FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Hogs in the Orchard.

It is bad policy to put the hogs in the orchard, especially one where there is but little, if any, sod, and where the trees are young and tender. The danger of doing so is still further increased by feeding the hogs sparingly and at irregular intervals. It is only in orchards, and in such as have laid in grass so many years as to become "grass bound," that hogs are beneficial, and then they should be turned in with their noses free from the various ornamental appendages commonly known as "hog rings," else they cannot do full duty. A few well grown porkers will soon uproot the stiffest sod in search of tidbits, as they are known so well to find, and will break up and destroy the stiff roots, materially helping the trees. The windfalls, too, which are wormy and worse than useless, will afford good feed for porkers, and it is well to supplement this with a moderate daily feed of grain to maintain healthfulness and promote growth.—*Rural Record.*

Mistaken Ideas.

We know there is no kind of live stock raised on the farm, the suburban home, or on the cottager's limited plot that is forced to take care of itself as poultry. It is no trouble to convince the farmer that the gigantic Norman or Clyde horse is better than the mustang, the Berkshire or Poland-China pig than the "prairie rooter," or the short-horn than the Texas cow. After all, it seems to be an idea with those who pay little attention to the cultivation of poultry that there is little or no difference between the common dunghills and the improved breeds of fowls as regards utility, and as we will, hens will lay almost as many eggs and produce as many chicks, let the care they receive be what it may. Such a mistaken idea is founded on a grievous error, apparent in the raising of any live stock, simply because certain laws of breed and gross ignorance have prevailed all along with a certain class of our people regarding the value of poultry stock as a profitable and productive industry.—*Poultry Monthly.*

Removing Large Stumps.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says:—I see that here is some discussion about pulling stumps. Having a very large experience in clearing very large stumps from a field I will tell my way: I use dynamite cartridges of giant powder. It is put up in cartridges about eight inches long and three and one-fourth to one and a half inches in diameter. I use an iron bar, a little larger than the cartridge, to remove a hole under the very center of the stump, between the two largest roots. Having made the hole, if the stump is a large one, I insert a whole cartridge, having first put a percussion cap on the end of the fuse (caps made for the purpose), and pinch it a little, so the fuse will not draw out of the cap. I make a hole in the cartridge with a small stick just the size of the cap, then insert the cap, and then carefully pass the cartridge into the hole under the stump, and leave fuse enough to permit me to get a good distance away. For smaller stumps half a cartridge will answer. If it does not throw out the whole stump, it will shatter it so that a team will very easily draw out the different pieces, roots and all, making it a good deal easier to break up with the plough. I never try to use a cartridge when it is frozen, and it freezes at thirty degrees. A good way to thaw them is to put them into a tin pail, and put the pail into some hot water. I never pound or tamp it too hard, as it might explode from concussion. Otherwise it is safer than gunpowder.

Manuring in the Hill.

It is an erroneous idea which many farmers have, says a correspondent, that manure applied in the hill, or directly beneath where a plant is to grow, does more good than the same fertilizer spread broadcast and well incorporated through the surface soil. There may be a few exceptions in melons, cucumbers, &c., which are more benefited by hill manuring than by spreading the manure evenly over the surface of the ground, but with the majority of farm crops it has been proved that manure, especially if somewhat coarse, should always be incorporated through the soil. Growing crops are supplied with enough rootlets to find the fertility if it exists in the soil and is in condition to be assimilated by the plant, and it is wholly unnecessary, as well as unwise, to have the manure placed beneath the plant. Hill manuring requires more labor than broadcast manuring, besides giving generally poorer results. Many farmers have learned the folly of manuring in the hill by costly experiences. It does not require any argument to convince one of the injurious effects of manuring tender crops in the hill, or furrow, in dry seasons. It is true that there are instances where manuring in the hill, or furrow, has seemed to give better returns than could have been obtained with the same fertilizer applied broadcast, but it is only surmised that such was the case, and careful experiments will, I am convinced, prove the falsity of the impression. With ordinary farm or garden crops all that is needed in supplying fertility is to spread the fertilizer evenly—the more evenly the better—over the surface of the ground, and by subsequent working of the soil it comes in contact with the plant roots and is thus utilized.

Household Hints.

Brass can be cleaned by using a solution of oxalic crystal in water.

Lamp tops, when boiled occasionally in a little soda and water, are as good as new.

Lemon rubbed on the face and hands tends to remove freckles and whiten the skin.

Machine oil can be removed by rubbing it with brown soap in cold water, before the whole piece is washed.

Vegetable soup should be cooked thoroughly, then let cool in the pot and all the grease skimmed off. Put on the fire again, and when hot serve. The vegetables should be cut very fine.

Uprisings in Spain.

A French paper publishes a list of the risings which have taken place in Spain since the year 1814. In that year there was a rising in Catalonia; in 1815, a guerilla insurrection at Corunna; in 1818 a military conspiracy at Cadiz, which was followed by a revolution extending over the whole of Spain. In 1822 there were risings, accompanied by much bloodshed, in the rural district, at Navarre and Catalonia, and street fights at Madrid. In 1823 the French under the Duke d'Angoulême, landed into the country to suppress the insurrection, notwithstanding which there was another military revolt in 1825 at Bribiesca and further insurrectionary risings in Catalonia and Aragon in 1827. The constitutionalists rose against the government in 1836, and in 1843, after the death of King Ferdinand, began the first civil war. In 1854 and 1856 there were risings at Madrid, Saragossa, Seville and Barcelona, against the clergy; several hundreds of monks were murdered and twenty monasteries burned. In 1867 military insurrections took place at Madrid, Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Valencia, Carthagena, Seville, Xeres, and San Ildefonso, and in 1868 at Bilbao, Pampeluna and Tuam. In 1869 Espartero made a pronunciamiento at Barcelona which was followed by the bombardment of that town and a military revolt at Madrid. Risings took place against Espartero at Barcelona in the following year, and in 1871 Alcant and Marcha broke out into insurrection. The conscription riots and risings in Catalonia in 1872, in the provinces of Gerona and Leon in 1876, and at Madrid in 1878, when the Basque provinces pronounced for Don Carlos king of Spain. The second Carlist war, and Castelar's defeat took place in 1873. In 1874 a rebellion broke out in Saragossa, and the troops at Madrid revolted under O'Donnell, and disturbances took place at Cuenca, Valladolid and Barcelona. Further risings occurred at Malaga, Valencia, and Saragossa in 1875, and in 1876 there was a revolution on the Carlist question. In 1878 a great military rising took place at Madrid, in consequence of which Zorilla, Castelar, and Salmeron, the leaders of the Republican party, were obliged to fly the country. From August 1873 to 1877, scarcely a month has passed without some disturbance of a very serious character.

A Salt Lake on Top of a Mountain.

There is a remarkable salt lake, situated one hundred and fifty miles west and south of Albuquerque, in New Mexico, and about [illegible] feet above the Atlantic ocean. The lake is located on the top of a [illegible] mountain and evidently occupies an extinct crater. The lake is, perhaps, three-quarters of a mile in diameter, and is entirely surrounded with salt, that forms a crust of pure white salt of a spongy consistency, like floating ice, on top of the water. It is so pure that it is carried away by the surrounding people. It has been long used by the Indians. The salt is white, of the purest quality and destitute of water and foreign ingredient. There are two species, one like congealed white foam. There was one specimen in shape like the stem of some vegetable and could be broken off. Beneath the salt is a very strong brine.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The surplus in the United States treasury over the national expenditures was $37,000,000 in 1866; it was only $2,000,000 in 1874; in 1881 it was over $100,000,000; in 1882, over $145,000,000, and 1883 it was $133,000,000. This gives a per capita wealth of $2.66.

A French inventor, who has patented a machine for the use of concentrated solar rays as a general motive power, has set up three of his machines in Algeria for the French government. He is now carrying on experiments at the island of Porquerolles, near Hyeres, in France, where he is threshing Indian corn and raising water by the action of the sun's rays.

Indiana has a Jay Gould in the person of L. H. Shirk, of Peru, who owns seventy-three farms in Indiana that are all in a high state of cultivation. He also owns thousands of acres in Texas, Arkansas, Michigan and Iowa, nine residences, business blocks without number, some of them being situated in Chicago and Indianapolis, three banks, several stores, and as many hotels, which he conducts himself.

It seems probable that the "bad lands" of Dakota may owe their condition to a process which may yet be seen forming on the region below the Missouri and the Little Missouri rivers. Except that some two hundred feet above the surrounding water, the local phenomena appear to make a crystalline deposit on the edges of crevices in the rock, and a reddish glow is given out. This results from the combination of soda beneath the surface, and is going on with little region was first created by white men.

An Illinois woman named Margaret Robbins, who died a few weeks before her 100th birthday, had lived in Boston 100 years ago. Her mother held a sassafras shop, and bought tea, which, at that time, was so high that it was sold by ounces. She remembered when Boston was first lighted by whale oil.

An organ which has just been built in Germany is believed to be the largest in existence. It counts one hundred and seventy-four registers, and is [illegible] automatically by a gas motor of [illegible] horse power. Its height is twenty metres, its width eleven, and its depth [illegible]. Its largest wooden pipe is [illegible] metres long, and of a cubical capacity of [illegible] cubic metres. The instrument is to be set up in the cathedral at Linz. For the St. Stephen's cathedral of Vienna the same builder is now at work on a still larger organ. The well-known organs of Boston, Lynn and St. Petersburg were built by the same man.

A railroad superintendent has given the San Francisco *Call* an estimate of the cost of an average train on a first-class road: For an express train—locomotive, $12,000; baggage car, $[illegible]; smoking car, $6,000; dining car, $12,000; five first-class [illegible], [illegible] each, total, $[illegible]. The ordinary express train represents about $[illegible]. Some Pullman cars cost [illegible] each. The average value of a freight train is still greater than that of a passenger train if the rolling stock and value of property are included. Sometimes the through freight trains aggregate in value from $250,000 to $[illegible].

The bird population of Wisconsin is estimated at sixty-six per square mile, or 3,565,000 for the State. Each bird is assumed to eat fifty insects a day, or 4,000 for the summer. Hence, all the birds will consume 21,340,000,000 insects a year. Add to this amount the work which these birds do in the Southern homes, and we have a low estimate of the influences they exert over insect life. Multiply these figures by four, eight, for the States and Territories, and we arrive at the conclusion not only that our bird population is pretty large, but also that, with it, our bug population would become so large that it would eat us up.

Increase of Salmon.

There have been fears expressed that the enormous consumption of salmon in this country will cause a scarcity of that delicious food fish. But these fears are groundless. At Astoria, Oregon, all the offal of the salmon used for canning is thrown into the sea at the shore, the canneries being restrained that the Pacific ocean at the mouth of the Columbia river receives all this refuse. According to the Portland *Oregonian* this seeming wastefulness is a means of constant reproduction of the salmon. The first operation in the canneries, the writer says, is to relieve the fish of their entrails, fins, heads, and spawn, and these are in almost every instance dropped into the river. Much of the spawn is, of course, eaten by fish or destroyed, but a goodly share finds lodgment in the bottom, where it hatches. It is a well-known fact that the water about the canneries fairly swarms with young fish during the summer and fall.

Beans and Bean Soup.

Were not Governor Grover's ancestors fed like other Yankees of early days on bean soup, succotash and baked beans? Did not prudent hostesses in those days, with a shrewd eye to profit, make the porridge so thin that it is reported of one boarder that he stripped off his coat and mounted his chair, at dinner, to the horror of the landlady, who asked—

"What is the matter, Mr. Smith?"

"I thought I saw a bean," said Smith, "and was going to dive for it."

Was not one of the good dames of those times famous throughout the colony for the thickness and richness of her bean soup, whose husband, it is reported, invited a governor or some other dignitary home to dine with him, promising him a rare luxury? It was late, the family had dined, and the mistress gone out for an afternoon visit.

"Never mind," said the host, "here is the porridge-pot, still on the crane in the chimney," and forthwith bowls of steaming liquid were spread upon the table. "Wife's soup is not as good as usual today," but by crumbling bread into it they managed to make a meal.

At tea the husband said—

"My dear, seems to me your bean soup was not as good as common."

"Where did you get it?"

"Out of the pot in the chimney-corner."

"Bless me," said the horror-stricken wife, "that was my dish-water."

Baked beans, baked salt-pork and rye and Indian bread were the luxuries of Bean Hill. Beans every Saturday night, or the oven-tops would fall in. Why on Saturday night? It was said to be commemorative. In Indian war times an alarm sent the settlers scurrying through the woods to the block-house. One lady said she left an oven full of good things, and two adventurous men made up through the dismal swamps and returned with whole scalps, and the garrisoned community made a supper of baked beans and brown bread, and thenceforward the custom prevailed till it spread over the Union, along with hasty pudding, to which Barlow alluded in his poem, and succotash, which the Pilgrims learned to make of the red Cape Cod beans. Thanksgiving was regarded as a sacred time a century ago. A negro slave of Governor Huntington, of Norwich, was thought to be chopping wood on a Thursday, Thanksgiving day, in late November. One of the young ladies called to him—

"Sambo, you mustn't cut wood today—it is Sunday."

"Sunday," said Sambo, reflectively; "we no had baked beans last night."

A traveller in prairie-land rode up to a log house on a Saturday night as the family were sitting down to supper. His first salutation was—

"When did you hear from Bean Hill last?"

"How did you know we were from Bean Hill?"

"By your bean pot, of course."

Holiday Gifts.

Don't put off your purchases until the last moment, but commence your pleasant duty in good season. Next to the happiness of the children the first delight of Christmas probably is the buying of presents. Not the purchase so much as the search for what will please. It is not the amount of money spent, but the amount of thoughtful care which you bestow on the selection. A pretty book, or a modest pin, a little graceful addition to the wardrobe or a little parlor ornament, something that with pretty forms combines practical usefulness will oftentimes win genuine thankfulness as easily as a costly diamond or a pair of shining bracelets. It is not easy to buy Christmas gifts, and not every one can make proper selections. Many a man and many a woman, who does not need to count the shillings, is often in a quandary, when confronting the wealth of the stores, and says in apricious petulance: "If I only knew what to get for mother, brother, sister," as the case may happen to be. Christmas shopping, therefore, should not be the work of a moment or an hour, at least with those who have more than the beloved one to provide for and have the means to care for all. But it should be a task well thought over. You should have your eyes open all the time and when you see any pretty, portable and presentable objects, you should bear in mind that these are the very things which you will want, when the day comes along, and secure them at once.

The Latest Bonanza in California.

BIGGS, CAL.—Mr. Thomas P. Ford, editor of the *Mountain Tribune*, of this place, publishes that the great pain cure, St. Jacob's Oil, has worked wonders in his family, and that he would not be without it. He states that among all the people St. Jacob's Oil is the most popular medicine ever introduced.

A Mistake.

There are numerous ways in which young folks can make themselves unpleasant to society, and one of the most successful in this direction is an attempt to be original. They imagine they can turn the world round by some eccentricity of dress or behavior, or by some method of speech. In general, they offend their friends, and delight their enemies. As a matter of fact, people had better let well enough alone, take up the customs of those about them, and rest assured that what the collective wisdom of the world agrees to do, is on the whole best. Here and there may be room for change, and possibly for improvement. It might be better, for instance, that engagements only lasted six months; that drawing-rooms should be abolished as useless, or nearly so; that wedding-breakfasts were improved off the face of the earth, and that a dozen other alterations were made in our social customs. It is very noble, possibly very heroic, to pose as a regenerator of society. All the same, people who are content to take things as they are will find the world wag more easily with them than if they themselves troubled to try to regulate the laws of gravitation. In nine cases out of ten young people will find the path of safety in following customs which are the rule. Originality may be exciting, but in the majority of cases where it is tried, it will be found to entail a good deal of trouble, and not a little personal worry.

A HUMAN FIRE.

The Phenomenon of a Burning Mine Reproduced in the Physical System.

A few years ago one of the most important coal mines in Pennsylvania caught fire. It started slowly but soon obtained such headway that it spread through the greater portion of the entire mine. To flood it with water would extinguish the fire but well nigh ruin the mine, and still the flames continued to increase. At that juncture a young man stepped forward and suggested that all the entrances and vent holes of the mine be covered and secured, thus shutting off the supply of air. His advice was followed and the flames were finally subdued.

To compare the condition of this mine with many phases of the human system is most natural and appropriate. "Fire in the blood" is not a mere expression, it is a most serious fact. How it originates it may be impossible to say; but that it burns and rages with an increasing fury, the one who is its victim only too painfully knows. The blood is the life. It is designed by nature to purify, strengthen and sustain the system. It is too often made the channel through which poison and death are transported. Poisonous acids coursing with the blood in the veins and arteries inflame and cause a fire and as real as the one which existed in the mine. They burn and irritate, causing the brain to become weak and the nerves unstrung; they carry pain to the muscles and leave agonies in the joints, the being destroyed instead of sustained; they devastate the vital portions of the body that must require help, and thus hasten the approach of death in its most horrible form. These things have been felt by innumerable people who have been the victims of rheumatic disorders, and the agonies they have endured confirm this description.

There is but one way by which the fire in the blood can be extinguished, and that is by shutting off the supply of these poisonous acids. The liver, bowels and urinary organs come in the blood through the liver and kidneys, and they remove impurities in the blood, producing inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, gout and all fever and all affections. When they are deposited as gritty crystals in and near the joints, they cause articular rheumatism, when in the muscles, muscular rheumatism and lumbago; when in the tissues covering the nerves, sciatica, when in the nerves, head and nerves generally, neuralgia. In every case they are painful. In most instances, disease. Inflammatory rheumatism is likely to leave in some cases and become chronic, or should it attack the brain or heart, causing apoplexy or heart disease. The fire in the blood must be extinguished—the supply must be shut off. This can only be done by curing the organs to filter the blood—the kidneys and liver and the means have ever been found for accomplishing the object are Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It acts directly on the seat of the disorder; it extinguishes the fire by cooling and rolling the acids and irritating matter out of the blood. The well known standing of H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., the remarkable success which Warner's Safe Cure has achieved, being indorsed by the profession, Dr. Robert A. Lamb, chairman of the Central States Medical College, New York, and the fact that wherever they have carried out their precepts the public should be a sufficient warrant that the above statements are true. This is never guaranteed to cure ninety-nine cases in a hundred, and is certainly worthy a trial when all else has failed to prove its merits. Nothing can be more than this, and those who suffer in the future from rheumatism will have no one to blame but themselves if they do not make use of a remedy which has proved so efficacious in curing pain and untimely death are the results.

"Scot Free."

The phrase originated from the old word scot, or shot, meaning primarily money, but used in the sense of a reckoning. Hence to be scot free or shot free implied that a man had nothing to pay, or was clear of any contribution. Shakespeare says, "Though I should 'scape shot free in London, I fear the shot here; here's no scoring but upon the pate." Shot free also means unimpaired by shot; also, unpunished.

Philadelphia ladies are learning baseball; one of them has sound her husband out several times already.

If the blood be impoverished, as manifested by pimples, eruptions, ulcers or running sores, scrofulous tumors, swellings or general debility, take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

"No, sir, my daughter can never be yours." "I don't want her to be my daughter!" broke in the young ardent. "I want her to be my wife."

TENNYSON'S "MAY QUEEN."

Who knows if the beautiful girl who died so young had been blessed with Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" she might have reigned on many another bright May day. The "Favorite Prescription" is a certain cure for all those disorders to which females are liable. By druggists.

It won't do for a married man to say to his wife, "never mind." She is apt to take him at his word.

OUR PROGRESS.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

He is a stingy lawyer who tries to nonsuit his own wife when she craves a promenade costume.

Questions and Answers.

What is the best Hair Dresser? What is the best Dandruff Eradicator? Which is the best Hair Restorer? Which is the best of all Preparations for the Hair? Ca[illegible].

Ladies & children's boots & shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

Save trouble and expense in washing, and always have nice fitting collars and cuffs, by wearing Cheolithion.

For sore feet, swollen joints, sprains, corns or bunions, use St. Patrick's Salve.

PUREST AND BEST COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N.Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Sewing-Machine Industry.

These remarkable items pour into our office daily. Mr. H. S. FITZER, with the New Home Machine Company, of Orange, Mass., writes, May 23, 1883: "I have used Hunt's Remedy in my family for over ten years. My wife was troubled with catarrh of the bladder, suffered intense pain in the kidneys and loins, and urination was accomplished with the greatest of pains. My friends thought that she could not recover. We tried doctors and medicine, and although better at times she would grow worse again. She was obliged to use the urinal as many as fifteen times in a night, and was growing worse daily. As this came my attention was called to Hunt's Remedy, and I concluded to try it and after using one bottle she was a good deal better, the inflammation was reduced, and the water more natural. She began to gain in appetite and left no pain in the back and kidneys. She could attend to her household work without pain, and this had been a great burden to do, even the lightest kind of work. After using six bottles she was considerably cured. Since then I have had occasion to use Hunt's Remedy for kidney and liver complaints, and found it to be just as represented, and I consider it a most wonderful medicine. I would not be without Hunt's Remedy in my family; and I have recommended it to my friends here in Orange with equally good results."

Lost Faith in Physicians.

There are innumerable instances where cures have been effected by Scovill's Sarsaparilla, or Blood and Liver Syrup, for all diseases of the blood, when the patient had been given up by physicians. It is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public, and as it is prepared with the greatest care, as a specific for certain diseases, it is no wonder that it should be more effectual than hastily written and carelessly prepared prescriptions. Take Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup for all disorders arising from impure blood. It is indorsed by all leading professional men.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing lasts two weeks; all others two or three days. Do not be imposed upon by the humbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Frazer's, with label on. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris expositions. Sold everywhere.

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First effectual, then good to take, then cheap—Piso's Cure for Consumption.

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CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humor from the Blood at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As an invalid's tonic it is unrivaled.

The Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. *Mention this Paper.*

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BNF 17

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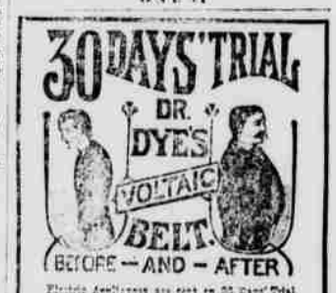

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