A Poet's Turn of Luck.

When six years ago Josquia Miller went to California and bought a tract of land a mile east of Oakland people laughed, writes E. W. Bok. And for mangled, writes E. W. Box. And for a number of years the peet himself almost believed that the people were right. Miller bought at that time what was probably one of the most unpromising pieces of property in California. The tract consisted of 100 acres, and carly all of it lay on a steep and stony moun-tain side. The occurrie poet went at the cultivation of his new possession with with And he siid mostly all of his work alone. Soon the property began to show the bend of progress. But it required work of the hardest kind. And during all this time the bender that the bender the will. And he did mostly all of his during sil this time the land was fast proving, even the peer almost believed, the worst type of an "elephant." Now, however, the land is nimest a park of the most picture que order. Out the peet has planted 23,000 truit trees, hundreds of olive trees, and miles of rare roses. Springs were introduced; trout brooks were stocked; walks and drives were made. Water is plentiful on the place and that counts for every bing on a Call forming place. The poet is now, I am told, beginning to see the rewards for his labors. He ships his roses to Parver in the winter, and four weeks ago one of his first shipments came to the New York market. The roses are of the finest specimers, command good prices, and from this branch of his possessions alone it is not unlikely that Joaquin Miller may soon sequire a next little in-come. His place is in the direct grow-ing Fine of Oakland, and the city is gradually approaching the poet's habita-tion. He does but little work with the pen, but devotes nearly all his time to the further cultivation of his place and the development of the industries possi-ble from its products.—New York Re-

D) spepsia Preventative.

An experienced physician is credited by the Western Rural with the following gratuitous prescription, faithful use of which, be avers, would do away with dyspepsia eleven times out of twelve:

"People not buildually great enters are guilty of serious in discretion in the time and manner of taking food. the people I know have violent attacks of indigestion because they persist in cating hearty meals when in an exhausted condition. They seem never able or willing to realize that there are times when the system is in no fit state to grapple with a full meal. They come in tired and hungry, almost ravenous, not thinking that maybe a good deal of what they consider hunger is gastric irritation, then sit down to a table and overhan the already strained vital powers As a rule no person should est The wise thing to do is very hungry. to drink a cup of water with three or four tablespoonfuls of molk in, sit down five minutes and then begin slowly to eat and eat very sparingly

At Minorca the described almply dives to a depth of swenty leer with a weight in one land to carry him down. With the other hand be posse up as many pearl opsiers as he can carry and brings them up to the best.



Four Physicians Failed

A Running Sore Five Years Hood's Sarsa partita Perfectly Cured

* C. L Road & Co., Lowell, Mars.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

at the end of 2 years I was completely ou and have bad no trouble with it she Simmon Starter, Fact Tennion, Mose

CUKED KIDING : BREAST:

"MOTHER'S THIERD"

Sent by express theory resemble on to get BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.

"August Flower"

"I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was induced to try August Flower, which gave immedate relief. We cannot say to much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

AN EXPERIMENT IN SUBSOILING The value of subsoiling was tested at the Kansas experiment station by subsciling forty acres to the depth of eighteen inches, while another was simply plowed to the usual depti-Both were sowed to cane of the same variety, with equal care and cultivation. On the field which was subsoiled the yield was eighteen tons of cane to the acre, while on the other field the best yield was only ten tons to the acre. The average rainfall of Kansas is much less than that of some other sections, however, and subsoiling might not prove so profitable everywhere .- [New York World.

MANAGEMENT OF CALVES.

The young calves will be very thankful for a small allowance of mixed meal and bran, given once a day. If this is given by hand, in a dish, it will tame the young things agement, writes a correspondent of and make them so decile that there the St. Louis Republic, is to keep in a will be no trouble when the caives good thrifty condition. It is only grow up to cow's estate, and must be when being fed for market that it is milked and handled. A helfer coming necessary to fatten them. In the in should never need to be broken This training, not breaking, should be the sheep out into the pastures until done early and in the winter when the the grass has made growth enough to opportunities are plenty, and if well furnish them with a full feed. done there will be no bad habits to be Agriculturist.

GROWING SMALL ESUITS.

To grow small fruit plants, like strawberries, rasi berries, etc., from the seed, requires a good deal of painstaking work, which is done mainly, if not solely, for the purpose of producing new varieties. The meth-

The fruit is gathered when perfectly ripe and manipulated so as to made the pulp thoroughly and yet not fainte the seeds. The seeds are then washed out, dried and sown either broadcast or in deills. They can all be sown in the fall, though, with the exception of strumberries, they will not usually germinate until spring. So they can as well be sown in the spring. When grape seeds are kept until spring, it is best to soak them for 21 hours in tepid water before sowing, as the outer shell, or covering, becomes very hand, and soaking is necessary to soften it, in order to give a good germination. Sow in a sandy loam, well prepared. and cover the seeds an inch deep. The work of cultivating will be easier if the sawing is done in drills or yows. There is so much uncertainty about the quality of the feuit from the seedling plants that this mode of propagation is advisable only as an experiment for the purpose of developing new varieties. It is practiced mainly by nurseryment - [S. Louis Republic.

CHOOSING A PEERS.

Many failures in practical-ponitry keeping are due to the choice of the wrong breed of towls. For the fancier, who breeds for pleasure, the advice to select the breed he likes the best may be sufficient, but for the penetical poultryman such advice is not suffi-He should choose a breed, first, for the special object in view. whether eggs, or poultry, or a combi nation of the two; secondly, for the requirements of his market whether the even must be white or eclored, or the skin of the ponitry ve low or white. thardly, for his situation, who her it be a cold and exposed one, or a warm and sunny one, as some breeds will do admirably in one situation and but in-The Dorking, for example, is a fallare in a damp situation but in its has fail of hone that are too fat to lay tive home it is a great success.

Having selected for these reasons, he can u-ually give play to his fancy hen in colors. Many breeds have several varieties-the Leghorn, for example, cheapest growth is made under one has no less than nine, the Cochin four | year oldand so on If the breed answers his purpose, usually one variety of that the beef production unless good stock breed will be nearly as well suited to that purpose as another, and he can select the variety he likes best. But if one variety be better suited to his purpose than the others of the breed, even if he likes some other variety better, he should select the one best suited to bring the results he is seeking. To do otherwise is to adopt unbusinesslike methods, and invite failure. - [American Agriculturist.

MARING GARDEN.

It is worth while to give a little careful attention to getting the ground ready for making garden. On the first day when it is possible to get out, rake up all of the odds and ends into a pile in one corner of the vard. Leaves, stalks, old roots and the like may be piled up, a little earth thrown up around the sides of the heap, leaving the top open. Upon this pour nil of the suds from the weekly wash and my dish-water or slops that are to be thrown out. This will serve a double purpose by keeping the water from the back-yard and also preparing a mest useful and valuable fertilizer for it's a place where parsons meet and the garden-beds. Any bits of sad or decayed vegetal les are a useful addition to this h ap, provided they are thoroughly sound and kept at stine Hi-tauce from the house.

A pail of strong potash or sodawater will do much toward hastening the process of fisintegration, and the potash is an invaluable agent for destroying any germs of disease that may possibly luck about such a place. A little care in this direction will provide a number of bushe's of the most useful compost. This is excellent for lettuce and radish-beds and should be worked in to about three or four inches of the top soil. On heavy or clayer lands this may be still further improved and increased by the addition of ashes either from coal or wood. The asires should be passed through a fine slove so that no cinders or coal will remain in them. Add this to the compost heap, work the mass theroughly into the garden beds, and the results will repay the time and trouble of preparing it. - [New York Ledger

CARR OF SHEET IN THE SPRING

One important item in sheep manspring it is not a good plan to turn

The early growth of grass is nearly broken. The care should be to lead a ways watery and on this account the young animal by degrees from one farnishes but little nutriment, and stage to another to perfect familiarity when, in addition, the sheep must be with its keeper. There will be no content with short rations the results vicious or refractory cows in a dairy are ancely satisfactory. With all managed in this way .- [American kinds of stock it is quite an item to make the change from dry to green feed gendually. While a variety is always best, it should be understood that all radical changes should be made by degrees, and no change is of more importance than that of getting on dry feed in the full and changing to green feed in the spring.

In most cases it will be best to connine giving dry feed for several days after the sheep are turned into the pastures. A very good plan of management with sheep is to pen or shelter them at night and feed dry feed and then let them can in the pastures during the day, at first turning them ont tor only a short time and increasing as they become accustomed to the

Sheep at this season should be kept out of the rain, and it is better to con fine rather than to allow them to be expected to wet. Keep salt where they can help themselves. This is especially necessary when they are first turned out on the passures. They should also have access to plenty of water. It will pay to continue giving the ewee that are suckling lambs a light feel of grain daily, and it will also be best to do this with the lambs that are, intended for early market, as it is especially an item with these to push as napidly as possible.

It is nearly always best to shear as early as the season will admit. Whenever the weather is warm and settled the work should be done; in fact, it will be best to shelter at night, and on rainy days a few times rather than let the sheep carry their wool after the weather gets warm.

Before the sheep are turned into the pastures all the lambs should be docked and the males enstrated. This is necessary not only in order to maintalis health, but also to avoid the loss of more of less wool. After the sheep get accustomed to the grass they we usually need very little attention until time to shear, and should under ordinary conditions make a rapid gala.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

voune chickens. Outs form a good diet to reduce the

Do not expect an incubator to hatch a better percentage of eggs than the

Where stock is properly kept, the

It is useless to keep stock for profits-

is sornred. If it is too often the case that when

pullets are yarded with the old hous. they are only half fed. If given her liberty the turker hen

will nearly atways make her nest away from the farm builtings. Just before the oggs are expected to

batch it will be a good plan to examine the nests and eggs for lice. Plymouth Rocks pay best when two years old and should nearly al-

ways be sold when pust three years If possible set duck eggs under hens, as they make better mothers and will find feed for the ducklings,

which a dock will not do. A Bad Crop.

Two English countrymen recently ner in a lane. "Helfo!" said one, "there's been a conference?" "A conference! What's confer-

nee?" was the astonished reply. "Don't you know what a conference is?" retorted the speaker. "Why

swap sermons. "Swap sermons, do thee? Well, then, our parson must be an unlucky mon, for he aliers gets a crop of bad

1

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Not a person has been killed in Maine railroad wreck since 1889. Blue is a favorite adjective for the

impossible in popular places and There are, it seems, about 200

women undertakers in the United The largest Canadian fish leatchery

is at Selkick. It has a capacity of 150,000,000; George III. of England was so fond of music that a favorite air threw him

into an cestasy. As carthquake wave once crossed the Pacitic in twelve hones, or over

els miles a minute. An American flag made entire'y of acorns is a curiosity exhibited by a Battimore (Mil.) man-

The King family of Port Oram, N. J. is a remarkably heavy lot. There are eight persons in the family, and their joint weight is 1587 pounds.

Mrs. John Smith of Kingston, Can-

ada, who is 90 years old, is reported

to be cutting a new set of teeth. Five teeth have aiready made their appear-The diamond is not among the earliest gems known to man. It has not

been found in the ruins of Ninevals. in the Licuscan sepulchres not In the tombs of the Photo claus. The horned may or skate is 25 feet in length by 30 feet in width. Off Newfoundland coast is a species of coule fish with nems, sometimes to

feet long, so as to be 60 feet from 14-One of the great glaciers of North Greenland has been maned after tororge W. thilds, the distinguished Philadelphia editor. The name was given it by Professor Heilprin, the leader of the trilef expenition last

The British Parliament is not lever particular about Sunday observances when it suits is purpose to be other: wise. The liouse of Commons has met on Sanday eleven times, on variour occusions; when urgency domainted it. The first time was in the reign of I Iward III., the last at the death of George II.

Corner obtained in Mexico five curcoulds of wonderful size and beauty. One was out like a rose; another is the shape of a horn; a third in that of a fish, with domond eyes; a fourth like a bell, with a pearl for a chapper; the fifth was a cup, with a foot of gold and four little climins, cachended with a large postl. He had also two emerald vases, worth 300,000 crowns

A carious discovery was made some years ago among the archives at South scupton of a box containing the origimai mayar laws of that port as early as the fourteenth century. One of them was that if the majority of the sailors of a vessel on the point of sailing were of opinion that the wind was unlavorable, and the vessel was wrecked enterward, the captain was responsible for the value of the goods lost

How Mountains Get Their Names .

Mountains and meantain ranges in the United States, and, indeed, the world over, have usually been named not by the monutaineers themselves, but by the dwellers in the plains, who saw the mountains as a more or less distant prespect. It sometimes hapyens that a mountain or a mountain range bears two names because of different aspects present to dwe lers on each side. The several Blue and Blue Hidge Mountains were named mani-Mulet is a good grain to feed who e feedly by those to whom the ranges presented themselves against a more i jess distant horizon. One of the fireen Mountains in Vermont is called Bald Face by dwellers in the Adirondack region about Faul Smith's, a name justified by the aspect of the mountain from that part of the wildconess. Our own Adirondack Sugar Loaf could never have been named by a dweller upon its own top. The Orange Mountains took their name however, not from their sunset aspect as seen from the lowlands, but are on a another evidence of the affection with which Datchmen cling to the name mange, an affection which has led theta to fix that name on the map in winstexer part of the world hey may have turned .- [New York Sun.

Bound to Get it Right or Die.

In Boston's swell circles there is a family whose butter has given to it a an gag position. Michael had not been in Boston very long before he became imbard with the classic learning of the "Hab," and he immediately put his learning to use. Mrs. Marble-Hall was to give a reception, and of conve-Michael stood at the door. One by one the guests came in, and, like Parker in "Lady Windermere's Fan," Michael announced the names very distinctly. But at last Michael was stumped. Mr. Butler looked at the goests and hesitated. He rubbed his hand against his forehead and mustered courage to speak before the crowded guests, and in a sepulch alvoice he cried, "Mr. Foote-and-he Misses Feet." - [Baston Budget.

A fisheries and shooting exhibition is to be held in the London (England) Recal Aquarium.

The scheme for cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth has had its periods of trouble and depression like other and greater enterprises of the same character, but it appears to be no rapidly approaching completion. T concession was originally granted by the Greek Government in May 1881, to General Turr, with whom was associated M. de Lesseps. After the original capital had been absorbed and the operations for some time suspended, the operations were taken up by a new company, who in 1890 entered into a contract with a firm who undertook to complete the works on March 10, 1893, under a penalty of \$20,000 per month for any delay after that date; but, unfortunately, about this time last year a waterspoot passed over the works, flooding the excavations. The disaster necessitated a slight extension of the term, but the contractors now promise that a large steamer will go through the canal on the twentythird of April next. Great efforts are being made to render the system of light-houses a lequare. The Corinth Cana', which will have cost from first to last \$13,750,000, will be lit by electricity, with two powerful lights at each end and a row of lights through its entire length.

HOUSEMAID-"Oh. Professor, Pr.fester just think, I have actually swallowed a p.n. Professor (look-ing up from his took)—"What you've swallowed a pin?" Well, here's answallowed a pine Well, here's another one for you "- Fliegende Blact-

-London News.

Greece Soon to be an Island.

Boiling Water in an Envelope. "My wife and I," says a traveling couldn't get any boiling water. After we had discussed the situation my wife we had discussed the situation my wife asked me if I had an envelope in my satchel. I got one out, when she told me to fill it with water and hold it over the gas jet. I hesitated, but finally did it, and expected to see the envelope blaze up every moment. But it didn't blaze. The envelope took on a little soot but that was all. The water boiled in time, and the envelope was as good as ever when the experiment was at an end. I don't know the chemistry of the process, but try it yourself and see if it will not work."-Chicago Herald.

The moon is most silvery when it on the quarter stretch

two bridges of Xerxes had 366 and 314 boats respectively.

Many persons are laroken down from over-work or household came. Hrown's Iron Hit-ters rebuil le the assesson, sits direction. In moves excess of bill-and cures maleria. A splends toule for women and chilines.

Love your enemies, and you won any receible about treating them right.

Rescham's Pills are better than mineral was res Beecham's no others. The contractors One of the best of housekeepers is the coman who hates dirt.

Rnawn's Iron Bitters cures Dyspersia, Mala-ria, Bibausa es and General in hilly, dives strength, and Biwel on ton, the perves-trents appetite. The best fould for Nursing Mothers, weak weenen and children.

home shopherds pay the most attention to the fattest sheep.

The Argument Used

Y the makers of the second-class baking powders to induce the dealer to push them off on Royal consumers is that they cost less than Royal and afford the dealer much more profit.

But you, madam, are charged the same price for them as for the absolutely pure Royal, which is perfectly combined from the most highly refined and expensive materials. The lower cost of the others is caused by the cheap, impure materials used in them, and the haphazard way in which they are thrown together.

Do you wish to pay the price of the Royal for an inferior baking powder, made from impure goods, of 27 per cent. less strength? If you buy the other powders, insist upon having a corresponding reduction in price.

City of Toledo,)

Frank J. Chenev makes outh that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Frank & Cherry

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 188o. NOTABLAL SEAL O

HALL'S

A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC. CATARRH CURE

15 TANEN

INTERNALLY,

and acts directly
upon the Blood and
muscus surfaces.

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Garfield Tea







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Brings comfort and improvement and

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the faste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually elements the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently cutting constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, where name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed; you will not accept any substitute if offered.



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No tools required, Only a hauming needed in drive-ent cand the meany and quantity except the client early under the meany and principle in the made in the teather on turn for the fluctua. They are afromy, touch and dorsable. Mainte more in the Ad-custs, under my asserted, just us in began to the made underne my asserted, it may be dead too in tempt for a but all of, asserted alone. Manaffley JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,



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made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other socalled Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

It to now a "Nostrum," though at first it was empounded after a prescription by a regul r physician, with no idea that it would ever co on themarket as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Pisc's. Cure for Consumption," and began advertising n in a small way. A medicine known all ever the world in the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an