuticura and One Cake of Cuticura Soap.

A. W. Taft, of Independence, Va., writing under date of Sept. 15, 1904, says: "I have had falling hair and dandruff for twelve years and could get nothing to help me. Finally I bought one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap, and they cleared my scalp of the dandruff and stopped the hair falling. Now my hair is growing as well as ever. I highly prize Cuticura Soap as a toilet soap." (Signed) A. W. Taft, Independence, Va."

A Fellow-Feeling Kinship.

Mutual difficulties not infrequently precipitate love between those who are mutually in trouble. An amusing instance of how taking a wrong train won a wife for a young suitor is told under the above caption by Francis Lynde in the September Lippincott's Magazine. Mr. Lynde's work is well thought of by those who are fond of a rapidly moving short story.

Use Longman & Martinez Paint.

Don't pay \$1.50 a gallon for linseed oil, which you do in ready-to-use paint. Buy oil fresh from the barrel at 60 cents per gallon, and mix it with Longman & Martinez L. & M. Paint.

It makes paint cost about \$1.20 per gallon. James S. Barron, President Manchester Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., writes: "In 1883 I painted my residence with L. & M. It looks better than a great many houses painted three years ago."

Sold everywhere and by Longman & Martinez, New York. Paint Makers for Fifty Years.

A sensible man never has any spare time to attend to other people's business unless he is hired for the purpose.

Permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Great Britain is barely holding her own in trade with Argentina.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures swollen colic, 25c a bottle.

In 1893 Japan had only 167,000 tons of merchant steamships.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900

The population of Bangkok is estimated at 500,000 souls.

The Great Antiseptic. Sloan's Lintiment, for all mosquito bites. It kills yellow fever and malaria germs.

Two thousands vessels of all descriptions disappear every year.

Shakespeare and Hiawatha. An American schoolboy has written an essay on the "Merchant of Venice," full of original matter. This is his view of Portia: "Portia was a kind and true-hearted young lady; she was very good-natured, especially to some of her gentlemen friends, when those young men was going to choose their coffins." But the gem of the article relates to Shakespeare himself. "The story was written by Shakespeare, who married Hiawatha. He was born in Venice, where he and the merchant shot arrows of the same fly when boys. It was here that he learned to season mercy with justice." Anne Hathaway turned into Hiawatha is a really interesting case of derangement.—London Chronicle.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS. Weak, Irregular, Backed With Pain—Made Well and 36 Pounds Heavier. Mrs. E. W. Wright, of 172 Main St., Haverhill, Mass., says: "In 1898 I was suffering so with sharp pains in the small of the back and had such frequent dizzy spells that I could scarcely get about the house. The urinary passages were also quite irregular. Monthly periods were so distressing I dreaded their approach. This was my condition for four years. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me right away when I began with them, and three boxes cured me permanently."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box.

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THE IDEAL WIFE

Shapes the Destiny of Men—The Influence of a Healthy Woman Cannot Be Overestimated.

Seven-eighths of the men in this world marry a woman because she is beautiful in their eyes—because she has the qualities which inspire admiration, respect and love.

There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature. The influence of women glorious in the possession of perfect physical health upon men and upon the civilization of the world could never be measured. Because of them men have attained the very heights of ambition; because of them even thrones have been established and destroyed.

What's disappointment, then, to see the fair young wife's beauty fading away before a year passes over her head? A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home, and a drag upon her husband.

The cost of a wife's constant illness is a serious drain upon the funds of a household, and too often all the doctoring does no good.

If a woman finds her energies are flagging, and that everything tires her, dark shadows appear under her eyes, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams; if she has backache, headaches, bearing-down pains, nervousness, whites, irregularities, or despondency, she should take means to build her system up at once by a tonic with specific powers, such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This great remedy for women has done more in the way of restoring health to the women of America than all other medicines put together. It is the safeguard of woman's health.

Following we publish, by request, a letter from a young wife.

Mrs. Bessie Ainsley of 611 South 10th Street, Tacoma, Wash., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Ever since my child was born I have suffered, as I hope few women ever have, with inflammation, female weakness, bearing-down pains, backache and wretched headaches. It affected my stomach so that I could not enjoy my meals, and half my time was spent in bed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound succeeded where others fail.



Mrs. Bessie Ainsley

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman, and I feel so grateful that I am glad to write and tell you of my marvelous recovery. It brought me health, new life and vitality."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Ainsley it will do for every woman who is in poor health and ailing.

Its benefits begin when its use begins. It gives strength and vigor from the start, and surely makes sick women well and robust.

Remember Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of woman's ills. This fact is attested to by the thousands of letters from grateful women which are on file in the Pinkham laboratory. Merit alone can produce such results.

Women should remember that a cure for all female diseases actually exists, and that cure is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Take no substitute.

If you have symptoms you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound succeeds where others fail.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster—color than any other dye. One lb. package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer, or we will send postpaid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Mo.

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