

No Starving of Jurors.

Judge Caldwell, of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth circuit, who will be remembered for his attitude last year in respect to railroads and their employes, has been making another very sensible deliverance.

In a case at Cheyenne, when the bailiff was being sworn to take charge of the jury and to keep them together without meat or drink, water excepted, until they should agree upon a verdict, the judge interposed and refused to permit the clerk to administer the oath. He said that jurors performed quite as important functions as the judges, and should be treated with the same consideration; that in order to discharge their duties intelligently they should be afforded every facility for their deliberation under conditions of mind and body that will enable them to best judgment; that starving, freezing, deprivation of sleep and denial of all comforts is not the best mode of doing this, and that the old methods of treating jurors was cruel, barbarous and inhuman.

He then went on to say to the jury that they might retire to their rooms, and if they could not agree before supper they might adjourn and return to their deliberations after they had eaten, and so continue to adjourn for meals and sleep until they had agreed upon a verdict or were discharged by the court.

It Has Taken Several Centuries for Jurors to Arrive at This Conclusion, but Now That It Has Been Reached, Other Judges Will Perhaps Follow the Precedent.

At all events, it will take jurors out of the category of criminals.—Chicago Times Herald.

A Curious Lease.

A curious lease is on record in Heron, Chios. It is believed that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, leases thirty acres of land to one S. W. Chase and his heirs for the term of 3,000 years. The lease is held on condition that the said S. W. Chase, or his heirs, shall pay to the Society an annual rent of one penny for each acre of land for each year of the term.

Points and Notes.

The first time that the word "motor" was used in its modern sense was in 1815, when the word was used in the title of a pamphlet by the Rev. William Goldie. The word was then used in a different sense from that in which it is now used. It was not until 1825 that the word was used in its modern sense.

It is said that the word "motor" was first used in its modern sense in 1815.

How's This?

We offer this (Herald) to you as a favor for your good service to the world.

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According to the Chicago Tribune

the race between corn and coal for the honor of being the cheaper material for fuel is interesting this year.

A statistician reports in the Journal des Debats that 12,000,000,000 newspapers are printed annually on this little planet of ours. The total number of paper mills is 3,985.

The canned and cured horse industry is not so new as is generally believed. For the past three years an establishment for killing and packing horses has been in operation near Hammond, Ind.

All of the states, kingdoms, principalities, empires, etc., of Europe (except Russia) and all of the United States, including Alaska, could be placed side by side in Siberia, and yet be little more than cover that immense country.

M. Dapuy-Dutens, French Minister of public works, expressed by the recent railway accidents in that country has been in operation near Hammond, Ind.

He also proposes to put an end to the system of firing engineering drivers for ineptitude and rewarding them for making up lost time by greater speed.

In Spain exemption from military service may be obtained by the payment of 1,500 pesetas. The other day a worthy man presented a petition to the Queen Regent, stating that he had already paid 15,000 pesetas for ten of his sons and requesting that he might be excused from paying for the other fourteen, as he had no money left. His request was granted.

Out of total revenues of \$710,000,000 Germany spends \$118,000,000 for army and navy. England \$180,000,000 out of \$188,000,000, and France \$174,000,000 out of \$677,000,000. Dr. Mendes, who gives these figures, estimates the annual military expense of the United States at \$334,000,000. But this counts \$140,000,000 for military pensions. When these are included our total military expenses are greater than those of any other country, with the possible exception of Russia.

W. E. Christie writes from Tokyo that most of the bookkeepers and cashiers employed in Japanese business houses are Chinamen, who are given the preference for such positions because of their honesty. It is said that a Chinaman will cheat if he gets a chance, but if entrusted with money he keeps it safe, and if in making a promise he utters the words "I mean it," those words are as good as a bond.

The manager of a Hong Kong bank declared recently, after forty years of active business life, that he had never known of a Chinese thief.

Says a London poet: Various blessings, as the doctors say, have a deleterious effect on the human mind and on the nervous system, but at least it seems to leave the stomach unharmed. There was a 24-hour bicycle race at Aston the other day, and a local reporter named Whiplash carried off the prize money more than nine times. Fortune tells of the day he consumed, according to the local papers, "fifty chickens, two sealed stuns of beef, two pounds of butter, six pounds of tomatoes, five pounds of grapes, four pounds of pears, a basket of apples, fifty bananas, eggs, celery, parsnips, a pair of port wine, a pair of snoring champagne, a bun and chocolate." Mr. Whiplash's gastronomic feat overshadowed the other.

The Chicago News says that 100 years ago Dartmouth College consisted of a wooden building 150 feet long, 50 feet wide and 30 feet high. English grammar and arithmetic were the books in the sophomore year. Princeton, the greatest Presbyterian college, was a large stone edifice, its faculty consisting of a president, vice-president, one professor, two masters of languages and seventy students. Harvard University had four brick buildings; the faculty consisted of a president and six professors, and in its halls thronged one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty students. Yale boasted of one brick building and a chapel "with a steeple 125 feet high." The faculty was a president, a professor of divinity and three tutors. The greatest Episcopal college in the United States was William and Mary's. It was under royal and state patronage and was, therefore, more substantially favored than most of our American schools. At this time, it is said in a curious old state report, the building was a building of three stories, "like a brick kiln," and had thirty gentlemen students. The students lodged in dormitories, ate at the "messes," and were satisfied with what would consider prison diet. Breakfast, a small cup of coffee, a biscuit, about an ounce of butter. Dinner, one pound of meat, two potatoes and some vegetables. Supper, bread and milk. The only unlimited supply furnished was cider, which was passed in a can from mouth to mouth. The days were spoken of as boil day, roast day, stew day, etc.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

THICK PLANTING.

Don't plant too thickly. Get the rows far enough apart to cultivate between with a horse and set your plants well apart in the row. Sunshine is as essential to plants as it is to human beings, and they cannot develop properly unless given room and air.—New York World.

GETTING GRASS ON POOR LAND.

If you have a patch of poor land that you wish to get into grass, seed it to rye this fall, as this grass flourishes better than wheat on inferior soils. In the spring sow the clover or a mixture of clover and timothy, and when the frost is out of the ground and it has settled, go over the field with a smoothing harrow. This will do the rye no harm and will give the grass such a depth of root that they will not be as easily killed by dry weather as those simply sowed on the top of the ground. Careful seeding in the case of grasses and clovers is just as important as with small grains.—American Agriculturist.

WEANING THE CHICKS.

Early weaning is not desirable. The chicks that remain with the hen until they are well feathered will grow faster and thrive better in every way than when the hen leaves them early. As a rule, old hens will not rear their chicks until they are pretty well grown, and for this reason old hens make better mothers than pullets.

As soon as the broods are weaned separate the sexes and confine the males in roach, comfortable clean pens, where they may be more liberally fed and fattened for the market. The pullets should have a free range and plain food, such as oats and very little wheat. Do not allow them to run together after six weeks old. Fit the cockerels for market and sell for broilers or at least for roasters when they will do so from two and one-half to three pounds, fourteen to sixteen weeks old.

TESTING COWS FOR CHEESE MAKING.

The Rural New Yorker tells an interesting story about Mr. Cane's experience in testing cows for cheese making. It seems that he has kept Ayrshire cattle for some 25 years for cheesemaking under the old faith that milk from a butter fat would make a much richer milk than is rich in fat. Having purchased a Babcock tester he also got a herd of Jerseys. He first found the Ayrshire gave 3.2 percent of fat and the Jersey 4.7 percent. Then he took 168 pounds of milk from each herd and made cheese of it. The Ayrshire milk made 17 1/2 pounds and the Jersey milk made 22 1/2 pounds, or to put it more scientifically the Ayrshire milk made 10.27 pounds of cheese to the 100 pounds of milk, while the Jersey milk made 13.40 pounds to the 100 pounds of milk, making a difference of 3.13 pounds of cheese in favor of the better milk.

This is exactly in keeping with the more elaborate experiments that have lately been carried on at some of the experiment stations and also verified at the World's Fair test. In other words the old adage is completely exploded that poor milk makes a much richer milk. This is saying nothing of the far better quality of cheese made from rich milk.

TOBACCO RAISING.

If new blood were brought into the field every year there would be fewer complaints of young turkeys being defective. The truth is that these birds have been too much inbred. The easiest and quickest remedy for the trouble is the introduction of wild blood, which gives the desired stamina.

When the young turkeys are first hatched they, like chicks, require no food for the first twenty-four hours, but the mother should be given a little corn to keep her on the nest. Afterwards feed them some milk early. Squeaked dry or bread dipped, not soaked, in milk or slightly moistened with egg. Later on they may be given scraps from the house, wheat, corn bread and green grass. Always feed on a clean board, and allow them as much as they will eat up clean in the space of a quarter of an hour. For the first three weeks they should be fed four times a day; afterwards three times daily will suffice. Of course, they must be supplied with plenty of water and gravel.

As soon as the turkeys seem strong and the weather is bright and warm they may be allowed to ramble about, but must be got home at night, or, in case of a shower, as damp is extremely fatal to them. After they reach the stage known as "shoot the red," they are hardy and need but little attention. But for the first three months they need to be well cared for.

Lice are as fatal as damp to young birds. As soon as they are hatched, the hen should be examined for lice, which are certain to be transmitted to the young ones. The large lice will be found on the large neck, under the wing and also on the flight feathers—around the quills on the wing. A little oil or melted grease should be well

rubbed in and the hen thoroughly dusted with snuff or insect powder. The same should be done to the turkeys when they are about a week old, and a drop of oil rubbed on their heads. This should be applied with discretion, as too much grease is fatal to them.

Turkeys are great foragers, and can not be kept in confinement. After the first three months they should be given absolute freedom. About a month before marketing they should be fed liberally with as much corn as they will eat. Old corn should always be used as green corn is indigestible and often retards fattening. If it does not cause actual loss.—New York World.

FLOWING OUT POTATOES.

The early potatoes that are ripe, which fact can be told by the skin not peeling as they are rubbed between the thumb and finger, should now be dug. At retail large potatoes are selling at eighty cents to one dollar per bushel and the medium sized ones at fifty cents. The small ones should be boiled and mixed with corn meal and fed to the chickens or pigs. Where there is a handy market it is by far the best plan to dig and sell from the field. Selling potatoes direct from the patch at sixty cents per bushel by the wagon load is better than storing them, and running the risk from shrinkage and frost and selling in mid-winter for seventy-five cents or even eighty cents per bushel.

The steel-fingered potato plow, made much like a single shovel plow, only much stronger, retails at \$18, is by far the best plow to get out potatoes, where only a few acres are grown each season. Hire several boys at sixty cents to seventy-five cents per day to help to get them out. Pull the vines first, then attach two strong mules to the potato plow and run directly in the middle of the potato row. The plow will throw them out so that they can be quickly picked up. Every narrow should be plowed after the potatoes are picked up, then return and plow out the other furrows.

Trucks that grow for the city market have their three-peck marked boxes scattered along the rows. All the marketable potatoes are picked up first and placed in the boxes, and the small and worn-out ones are picked up separately, the one picking being all that is needed. The boxes are then loaded on to the market wagons and sent off to market.

If the potatoes cannot be sold as fast as they are dug, store them in a cool, dry, dark shed; they should not be piled deeper than three feet. The soil should be dry when they are dug, and they should not be left to lay in the sun. Pick as fast as possible out.

The early potato ground should be well tilled or hoed, if not wanted for kale or spinach. Some growers sow one peck of timothy, mixed with one peck of brass seed and 3.00 pounds of phosphate to the acre. From 100 to 200 bushels of turnips can be grown to the acre, if the season is favorable. The growth of the turnips will not require the timothy in the fact. After the turnips are pulled the timothy is given a good top dress of manure, which protects it during the winter, and the next season a heavy crop of clean timothy is grown, which can be sold as an extra crop. Where land is worth \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre and rents from 10 to 15 cents per acre, by the use of early potatoes it can be made to yield one large or two medium crops over season. On low-priced land this is not so imperative, but it can be done if the farmer understands his business.—Baltimore American.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The farmer who is well informed will succeed in his occupation, it is industrious.

Are the turkeys hard enough so you must stop testing every cow's milk before you buy her?

Grated fresh bone and steamed out hay are recommended for a poultry man as feed for eggs.

Taraxacum around fruit trees, currants, gooseberries, etc. Coffee grounds are said to be valuable when put around shrubbery and flowering plants.

The lower pods of Lima beans should be saved for seed. In this way the Lima may be made to ripen earlier each season. It is believed that some of the new varieties which claim to be much earlier than the common Lima were originated in this way.

The habit of using the earliest ripening beans and sowing only those left at the end of the season is a bad one. It makes the crop later, and it will soon get so late that much of it will not ripen in ordinary seasons.

Comparatively few people prize tomato vines mainly because it is too much trouble. The crop seldom sells for high prices, and to put much labor on it lessens the chance for profit. Some recent experiments show that the pruning is not a benefit but rather an injury. It lessens the crop and does not make it earlier as is claimed. The tomato needs all the leaves it has to perfect its fruit. When it is injured by potato beetle larvae the fruit is watery and inferior.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A Delaware peach grower found an apple with a bee on it growing on a peach tree.

Sinclair wears rings in his ears, and fashionable gentlemen of his time fairly glittered with jewelry.

Michigan has a man who is so fat he can't fall down hard enough to hurt himself. He is known as the human spheroid.

The Japanese method of haepting is said to be at least 2000 years old. Pines made ten centuries ago are still exhibited.

There are insects which pass several years in preparatory states of existence, and finally, when perfect, live but a few hours.

The smaller the seeds of plants the more numerous they are. A single pea of sponworth will produce over a 1,000,000 seeds.

In the showrooms of Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, England, is a knife with a blade for every year of the Christian Era.

The stones that were formerly passed from hand to hand as being gems found in the head of a toad were fossil teeth of the sea wolf.

At the end of each hair of a cat's whiskers is a bulb of nervous substance which converts the hairs into exceedingly delicate feelers.

Check pits for improving the contour of the face, cost \$25 a pair in London. They are made of corallite, and have to be moulded with great care.

It is said on authority of Senofinis the Latin poet, that the Emperor Nero spent no less than the sum of \$15,000,000 in roses for one of his grand feasts.

The importance of little things is indicated by the statement that the woman employee of a chewing gum concern, who suggested the use of paper for her idea of a new kind of chewing gum.

It is said to be the time for selling pictures in London as the new African millionaires are stocking up with "old masters," and give any price for them. A London collection, valued by experts at \$2,500,000, sold at auction the other day for \$445,000.

The Nile is unique among great rivers in that it is largest toward its source. But this is due to the fact that it traverses a desert region beneath a sun-trapped sun, and that one-third of its volume before the first cataract is diverted from its channel for purposes of irrigation and domestic use.

Some days ago an Irish gentleman 78 years of age, was attacked with the influenza. He continued for 42 days, in spite of the doctor's work, and the patient was rapidly weak and dying, when the doctor determined to try a strong dose of snuff. This set the patient sneezing violently, and stopped the influenza at once.

A Paris shipbuilder, recently convicted, carried a bogus baby with her during her pro-detractor excursions. The infant had a wax face and a hollow rubber body. It was the thief's excuse to texturally transfer performed articles, such as gloves, hats, and the like, to the spacious baby, which usually gained much in weight during these little expeditions.

What to Wear When Being Photographed.
The success of the "trying on" outfit, having one's photograph taken, may be mitigated by following a few suggestions made by Mrs. Catharine Wood Ward in the Photogram, the magazine which she and her husband edited in common. Mrs. Ward says: "The greatest number of sitters are utterly ignorant as to how materials, colors and styles of costumes will appear in the finished portrait, and the operator is blamed for what is, as a rule, not his fault. As a rule it is well— and should be required—to avoid very positive patterns, such as large plaids, checks, wide stripes, and much jet or other glittering trimming and much jewelry. Sharp contrasts in materials, trimming or style of cut are a decided detriment to a pleasing portrait, and, as a rule, the tone of color should harmonize with the sitter's complexion and hair. Glistening silks are difficult to light well, as is any material which does not easily lend itself to soft folds. Dark, intricate and similar materials are always effective." Mrs. Ward advises, too, that one should soften by rendering it indistinct the line between skin and dress, both at neck and wrists, remembering always that however well a costume may appear in reality, it alters before the camera and may call attention to what might otherwise pass unnoticed.

Cause for Alarm.

"Smith is walking around to-day as if he were stepping on eggs."
"He needs to."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cost His Baggage.

"Steamship passengers frequently resort to practical jokes to relieve the monotony of voyages," said a retired sea captain yesterday, "and, while the pranks, as a rule, are perfectly harmless, they sometimes have a boomerang effect. Three years ago we were crossing the Atlantic and both the owners and myself were exceedingly anxious to make a speedy trip, as a rival liner had the week before lowered the record held by our company. On the third day out, just about dusk, the cry of 'man overboard' rang through the ship, and a hurried investigation elicited the information that several of the passengers had heard a splash, followed by various reports of 'Help, help—save me!' The engines were stopped and the steamer put about, a close watch being kept meanwhile for the drowning man. A half hour was spent in cruising about without result, and we started on our journey under the belief that the poor fellow had gone to the bottom. The inquiry that followed proved puzzling. No one was missing, and we came to the conclusion that a stowaway had committed suicide."

"The next day, however, an explanation came. We had a ventriloquist on board in the person of a very smart young man, who was too tickled over the success of the joke to keep the secret.

"Then the laugh was on him. As he had caused a serious delay and much annoyance I notified him that I had made an official entry of the circumstance on my log, and the loss of time and that on approaching shore I would detain him until a sufficient guarantee could be given that he would appear in court to reply to a demand for financial restitution. I talked of \$50,000 being about the penalty under the government mail contract and it is needless to say he spent the balance of the voyage on tender hooks. He disappeared before we docked, leaving his baggage behind."—San Francisco Post.

Lack of Receding.

"She certainly was a person of very poor breeding."
"Why do you say that?"
"She absolutely refused to enter into conversation while the quartet was singing."—Judge.



SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
232 FARMACIA, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Divorcees.

Curious in divorcees are instructive illustrating as they do the manners and feelings of the times. In ancient Rome, among the not uncommon "reasons" given by the husband for divorce were those of a wife having skeleton keys made to fit his private drawers and drinking his wine—two statements which show that the honesty of a Roman matron was not cultivated to a great extent. However, it may be there was a skeleton in the cupboard, and so the natural shrewdness of a woman's mind suggested the use of a key to match.

A German Custom.

The custom of celebrating gold and silver weddings belongs to Germany. The silver wedding occurred only on the twenty-fifth anniversary, and most people could celebrate that, but to be fifty years married was a sort of an event in a family. The house was quite covered with garlands, all the neighbors from far and near were assembled.

THE turnpike road to people's hearts I find, Lies through their mouths or I mistake mankind. But the surest way to get there is I say, Feed them

Heckers' Buckwheat

Every day.

MEN AND BOYS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick out a Good One? How to Feed and Care for him? How to Harness him? How to Break him? How to Ride him? How to Sell him? How to Buy him? How to Take care of him? How to Shoe him? How to Harness him? How to Break him? How to Ride him? How to Sell him? How to Buy him?

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., New York City

HAIR BALSAM

ROYAL HAIR BALSAM, PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM, etc.

WINE

WINE, WINE, WINE.

Money in Chickens.

—IF YOU—

KNOW HOW

ONE HUNDRED PAGE BOOK

—and no wonder. Think of the condition of those poor women who have to wash clothes and clean house in the old-fashioned way. They're tired, vexed, discouraged, out of sorts, with aching backs and aching hearts.

They must be out of their wits. Why don't they use Pearlina? That is what every woman who values her health and strength is coming to. And they're coming to it now, faster than ever. Every day, Pearlina's fame grows and its patrons increase in number. Hundreds of millions of packages have been used by bright women who want to make washing easy.

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

Nerves and Blood

Are the organs "suffering"? The farmer depend simply, which really says, the latter. If it is pure they are properly fed and there is no apprehension. If it is impure they are fed on poison and the sufferers of nervous prostration result. Feed the nerves on pure blood. Make your blood and keep it pure by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills

Went's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM