Little Soldiers

In your blood are the millions of corpuscles that defend you against disease.

To make and keep these little soldiers healthy and strong, is simply to make and keep the blood of the right quality and quantity.

This is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla does—it helps the little soldiers in your blood to fight disease for you.

It cures scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, dyspepsia, general debility, and builds up the whole system.

THE TRUE MAPLE FLAVOR.

Housewives Welcome a Maple Flavor That Has the Real Maple Taste

Vermonters have a reputation for the quality of the maple syrup produced in their state. It is but a few years since the discovery was made of a method of imparting this delicious flavor to dishes without the use of maple syrup. The new flavoring extract was appropriately named Mapleine.

Strange as it may seem, Vermonters themselves cannot tell the difference between syrup made with Mapleine and that which comes from their own Green Mountain state. This is due to the purity of the ingredients and the care used in the manufacture.

Mapleine is perfectly healthful, is purely vegetable and makes a syrup that is equal to any and superior to many brands of maple syrup that are placed on the market.

Flavoring for cakes, icings, blanc mange, sauce, etc., that is delicious and has all the piquancy and delicacy of maple syrup can be readily made by the addition of a few drops of Mapleine to a little water in which granulated sugar has been dissolved. Mapleine syrup makes such dishes as rice, tapioca, stale bread, etc., simply irresistible to children.

Mapleine Dainties is the title of a booklet full of wholesome receipts published by the Crescent Manufacturing company, who make Mapleine. The booklet will be sent free to anyone who asks for it. You can buy Mapleine of your grocer. Try it, you'll like it as thousands of others have. Here is a sauce for puddings that is delicious:

Whites of two eggs, one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, one cup of milk and one teaspoonful of Mapleine. Mapleine can be used anywhere that other flavoring extracts are used.

Seemed to Awaken Memories.

Tommy—Paw, what is three card monte?

Mr. Tucker—It's the most diabolical, infernal swindle that ever anybody—er—er—O, it's some sort of gambling game with cards, I believe, Tommy.—Chicago Tribune.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Where It Landed Him.

With a dazed look in his bloodshot eyes the man who had been on a jag for a week or more and had wandered over the country in a half delirious condition without knowing where he was going came to himself.

He was in a strange city.

Everything around him looked unfamiliar.

"Officer," he said, stopping a policeman, "what town is this?"

"Anaconda," answered the policeman.

"Then I've got 'em again!" he groaned.—Chicago Tribune.

TYPEWRITERS. "New Visible Yost." All makes rebuilt like new, at second-hand prices. Two Smith-Dens, Remington from $25 to $45. Supplies for all makes. Machines rented, $2 to $3.50 monthly. The Typewriter Exchange, 255 Montgomery, San Francisco

A Reason for Helping.

The poor help the poor more than the rich help them. An official of the Department of Charities in New York recently remarked this trait.

"Everything has its cause, its simple and striking cause, if we can but find it," he said. "Once, in a miserable slum, I heard two little girls talking about this matter of poverty and wealth and helpfulness.

"'Why is it,' said the first, 'that the poor allus is more willin' to help us than the rich?'

"The second child replied promptly, and not without some bitterness, 'Them wot don't mind givin' is the ones wot stays poor.'"

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and nervous diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nothing in It.

Bartender—Say, what do you think of this idea of runnin' cities on the commission plan?

Alderman (from the 'Steenth Ward)—I don't know much about it, but I'm agin it. The—er—commissions are mighty small and they don't go to the right people.

For Any Disease or Injury to the eye, use PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, absolutely harmless, acts quickly. All druggists, or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Artful Urchin.

Little Boy—Mamma, I wish you'd find out who it was hypnotized me, and punish 'em severely.

Mamma—Wh-at?

Little Boy—While you was out I was pulled right into the pantry and forced to eat a lot of those mince pies you said I mustn't touch.

The way Hamlins Wizard Oil soothes and allays all aches, pains, soreness, swelling and inflammaion is a surprise and delight to the afflicted. It is simply great to relieve all kinds of pain.

His Specialty.

William Jackson—I hear you engaged a deaf and dumb man yesterday.

Proprietor of Quick Lunchroom—Yes.

"Going to make a waiter of him?"

"No; he's going to make signs."

THE BLOOD-STAINED THRONE OF SERVIA

King Peter Finds It No Joke to Rule the Fiery Little European Monarchy.

HIS PREDECESSORS BUTCHERED.

The Crown Prince George Retires and Alexander, a Younger Brother, Takes His Place.

No monarch in modern times ever ascended a bloodier throne than that to which King Peter of Servia was called in 1903. No one at the time expected that he would escape assassination or be permitted to reign for any length of time. In fact it was a long time before the powers accepted him with any cordiality, for it was hard to believe that he was entirely innocent of at least a previous knowledge of the terrible tragedy which was to shock the civilized world and place a throne at

KING PETER OF SERVIA.

his disposal. But he has borne himself well and has held the hot-tempered and factional people of his little kingdom well in check. Lately his greatest danger has lain with his eldest son, the boastful firebrand, Crown Prince George. That danger now seems to be past, however, with the renunciation of his rights on the part of the prince and his retirement in favor of his more conservative brother, Alexander.

Newspaper readers will have no difficulty in recalling the tragedy of the

PRINCE ALEXANDER

palace at Belgrade on the night of June 10, 1903. King Alexander and his wife, Queen Draga, had exhausted the patience of their subjects. The King, deaf to all the suggestions of common decency, was wont to spend his time in the most questionable circles of Paris and to keep himself almost constantly in a condition of besotted drunkenness. Over and over again he would have resigned in compliance with the wishes of his subjects, but his Queen was made of sterner stuff, even though she was scarcely a more admirable character.

Finally came the tragedy. In the dead of night traitorous statesmen and soldiers broke into the palace and forced their way to the royal bed chamber. Then Alexander demonstrated that there was still a spark of manhood left in him. He fought valiantly and gradually retreated to a closet where he was hewn down. The wretched Queen shared his fate. Chopped beyond semblance to human beings, the bodies of the King and Queen were thrown out of the palace window into the court yard.

The Coming of Peter.

Then Peter, a descendant of a former dynasty, residing in seclusion in Switzerland, was sent for and was elevated to the bloodstained throne. There was a demand on the part of the powers that he punish the regicides, but he was either unwilling or not strong enough to do this and the murderers retained their places of prominence and influence.

Half a dozen times it has been rumored that Peter would prefer to abandon his scepter and again seek the safety and comfort of private life, but the unpopularity of his eldest son made this impossible unless he cared to see some member of the old dynasty or some scion of one of the great powers of Europe elevated to the Servian throne. The crown prince has been a thorn in the flesh of King Peter for several years. He has had as a following a large number of the younger and more erratic of these fiery people and has been given to some very silly boasting.

When a few months ago Austria-Hungary gobbled up Bosnia and Herzegovina Servia went mad with indignation and there sprang into existence a party who would appeal to arms and declare war against their giant enemy. Peter realized the hopelessness of any such effort, but the crown prince, boastful and braggart, talked loudly in the cafes and jangled his sword as he walked or rode about the streets of the capital. He made a visit to Russia and expected to meet with every encouragement there, but the Czar advised the young man to go about his business and do less talking.

George returned to Servia and sulked in his tent. His father threatened him with arrest unless he abandoned his warlike attitude, but there was still a large element which drilled and strutted and talked of wiping Austria off the map if George would only lead them to the fray.

Peter tried in every way to induce the powers to interfere and compel Austria either to restore the two provinces to their former state or to remunerate Servia for the loss of Serb prestige. But, while the nations grumbled at the high-handed act of Austria-Hungary, the dual kingdom was adamant. Francis Joseph knew he had his people solidly behind him. He was prepared for an appeal to arms. He realized that Germany stood ready to side with him and to frustrate any effort Great Britain might make in favor of the Serbs. Russia, to the surprise and indignation of the Servians, instead of proving their champion, consented to the policy of Austria with scarcely a murmur. King Peter realized that war would mean the effacing of his little kingdom and has used his influence to keep his angry subjects in check. By the collective action of the powers at Belgrade the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina became a closed incident.

Recently the Servian atmosphere was somewhat clarified by the act of Prince George in renouncing his claim to the throne. The Servian Parliament hesitated to act, but King Peter readily accepted the boy's retirement and named his second son, Prince Alexander, as the heir to the throne. Alexander is a more conservative youth than George and the welfare of Servia would be safer under him than it would be under the former crown prince, though he is by no means an ideal prospective ruler.

ALFALFA IN WESTERN OREGON.

No Other Crop Offers So Many Attractions to the Farmer.

H. D. Scudder, Department of Agronomy, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Of all the crops produced upon the farm perhaps no other offers so many attractions and advantages to the farmer as does alfalfa. As an improver of the soil it has few equals and no superiors As forage for all classes of live stock, whether used as hay, green feed, or pasture, it is unexcelled in yield, feed value, palatability, and permanency of growth. To the farmer keeping cows, hogs, or poultry, it is of paramount value in that it is practically the only forage crop that will supply green feed continuously through the dry summer months of this region In addition to these advantages it is superior to all other crops in quickly improving and maintaining the appearance and selling value of farm lands. Lack of understanding of the peculiarities of the plant and its requirements, has caused many failures of first attempts at growing the crop in Western Oregon. This has led farmers to believe that alfalfa is not naturally adapted to this region While this to a certain extent is true, yet the difficulties in the way may and have been largely overcome. The splendid results obtained by the state experiment station and other growers in different parts of Western Oregon should convince the most skeptical of the great future of the crop in this state. As authentic and accurately measured yields to illustrate the possibilities of the crop here, those recorded at the experiment station may be cited. The average of all the yields of the station field for the last eight years has been 6.2 tons of cured hay per acre yearly, or where cut as a soiling crop, 26 3 tons of green feed per acre. This field has the ordinary heavy clay loam soil typical of the Willamette valley, and has received no irrigation, fertilization or special treatment whatever. Anywhere in Western Oregon where certain primary requirements of the crop are satisfied, the same or better results should be obtained. It only behooves the beginner to secure the best advice obtainable as to methods of growing; start with a small piece; experiment with it until its requirements are learned; gather experience from his failures and persist until successful. The reward of such persistence is ample.

The primary requirements of alfalfa are a deep, well drained, sweet and fertile soil, free from weeds. The lands most nearly meeting these requirements are on the slopes of the rolling lands of the valley bottoms; the slopes and tops of the hills surrounding these valleys, or the deep sandy loam river bottoms well above the water level. The ordinary valley low flat lands are not suitable.

The deep feeding tap roots upon whose length these plants depend for securing plant food and moisture, make a soil eight to ten feet in depth imperative. Although alfalfa prefers a sandy loam, yet it has proved equally prosperous on the heavy clay loam soils, a heavy clay subsoil or hardpan delaying but not stopping the root growth.

Owing to the need of its roots for air, alfalfa, especially when young and during the growing season, is easily injured by standing water either above or below ground. Root growth stops at once on striking water-saturated soil, hence the water table should not be less than eight to ten feet below the surface of the ground during the growing season. Overflow from streams in winter when the plant is dormant does not cause much injury, even if continued for several weeks.

Of even more importance to the alfalfa plant than a deep and well-drained soil, are the bacteria which produce the nodules on the roots, through which the plant is enabled to draw upon the free atmospheric nitrogen, enriching the plant and the soil with this most valuable of all the plant food elements. Conditions unfavorable to the activities of these bacteria cause a corresponding lack of prosperity in the growth of the alfalfa. Like the plant roots, these bacteria require abundance of air in the soil, upon which to feed, and also a neutral or slightly alkaline medium such as is supplied in limestone soils, in which to work.

Unfortunately the lack of lime in Western Oregon soils, in addition to the prolonged wet season and the prevailing heaviness of the soil, causes long exclusion of the air from the soil and a tendency towards acidity or sourness which is very favorable to the alfalfa bacteria. Hence it is, perhaps, that in a majority of Western Oregon soils these bacteria are not present, and must be supplied by artificial inoculation after the harmful acidity has been corrected. This correction is accomplished in naturally well drained soils by application of different forms of lime. Water slaked lime most quickly and directly corrects soil acidity—ground unburned lime more slowly but less expensively—while light annual dressings with land plaster keep it sweet (more or less indirectly) by making the heavy soils more open and friable. The land plaster also assists in making potash compounds for which alfalfa has great need, more available, but to avoid loss through leaching should be used only in small amounts.

The need of a fertile soil for alfalfa growing, while not generally recognized, is highly important. Though the plant draws its most important food, nitrogen, from the air, yet it is a heavy feeder upon the other plant foods of the soil. On naturally unfertile soils, or those run down by continued wheat or other improvident farming, it is necessary to supply immediately available plant food such as well rotted barnyard manure, to carry the young plants through the first two years until their deep feeding roots are established. Such fertilization as barnyard manure or green manure (like rye or vetch plowed under) is best applied to the crop preceding the alfalfa or by preceding it with clover or vetch. Aside from its plant food and moisture retentive value the humus from such fertilization is of great assistance to the alfalfa bacterial activities.

Preparing for alfalfa in the preceding crop is also important in enabling the prospective grower to clean up the weeds. Weeds, because of their more rapid growth, heavy draughts on available plant food and moisture, and their shading, are highly injurious to the young alfalfa. Hence by preceding alfalfa with a thoroughly cultivated crop such as kale, corn, potatoes, or roots, all of which do best heavily manured, the ground is made clean and fertile for the alfalfa.

The causes of failure to secure a stand of alfalfa are generally a poorly prepared seed bed, poor seed, or the wrong time or method of seeding. The causes of the failure of the crop to grow after a good stand has been secured, are either lack of alfalfa bacteria, the need of lime, pasturing when too young, an impoverished soil, overcrowding with weeds, a shallow soil, poor drainage, lack of cultivation, or improper after treatment. A crop properly started and cared for should produce steadily without reseeding for fifty years or more.

Owing to the excessive rainfall of winter and the heavy weed growth of early spring, fall sowing of alfalfa has not proved as successful as spring sowing. The ground should be plowed deeply in the fall if possible, manured and replowed early in the spring. Where plowed rather late in the spring, the land should be disced and harrowed before plowing. If the soil is in the least sour, from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of unburned lime—ground or in the lump—should be applied very early in the spring, or in place of this, from 500 to 1,000 pounds of water slaked lime may be sown about April first. After the spring plowing the ground should be frequently harrowed to get rid of the weeds, conserve the moisture and bring the seed bed into a uniformly fine state of tolth.

The seed should be sown from April 20th to May 1st. Just preceding the sowing the land should be inoculated with the alfalfa bacteria by scattering over the seed bed about 200 pounds per acre of soil taken from the surface foot of an old alfalfa field. This alfalfa soil should be mixed with about 400 pounds of the surface soil of the new field to facilitate its even sowing. To avoid exposing the inoculated soil to the sunshine, which injures it, it should be sown on a cloudy day or towards evening, and immediately harrowed in.

If an acre be once successfully inoculated, the next year it will furnish a soil supply for inoculating other land. No faith should be placed in inoculating the soil through the purchase of inoculated seed, as under ordinary conditions this method is seldom successful.

Immediately following the inoculation the seed should be sown at the rate of twenty pounds per acre, care being taken to secure pure seed of good germinating qualities. Germination may readily be tested by placing an average 200 of the seed between moist blotting paper, laid between the faces of two dinner plates and pouring a little water in the lower plate from time to time.

The seed may be broadcasted and harrowed in, but a more even and vigorous stand is secured, especially if the surface soil is a little dry, by drilling one half of the seed at a time, crosswise. The ordinary grain drill may be used with the grass seeder attachment so connected as to deliver the seed into the grain tubes. Following the seeding the ground should be rolled well and then very lightly harrowed. The seed should always be sown alone, without a nurse crop of any kind.

The field should be mowed whenever the weeds begin to shade the alfalfa, or whenever the growth comes to a standstill or begins to turn yellow; or when the new shoots of the second growth begin to appear; or when the plants show one-tenth in bloom. The cutter bar should be set about 5 inches above the ground the first year, and the first cuttings, if light, be left upon the ground. It is imperative that the crop should not be pastured the first two years.

Every year about April first a dressing of 100 pounds of land plaster should be applied, and while the ground is still soft, thorough cultivation should be given, with the disc harrow set straight and weighted and run crosswise, followed by the common harrow. This cultivation keeps out grass and weeds, splits the alfalfa crowns and thickens the stand; keeps the surface soil mellow and helps conserve the moisture to carry the crop through the dry months. If the soil is poor a top dressing of well rotted manure applied in the fall will prove beneficial. It is well to let the alfalfa go into the winter with a six or eight-inch growth.

In Western Oregon the common variety of alfalfa should be used, preferably Montana grown.

In pasturing alfalfa, to avoid bloating, cattle and sheep should not be allowed to go on the field with an empty stomach or when the plant is wet, and to prevent rooting, hogs should be ringed. Where cut and fed green to cows, there is no danger of bloating.

An acre of alfalfa will furnish pasture for about ten good sized hogs, or summer green feed for ten cows.

MAPLEINE A flavoring used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 35c for 2 oz. bottle and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wn.

Pure Fiction.

Singleton—Have you seen the magazines this month? They're just full of illustrated fiction.

Marryat—Yes, and the greatest piece of illustrated fiction in them is the "ad" showing how stylish you'd look in "So and So's $7 suit."—Philadelphia Press.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Applying a Sure Test.

Young Wife—John, how does my new hat strike you?

Husband—I'm delighted with it, Arabella; it's neat, sensible, and——

Young Wife—I knew it! I told that milliner I didn't believe it would suit me, and I'm going to take it right back!

Prescription for Nervous Men and Women Try It

The impairment of the nervous force in men and women is first manifested by extreme nervousness, sleeplessness, dread, worry and anxiety without reason, trembling of the hands and limbs, with the slightest exertion, heart palpitation, constipation, kidney trouble and a general inability to act rationally at all times as others with health in their bodies do.

In a half pint bottle get three ounces of syrup sarsaparilla compound and add to this one ounce compound fluid balmwort, and let stand two hours; then get one ounce compound essence cardiol, and one ounce tincture cadomene compound (not cardamom); mix all together, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at retiring.

Offering an Inducement.

"To make it an object, brethren,"
Said shrewd old Pastor Leach,
"The higher you raise my salary,
The shorter sermons I'll preach."
—Chicago Tribune.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually;
Dispels colds and Headaches due to Constipation;
Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.
Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.
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