Sowing Clover in the Fall.

Probably nine-tenths of the farmers in the United States sow their clover seed in the spring, without being able to give any better reason for doing so than that they have always done so, and their fathers before them. Having never done otherwise, they do not seem to be aware that in all that district of country including the Middle and Southern States clover sown in the fall will, in nine cases out of ten, succeed much better than if sown in the spring, the reason of it being that, as clover is a hardy plant when once established, it is not very easily injured by frost, the start it gets when sown in the fall enabling it to become so well rooted as to endure the severest cold of winter to endure the severest cold of winter without detriment. It is not the frosts of winter so much as the hot suns of without detriment. It is not the frosts of winter so much as the hot suns of midsummer that it is to be feared. But what, asks one, is the advantage of sowing in the fall? Why, just this: A man can then devote the greater portion of his farm to wheat exclusively, with an increased rather than diminished yield, the clover making sufficient growth by the coming fall to be lurned under, and thus not only supply the necessary vegetable matter to the land—and which, with the addition of the mineral matter usually found in all commercial manures, would insure its increased production—but the clover having already gone to seed, would, in all probability, reseed itself. And when a farm is once brought to that degree of fertility when its productiveness can be maintained without the aid of commercial manure, clover will be found to be maintained without the aid of commer-cial manure, clover will be found to be the most effective fertilizer the farmer can use, and which, with the addition of the resources of the farm itself—properly husbanded and applied —will maintain the fertility of the land indefinitely without the aid of commer-cial manures.

indefinitely without the aid of commercial manures.

Try the experiment, then, brother farmers, of sowing your cloverseed in the fall at the time of sowing your wheat, and if you have any doubts about the risk of sowing all your cloverseed at that time, select an acre or two in one of your wheat fields which you intend for clover, and note the difference between it and the other portions of the field the ensuing fall. It should be borne in mind, however, that the earlier the wheat is sown the better for the fall-sown clover. Of course the clover must be sown broadcast immediately after sowing or drifling in the wheat.

### Pork-Raising.

Perk-Raising.

Many farmers make pork-raising a considerable part of their business without being able to give a more satisfactory reason for it than that their neighbors do so and make money by it. They do not ream to consider that all farms are not equally adapted to the business—that on some farms pork can be raised at one half the costit can on others. On bottom lands, where corn can be raised without much detriment to the soil, pork can be raised at a profit, but on hilly lands the damage to the soil is often much greater than the profit on the pork. Then, again, to make cheap pork the hogs must be kept in thriving condition from the time they are pigged—not that they should be kept fat all the time, for that would run away with the profits. The first six months of a pig's life should be devoted to the growth of bone and muscle, for which purpose they should be fed literally, but not to such an extent as to be kept continually fat. The hog is naturally a grazing animal, and will make much cheaper pork by being raised partly on grass than on corn alone. Not only can a pound of pork be made cheaper on clover than on corn, but the great gain is in the fact that a hog, after a summering on clover, is in a batter condition to assimilate grain food than when fed exclusively on corn, Pork can be made cheaper, too, from pigs eight to ten to assimilate grain food than when fed exclusively on corn, Pork can be made cheaper, too, from pigs eight to ten months old, than from hogs that have been wintered and fattened at eighteen to twenty months old—the former being often made to weigh from 200 to 300 pounds (heavy enough for any use)—besides saving the cost of wintering, as wall as getting the use of the money so well as getting the use of the money so much the sooner.

Another considerable item of expense

Another considerable item of expense in raising hogs—and one that is rarely ever noticed—is the extra amount of fence required. This is often so great, indeed, that on farms where the soil is liable to be washed away when turned in corn, enough hogs only should be kept to consume what swill and waste there comes from the kitchen and dairy, and they to be kept in pens with the exception of a few for breeders—it being found much better that brood-sows should have plenty of room for exercise, with access to the soil at all times. A sow shut up in a pen, with no exercise, will be very apt to disappoint you at farrowing time; and the pigs, too, if deprived of the necessary exercise of following their mother, as soon as they are able, are more or less liable to be affected by lung disease. The man, then, whose land is broken and not particularly adapted to raising corn, should have a lot near the barn for his sows and pigs to run in, and thus save himself the trouble and expense of keeping up a pig-tight fence on the rest of his farm. there comes from the kitchen and dairy,

On one of the main streets of Council Bluffs, Iowa, two houses stand on either side of a tombsione establishment. Each house is occupied by a doctor, and directly opposite an undertaker plies his trade. Next door to the undertaker lives a third physician, whose house adjoins a livery stable on the other side, and until recently a hospital was the next building but one.

An Unsophisticated Jap.

Excise Commissioner William P. Mit chell and a few friends with their families are stopping together at Bath, L. I. Among the boarders in the house is a Japanese student. He is a neat, bright, good-natured young man, and appears anxious to learn the ways of Americans.

Mr. Mitchell and friends have be Mr. Mitchell and friends have been playing tricks on him. Not long ago they got up a game of baseball. They kept the "Jap," as they call him, at the bat by refusing or purposely failing to catch him out, and he ran around the bases all the afternoon. Next day the muscles of his legs were so sore he had to remain in bed. When he reappeared he climbed up a tree to look at young owls in a nest, and discovered rotten apples.

peared he climbed up a tree to look at young owls in a nest, and discovered rotten apples.

On Monday morning the Jap, while out rowing, came upon a multitude of fish of all sizes and varieties floundering in the water. They showed their fins, and appeared to keep within a certain space. The Jap thought he had struck a fish boraizs, and he resolved to keep his "find" a secret. That afternoon Mr. Mitchell and a number of the boarders were walking along the shore talking about fishing. The Jap said that it was cruel and unfair to catch fish with hook, line and bait. "In Japan we catch them with our hands!" he exclaimed in good English. All his hearers, with the exception of Alderman Strack, were astonished. The alderman said that he had read about Japanese diving into the water, and chasing and catching fish just as fish-hawks do. "I will show you," ejaculated the Jap, "how to catch fish without hooks," and he got into a boat, and rowed out about two hundred yards. He pitched the anchor over, and pulled off his coat, vest and shirt. He was next seen to lie down in the boat while he peeped carefully over the sides. Every now and then he would plunge his right hand into the water, and would haul up a fish.

"Look at him!" yelled Mr. Mitchell. a fish.

"Look at him!" yelled Mr. Mitchell.
"He is catching fish with his hands, by
thunder!"

thunder!"
The Jap continued yanking up the fish for over half an hour, much to the amazement of the other boarders. When he rowed in the boat contained about fifty fish of all kinds.
"That's the way we catch fish in Japan," he remarked, as he pulled the boat on shore.
Mr. Mitchell had nothing to say, and Alderman Strack said that the Jap must have mesmerized the fish as they swam by.

must have mesmerized the fish as they swam by.

That evening the boarders were on the balcony of the house listening to versions of the fishing exploit, when the path gate was violently thrown open, and a big Irishman in a blue shirt swaggered up and wanted to know, "Who in — had been robbing his fish pound?"

"Do you suppose," he yelled, "that I catch fish and put them in pound to turnish this 'ere shebang with? If you New Yorkers want fresh fish go and catch 'em, or else pay for 'em. Who robbed my pound, that's what I'm after knowin'?"

snown'?"

The Jap was pointed out, and he paid for his spoils very meekly.

"You see," explained Mitchell, "he didn't know that the fish were yours—he thought he had found a nest of

# flow a Rebel Major Got His Pardon.

flow a Rebel Major Got His Pardon.

A few days after the war had been declared at an end Major Drewry went to Washington, and, without the usual ceremony of sending in his name, lest he should be refused an interview, made his way into the presence of Secretary Stanton.

"Mr. Secretary," said he, "I want my pardon as soon as possible. I've fought against you as long as I could, and I've been whipped, and now I want to go home and go to work. I've got hundreds of acres of land that have been lying fallow for the last four years, and I want to get seed into every inch of it this spring; so I'll thank you to give me my pardon, and let me go."

He talked so fast that Mr. Stanton couldn't get in a word; but, being amused and rather pleased by Major Drewry's bluff manner, he asked at

"On what grounds do you expect to

pardon, sir?"
"On the ground, sir, that I showed you how to build a navy. You sent your fleet of old wooden ships up to your fleet of old wooden ships up to Drewry's Bluffs, and we knocked 'em all to pieces and showed you, sir, that wooden ships were not worth a d——. And then you went to work, and got a navy that was worth something; and it's on the ground that my men proved your needs to you that I want a pardon."

pardon."

The Secretary laughed, and told the honest rebel to call next day, as he would like to talk further with him. Next day Major Drewry got his pardon, and in return gave Mr. Stanton a great deal of valuable information concerning the South and its prospects. He went back to his pleasant home on the James, and remained a wise, enterprising, prosperous citizen.

In the Times, of Philadelphia, we observe: Mr. John McGrath, 1236 Christian street, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of severe rheumatism.

God is a sure paymaster. He may not pay at the end of the week, month or year; but I charge you remember he pays in the end.

Cave instantaneous relief. St. Jacobs Oit. Neuralgia. Prof. Tice. — St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

That Number on Trial in Hungary for Poleoning Their Hunbands

That Number es Trial in Hussary for Pelesater Their Husbands.

The arrest of over one hundred women in a little district of Hungary, charged with peisoning their husbands, and the conviction of one-third of the number is startling, but not without a parallel in history. In the seventeenth century an old fortune-teller in Haly carried on the business of selling poisons to such an extent that the attention of the authorities was attracted to her place, and it was discovered that the poisons were supplied to young married women who were desirous of getting rid of their husbands. The courts in those days were little better than Judge Lynch's tribunals, so that it is impossible to say whether their judgments were well founded, but a dozen or more women were hanged, and scores of others were whipped through the streets. About the same time there was a similar outbreak of poisoning in France, which was not controlled until over one hundred priseners, chiefly women, had been sent to the stake or the gallows. Early in the eighteenth century a woman in Naples carried on a large trade in poisons, and is supposed to have been concerned in bringing about the deaths of over six hundred persons. She was tortured to confession and then strangled. In every instance of wholesale poisoning, such as that reported from Hungary, there has been found some seller of poisons responsible alike for supplying the means and the suggestion of murder. The poisons used were always slow-acting, frequently administered, and so gradually undermined the health of the victims that their deaths excited no suspicion until the aggregate grew so large as to cause investigation. the aggregate grew so large as to cause investigation.

## 4 Wife Like a Tin Canister.

Lord Erskine once declared at a large party that "a wife is a tin canister tied to one's tail," upon which Sheridan, who was present when the remark was made, handed to Lady Erskine the fol-

lowing lines: Lord Erskine at women presuming to rail, Calls a wife a tin canister tied to one's tail; And fair Lady Anne, while the subject he car

And fair Lady anne, such ries on,
Seems hurt at his lordship's degrading comparison.
But wherefore degrading? Considered aright,
A canister's polished, useful and bright;
And should dirt its original purity hide,
That's the fault of the puppy to whom it is tied!

Experiments made in tree planting at the Shaker settlement in Enfield, Conn., have had satisfactory results—seed placed in sandy soil in 1869 having produced a dense growth of trees that are now twelve to sixteen feet high.

feet high.

No Wreck Ashere

Was ever more helplessly stranded than a wrecked constitution, whether its disaster be the product of some formidable malady, or that slow, premature decay that seems to fasten upon some constitutions without apparent adequate cause. An excellent means of checking this gradual drain of the sources of vitality is the beneficent tonic, Hostetter's Somach Butters, which promotes digestion, enriches the blood and gives, substance as well as stamina to an enfechled frame. Constipation, feebleness of the kidneys and bladder, fever and ague and rheumatism, are among the bodily aliments which it remedies promptly and thoroughly. Persistence in its use is well merited by it.

A man may like to stand on the pinnacle of fame, but he does not care to sit down on the first part of it.

# A SMART MAN

is one who does his work quickly and well. This is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' does as a blood-purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of

The ubiquitous sign, "Post no Bills," has ever deterred one's tailor from firing his assives at you through the mails.

# EXTRAVAGANCE

is a crime; and ladies can not afford to do without Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which by preserving and restoring health, preserves and restores that beauty which de-pends on health.

Tou may consider yourself much better than somebody else, but you can't prove it to his satisfaction, anyhow.

# BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

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