A BUSY SCHOOLMISTRESS.

"The best are too busy to be known. This remark was made by a correspond ent, writing from Plymouth, Mass. who found a New England school mistress on Clark's Island, in the bay, keeping house, taking care of an aged mother, cultivating a garden (beside a corn and potato field), getting her sup-plies—groceries, etc.—from the mainland in a rowboat or sailboat, teaching school daytimes in winter and spring, and a navigation class in the evenings (of big boys), doing her own sewing and washing, and taking bearders in the summer!-New York Press.

A SECRET OF THE TOILET. There is an old book, entitled "The Toilet of Flora," which was much in vogue with the ladies of the last century. In the preface the author informs the public that-

"The chief Intention of this Performance is to point out to the Fair Sex the Methods by which they can preserve and add to their Charms.'

There are many curious bints in it. and some queer "prescriptions." 'Here is what the author calls a "A Mystical Prescription" of incalculable value, inasmuch as it contains "A Secret to Take Away Wrinkles:"

"Heat an icon shovel red hot. Throw thereon some Powder of Myrrh, receive the Smoak on your face, covering your head with a Napkia to collect the Smoak. Do this turee times. Then heat the Shovel again, and when Fiery Hot, spit on it a Mouthful of White Winc. Receive this Vapour also in your face three times. Continue this proceeding every Night and Morning as long as you find occasion."

For how long a time the wrinkle! ladies of the last century "found occasion" to "continue this proceeding every night and morning" there is no means of knowing; but it is to be hoped that their efforts resulted-to borrow an idea from "Richard III."-in "smoothing their wrinkled fronts."- The Lidger.

INDEXES OF FASHIONS.

Women have always followed fashion and doubtless always will. Some dressmaking houses in Paris will set to work in each spring designing the mode for the following winter; fashion plates are struck off after this design in the summer; in the autumn they are disseminated toward the four points of the compass and all the feminine world is soon dressed in the latest thing from Paris.

In early days -a century or two ago the fashions of France were quite as slavishly followed, but they were not so easy of attainment. One unique method is mentioned in Italian writings of that time. In Venice, the emporium for silk stuffs and rich dress materials used to have a doll exposed to public view dressed in the latest French manner, and rerobed as often as news of a new fashion was re

In Genoa it is said to have been the custom up to the early part of the present century for a bride of noble rank to send her trousseau, fitted to wicker forms similar to those used to-day, to be paraded through the streets of her parish that the people might admire and note the newest styles. This, though rather more primitive, is not very different from the custom now prevalent in fashionable circles. If Miss X. 18 to be married or Mrs. Z. has sent out cards for a reception, they notify the society papers that the dresses to be worn on these occasions can be viewed by accredited representatives on a certain day. Thus everybody is enabled to read a minute description of gorgeous gowns before the occasion on which they are word .- The Argosy.

FASHION NOTES Princess effects are in favor.

Jeweiry in hair only is permissible during the daytime. Scotch plaid capes, with shawl fringe, answer for extra wraps. The skirts of new gowns show narrow

foot bands of fur or velvet. Bodices are still much trimmed, only a few perfectly plain ones being seen.

Dark orange leather is a new idea for the upholstery of oak dining room chairs. Bows of ribbon, braid, lace, chiffon and large buttons are used as waist trim-Fashion now equally favors two styles,

the quite tight and the half fitting jacket. Woke effects and gowns buttoned in the back promise to catch the popular

We get the custom of wearing orange blossoms from the Saracens. The Red Cross Knights always saw their brides

thus adorned on the marriage day. On the most elegant costumes fur is used in narrow bands set in rows about the bell skirt. On the bodice it appears as the merest edge used as a finish.

## Chronic Rheumatism

And serious disorder of the liver and stomach, have troubled me for more than ten years, during which time I have used almost every medicine recommened, without finding any relief whatever, until I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. This has done me more good than anything else that I have ever taken, and I take pleasure in recommending it in the highest terms. It has been worth its weight in gold to me," FREDERICK MILLER, Limerick Centre, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared on = y C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

# DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of 40 years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

NATURE'S ELIXIRS Are you ill and would be well? "Tolerably well," but easily fatigued, gloomy and despondent, and desire the vim and vigor, the hope and courage of a conqueror? Will you learn from one whom Nature has taught her secret of full, joyous health, who about fifteen years ago found his way to health after six months' lying at the gate of death, and who, three years since, stepped from health to youth, and is now, a little this side lifty, a healthler and happier boy than at twenty? Special terms till Dec. 31. Write to-day. Agents wanted. Particulars free. Health & Convenience Co., Box A 25, Akron, O.

THE FOLIO. \$1.00 per Year. Send 25 cents for Agts. MUSICAL JOURNAL. WHITE-SMITH MUSIC PUR. CO., BOSTON, MASS.

WHAT DO YOU WANT, THE EARTH?
We haven't it; but we have the best Whisky on earth, \$15,00 a doz. Sample bottle \$1.50 to any address. KNOEK BROS., Hartford, Conn. WANTED! Salesmen for Nursery Stock. Address the ONTARIO NURSERIES, Geneva, N. Y

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Sleep is the greatest fat inducer. The moon is said to move 3333

For every foot of stature a man should weigh twenty-six pounds. It is said that the best walking pace i eventy-five sters per minute. Doctors say a healthy adult should eat

at least ten ounces of meat each day. A Rhode Island man has invented a device for measuring cloth on the loom. The average height of clouds above he earth is between one and two miles A Canadian has invented a centrifugal extractor for honey. It leaves the comb

Four pounds of gold have been col ected from the soot of the chimney of the Royal Mint in Berlin, Germany. A French inventor named Picard has achieved successful results with simultaneous telephony and telegraphy along

Edison is at work on a phonograph for the use of blind children, that shall do away with the raised letter books hitherto used in their instruction.

Electric headlights of about 2500 can dle power are now in general use on the railroads in Indiana. They are very favorably spoken of by engineers.

Crude petroleum has been tried as fuel n brick manufacture, showing a saying of fully one-half the price of coal fuel, to say nothing of the saving of labor in A new lead-headed nail for putting on

corrugated roof has made its appearance in London markets. The head flattens under the blow of the hammer and thus prevents leaking. The alcohol process of obtaining sugar

from cane syrup has revolutionized sugar making from that source. The process is very simple, and it is said that but one per cent. of the alcohol used is lost. A new application of electric motors is

for supplying by means of fans draught for chimneys where very high buildings are built adjoining low ones. Such an arrangement is in successful operation

A good cement to fasten glass letters upon glass windows, etc., consists of one part India rubber, three parts mastic, and ifty parts chloroform. Let the mixture stand several days in a closed vessel and apply rapidly.

An oilless spindle-bearing has been invented by a Massachusetts man. It is made of wood chemically treated, and it is said that in a test one spindle ran seventy-six days of ten hours each, without heating or perceptible wear.

A man in New Hampshire has invented a device for giving a smooth surface to bobbins. It consists of a facing or tube which is drawn over the bobbin. thus making it practically indestructible. The facing, it is said, can be attached to

The heat-conducting qualities of the metals range as follows: Silver, 100: copper, 73.80; gold, 52.20; annealed inum, 38.87; unannealed aluminum, 37.96; tin, 14.50; iron, 11.60; steel, 11.60; lead, 8.50; platinum, 8.50; bis-

Astronomers recently observed, by photography, a solar disturbance lasting fifteen minutes, in which vapors ascended to a distance of 80,000 miles. The compass needle was sensibly affected, and the effect was to have been caused by a meteor striking the sun.

The hot-water boxes are to be taken out of the French railway carriages, and warmch is to come from boxes filled with acetate of soda. The boxes are filled with soda in solid state, which is liquified by being plunged into hot water. As it solidifies, which takes five or six hours, it steadily gives out heat.

On the estate of the Murquis de La Laguna, in Spain, a water-wheel of twenty-horse power runs a dynamo. Plowing by electricity has been proposed, and the current is to be transmitted to a field three miles distant, where a motor on a plow is to be operated. The cable to be attached to the plow is to be wound on a reel and drawn over the field.

Liberty Poles.

A dramatic feature of our early hisory was the liberty pole so dear to Ametican boys and boyish men a century ago, although many of their descendants have never heard of them.

Liberty poles were, for the most part, erected after the Revolutionary War was so long an acknowledged fact that the rebels could take time and breath to give it some picturesque expressions. After the Republic was established we hear little more of them until the War of 1812 roused the antagonism of the people, and up went the long shafts again, each a protest against British ag-

During the Whisky Insurrection in the last decade of the eighteenth century, when seven counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia arrayed themselves in defiance of the National Government, liberty poles shot up during the night in the rebellious towns and villages, painted a bright

red as signals of war. Liberty poles were erected during Presidential campaigns in the first part of the century by both Whigs and Dem-They were usually made of white

pines, lashed together until they reached a great height. The more fervid the zeal of the party the higher rose the pole. Sailors were often brought out from the seaboard to inland towns to assist in the erection, and to rig flags to the amazement and delight of the boys who knew nothing of ships or seamen. Mass-meetings were held under these poles, which were often regarded with a superstitious affection. The blowing down of a pole by a high wind during a campaign chilled the hopes of one par-

ty, and cheered the others. These singular emblems of protest against oppression have wholly disappeared of late years throughout the country, except in some remote districts where old customs still are cherished by rural communities .- Youth's Companion:

Lightning-Proof Ships.

It is a curious fact that the iron ships of the present time are not damaged nearly so frequently as are wooden ships. The German Government has been collecting some statistics relating to the effect of lightning on ships and the reason given by the commission appointed collect the figures for the imm iron ships from damage, is that wire rope is used for rigging purposes and that the vessels are constructed either of iron or steel. In this way it is believed that the whole ship becomes a continuous conductof, leading the lightning to the sea before it can do much damage. The commission reports that no case has been recorded of a ship rigged with wire rigging sustaining damage from lightning, except in a few instances where a continuous connection had not been made

with the hull. Wooden ships, on the contrary, still show the same percentage of casualties as formerly, when they are not fitted with lightning rods.—Philadelphia Record.

Russia is said to be preparing to de clare a protectorate over Corea.

## USE OF OIL AT SEA.

HOW VESSELS CAN SAFELY BE TAKEN THROUGH STORMS.

Vessels Are Being Supplied With Oil-Distributing Apparatus-Cases in Which the Oil May be Used.

The recent terrible gales on the English coast, during which a large number of vessels and many lives were lost, and the approaching season of heavy weather off our own coast and upon the North Atlantic Ocean, bring forcibly to mind the streuous efforts that are constantly being made by the United States Hydrographic Office to induce all vessels to provide themselves with appliances for jecting oil.

When Commander Bartlett was hydrographer the matter of using oil for quelling the waves was made a special eature and placed under the charge of Lieutenant Dyer, who, when he became hydrographer, pushed the matter still further. The result of this intelligent and persistent effort has been the collection of a large amount of information on the subject that has been embodied in a set of rules which the branch hydrographic officer in this city, Lieu tenant O. W. Lowery, is distributing among the shipmasters.

The belief in the efficiency of this method of calming the waves has so firmly established itself in many cases that numbers of vessels are now especially provided with oil-distributing apparatus, and seldom a storm passes without one or more reports being submitted on the subject. The general conclusions being that had the precaution not been resorted to fatal results would have followed. To substantiate this opinion one need only refer to the marine reports of disasters that follow any one of the seven storms on our coasts.

When scudding before a gale the rules say that the oil should be distributed from the bow by means of oil-bags or through waste pipes. It will thus spread aft as the ship continues on her course and give protection from both quartering and following seas. The effect is almost miraculous, the foaming seas as they come tearing along, looking for all the world as though they would swallow up the vessel, masts and all, stop wher they reach the "slick," over which their combers cannot pass, and extend their energies in futile efforts to reach their

If drifting in the trough of a heavy sea use the oil from the forward wastepipes and put the bags over on the weather side. Lying to, to tack or wear ship, the oil can also be used from the same places. It seems wonderful that a film of oil too thin for the most delicate instrument to measure can have such an instantaneous effect even when there is a lashing and diabolical play of the water that no pen can describe. Everybody knows kow much easier machinery runs when it is oi'ed, or, in on to the floor under my feet. other words, when the friction is re-It is the same thing in this

doing by the oil on its surface. A vessel hove to for a pilot should distribute oil from the weather side and lee | or pads to stand on. I think they might quarter. The pilot-boat runs up to windward and lowers a boat, which pulls down to leeward and around the vessel's | they have not been generally introduced stern. The pilot-boat after sending off They seem as necessary to me as holdher boat then runs down to leeward, gets out oil-bags to windward and on her les quarter, and the boat pulls back around her stern, protected by the oil. The vessels drift to leeward and leave an oil-

slick to windward between the two.

Towing another vessel in a heavy sea is frequently a very dangerous operation, and again and again has the attempt been given up until wind and sea have abated, whereas in many instances it could readily have been accomplished had the oil bags been at hand, or, rather, had they been in service. They are very easy to make, as they consist of nothing but a conical canvass bag stuffed with oakum, on which oil is plentifully poured, and having large sail needles thrust through and through the canvas so that the oil can have a chance to ooze out. sers have been kept from snapping had this simple remedy been applied.

The above instances are but samples of the many cases in which oil can be used. Lowering and hoisting boats, riding to a sea-anchor, crossing rollers or stranded vessels are cases in which its utility is very marked. Mineral oils are not so effective as animal or vegetable oils. Raw petroleum has been experimented with and has given favorable results, but is not as satisfactory as the refined quality. Certain oils, like cocoanut oil and some kinds of fish oil, congeal in cold weather, and are therefore useless, but may be mixed with mineral oil to advantage .-- New York World.

A Remarkable Ride. The Indian papers received by a recent mail report the details of a remarkable journey made last month from Leh, on the border of Thibet, to Srinagar, the capital of Cashmere, by Captain Evans Gordon, of the Political Department. Starting from Leh at 3 A. M., Captain Gordon crossed the Phoa Pass (13,300 feet) and the Mamika Pass (13,000 feet), and reached Dras at 9:15 in the evening, having, when an allowance is made for a half hour's halt, covered 151 miles in under eighteen hours. After resting for seven hours Captain Gordon started again in a blinding snowstorm for Mattain, only a dozen miles distant, which was not reached till two hours later. Here the weather had temporarily improved, but snow was again falling before Baltal was reached. By this time it was noon. Pushing on, the traveler found that Sonamarg was deep in snow, and that two days' heavy rain had made the track to Srinagar very nearly impassable; but by dint of perseverance the residency was reached at 8 o'clock in the evening, 250 miles having been traversed in something under thirty-three hours. The ponies were changed twenty-five times. "Such a feat to those who are acquainted with the country and road over which the journey lay needs no enlarging upon in order to appreciate the endurance and determination shown by Captain Gordon," who was accompanied throughout by a native servant. - New York Commercial Advrtiser.

A correspondent of the St. James's Ga zette says that the drinking of salt water is a perfect cure for seasickness, though it makes the drinker very miserable for a few minutes after, he takes the cure. The sailor who recommended it to the sufferer in question accounted for it by saying the stomach on board ship is in a very sensitive state, and that the sale water pickles it, so that it gets hardened to conditions which had previously re volted it. If that were the explanation it must be a very rapid and miraculous kind of pickling process that is effected by a pint of salt water, not, in all prob ability, long retained. But whatever the rationale of the supposed "sailor's remedy" may be, any quick remedy for so frightful a distress is worth trying; and the assertion of the sailors is said to he that it never fails.

### HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

BOILED ICING. Boiled icing is preferred by good housekeepers for most varieties of cake. If you do not know how to make it study the following simple lesson: For the white of two eggs use one tea-

cupful of granulated sugar. Put the sugar on the stove, adding just enough to keep it from burning, and let it boil till it "hairs" from the spoon. While the sugar is boiling the whites of the eggs may be beaten to a stiff froth. When the syrup is ready take it from the stove and stir in the eggs, adding only a spoonful at the time and stirring thoroughly, that all may be evenly

DANGERS OF BABY CARRIAGES. Many diseases of the spine and "brain

trouble," from which our babies die, could be traced to a fall from the carriage, if poor baby could tell; but there lies the security of the average nurse; do not mean to condemn carriages, because they are a great help to mothers and benefit to babies; but I would call attention to the fact that the baby is often not securely fastened in. The strap is left unbuckled, and in crossing streets the child is in constant danger of being thrown out. I saw one little child fall from this cause. It was picked up senseless, carried into a drug store and restored to consciousness, and the nurse went on her way rejoining, and probably the mother never heard of it. A little girl climbed up on the seat and reached for the handle while the nurse had left her "a minute;" the earriage was overturned and the child received an ugly cut on the forehead, which will disfigure her for life. I have noticed lately on a number of carriages an improved strap, which is a step in the right direction .- Laties' Home

TRONING.

Journal.

"No, I don't get very tired when I iron," said an experienced laundress to a lady who was expressing sympathy at her hard work. "At least it's only my arms and shoulders that get tired. don't mind standing if I can have things my own way. I always have a cushion for my feet when I stand at the ironing-board. It is made of a dozen thicknesses of old carpet-lining, covered with drugget. The lining is cut in squares and very loosely tacked together with long stitches. The drugget is cut of the required size, the edges are turned in and over-handed, then strong stitches are sewed through about every two inches over the surface of the cover. have a little loop on two corners of the rug and hang it up by the loops. In this way it does not curl up and get out of shape, as it would if it were hung by one corner. I have another rug in front of my dish-washing table-indeed, there are a number of them around the house

standing, one of them invariably come "If housekeepers realized how much case—the wind cannot catch a good hold | few of these simple devices, they would on the water, and it is prevented from so | not fail to provide them. I can stand at my table as long again without feeling weariness if I have one of these cushions be a profitable article of trade. I have used them for years, and I can't see why

and when I have any work that require

ers and stove-brushes."-The Ledger.

Bolied Backbone-Put in a pot of water and boil one hour. Peel some turnips. Slice and throw in, cook until done. Take the meat and tunips up, thicken the gravy and pour over.

Macaroni Soup-Break an ounce of macaroni into pieces, put in a stew pan and cover with one quart of boiling water. Let it boil for twenty minutes, drain and put with a quart of stock in a soup kettle. Season with salt and pepper and serve with a plate of cheese.

Sally-Lunn-Mix a quart of flour with a tenspoonful of sugar, in which rub a tablespoonful of butter and an Irish potato, mashed fine; add half a teacup of Again and again could the towing haw- yeast and three well-beaten eggs, with warm water to make a soft dough. Knead half an hour. Let rise, handle lightly, put in a cake mould and bake in a hot oven. Fragrant Southern Rusks-Sift

quart of flour; in the centre of it put surf on a bar and from life-boats and two cups of sugar, one of lard and butfer each, two beaten eggs, two cups of milk, a pint of yeast and one grated nutmeg. Mix all together, work well, and set to rise. When light make in small rolls, work over with butter and sugar, let rise again and bake.

Roast Goose-Take a fat young goose, rub well with salt. Make a dressing o Irish potatoes, boiled and mashed, a tablespoonful of butter, a minced onion with pepper and salt. Fill the body of the goose and place in a pan; grease well with butter and pour in a teacupful of boiling water. Set in a hot oven and baste frequently until every part is brown. Serve with onion gravy and apple sauce.

To Make Light Muffius-Sift three pints of flour; beat six eggs, leaving out the whites of two; stir in as much flour as can be mixed in the eggs, add milk to thin, then the remainder of the flour and five tablespoonfuls of yeast; beat ten minutes, and pour in two ounces of melted butter. Have the batter stiff; set in warm place fifteen minutes. Pour in greased mussia rings, and bake in a very

Florida Sponges. The varieties of sponges sold in Florida are known as the "sheepswool," "yellow," "grass," and "velvet." The first mentioned is the best quality found on this continent, its texture being fine, strong and soft, and its general excellence equal, if not superior, to the vaunted Mediterranean product. It sells at from \$1.50 to \$3 per pound, the first sum being the price now paid for it at Anclote. The "yellow" sponge is fine, but not so soft, strong, durable, and generally useful as the "speepswool." Its price varies from twenty to fifty cents a pound. The "grass" sponge is irregular in form, hard in texture, and fine in grain, but lacks durability. It has no standard value, and rarely brings over ten or fifteen cents a pound. The "velvet" sponge is rather small and scarce, and the few specimens brought to marset fetch a high price .- New York Post.

A Gold Mine in the Teeth. French statisticians have recently made | to seed production. some curious calculations of the amount of gold which is annually buried in the United States. M. Victor Meunir asserts, after making careful inquiries, that the American dentists annually insert into the teeth of their patients, 1800 pounds of the prezious metal, which would be worth \$450,000. This gold is never recovered, of course, but is buried with the person in whose mouth it is placed. Making allowance for the rapid increase of our population and for the continued deterioration of the human teeth, it appears that in less than hundred years American cemeteries will contain more gold than now exists in France. This is no fancy sketch, but tile result of study and cold figuring, -St. Louis Republic.

## AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVI

TO FARM AND GARDEN.

VALUE OF OAT HAY. Hay of oats is only half as nutritious as that of timothy grass. The green fodder is about of the same relative value. The relative money values are fifteen cents per 100 pounds for the green oats and fifty cents for the dry hay, against twenty-eight cents per 100 pounds for the green timothy and ninetyeight cents for the hay. The timothy is also more digestible than the oats .- New York Times.

If used white fresh, cattle will ea apple pomace and get considerable good from it. But it turns quickly to alcoholic and acid fermentation, and when this occurs it has little, if any, value for feeding. It is then not even good for fertilizing the soil, as its acidity kills vegetation that it comes in contact with. When frozen and rotted the following year it again becomes of some value as a fertilizer .- Boston Cultivator.

APPLE POMACE AS FEED!

WINTER CARE OF SWINE. To do their best, or even fairly well swine must be shielded from the inclemencies of the weather, says Galen Wilson They should have, as near possible, summer conditions in winter. This can be easily and cheaply accomplished. The pen should be floored, first packing earth

between and flush with the face of the sills. The floor will then rest partly on the sills and the earth. Cold air cannot then get under the floor to chill it. Beneath where the animals sleep, floor, carth and sills will be warm all winter. The sides of the pen should be doubleboarded, and the space between be filled with sawdust or cut straw, packed close. The under side of the roof should be ceiled with boards or building paper. The door should be in the end, if a low pen, and be in two parts, an upper and a lower. In all but extremely cold weather the upper part of the door can be thrown open, or partly, to give nec-essary ventilation. Hang a thermometer

inside, and keep it at about sixty de-

grees. This gives "summer conditions," so far as temperature is concerned. About six quarts or a peck of beets and an ear of corn twice a day will winter a mature breeding sow as well as it can be done. They need no "slops" nor scarcely any drinking water. There is sufficiency in the beets. In the absence of beets, the feed should be made up principally of wheat bran, mill feed a very little corn, cut and steamed clover and some refuse, or other vegetables of any kind. A shovelful of coal ashes, earth or rotton wood occasionally is desirable. Salt should be placed be-fore them occasionally in bulk, but not in greesy dish-water or other slops. Let their drinking water always be pure and not too cold. Pleasant days, when the temperature is agreeable, they may be allowed to run out .- New York Voice.

SHEEP NOMENCLATURE. The following is from Stephens's Book of the Farm: When newborn it is called a "lamb;" if male, in Scotland, a "tuplamb. When castrated it is called a "hogg-lamb;" if female, a "ewe-lamb." In England the young sheep retains the name of lamb till it is eight months old. In Scotland, after weaning and before first clipping, a "tub-lamb" is called a In England lambs after they are eight months old, till the first shearing, "ewe" and "weather-tegs," according to sex. In Scotland a "ewehogg" after the first clipping is called a "gimmer," a "tup-hog," a "shearing tup," and a "wether hog" a "dinmont." The animal corresponding to the

name of "gimmer" in Scotland is called in England a "theave" until it bears the first lamb, after which it is termed a "ewe of four teeth;" the year after, "ewe of six teeth," and after that a "full mouthed ewe." The "dinmont" in Scotland answers in England to the title of "shear hog" until they are deprived of the fleece, after which they are called "two-shear wethers," and afterwards "wethers." In Scotland the shearing brings about another change of names; thus the "gimmer," if she is in lamb is called a "ewe;" if barren a "barrengimmer;" and an "eild-gimmer" if she is not put to "tup" or "ram." A "shearing-tup" is changed to a "twoshear tup;" a "dinmont" becomes a "wether." When three times shorn a ewe is called a "twinter-ewe," a "tup," a "three-shear tup;" a "wether" undergoes no change of name, but still continues to be called by that name. After the fourth shearing, a "ewe" is a "threewinter ewe," or an "aged ewe;" a "tup" is known as an "aged tup." When a "ewe" fails to be with lamb a second time, she is called a "tup-ewe" or "barren-ewe;" when she ceases to give milk a "veld-ewe;" when removed from the breeding flock, at whatever age, she is called a "draft;" when put aside unfit for breeding a "draft-gimmer;" and when drafted out of the fat or young stock, lambs, dinmonts, or wethers are called "sheddings," "tails," or "drafts."

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Horses should not be left out in the chill rains which we will have from now on. When colts are shivering in the open air, with their backs bowed and heads down, such negligence is costly, to say nothing of the cruelty.

Fowls at the moulting season undergo a great drain of the system to supply the growth of new feathers. Deaths from this cause are, apart from a little direct pecuniary loss, not looked upon as a misfortune. The sure eye of nature has picked out the very ones that you would be glad to be rid of could you detect them, and left you the hardiest individuals to breed from, the weakness of such particular ones, moreover, often consisting in some profound fault that does not show itself.

The clover plant is no exception to the rule that a very large growth of leaf is apt to be at the expense of the seed crop. But there is one way of manuring clover to make it seed abundantly, and that is with mineral fertilizers. While stable manuring tends to excess of vine, the large growth produced by applying phosphate and potash increases seed proportionably. Much, however, depends on the season. Dry weather, after the first cutting, which forces the roots into the subsoil for moisture, is usually favorable

There can be no dispute about the fact that it is wisdom and economy both, in fowl breeding, to "feed well from the shell" upward. If your birds are intended for the market only, they are always in readiness thus for killing; if for breeding, to "eed well from the shell" up ward. If your birds are intended for the market only, they are always in readiness thus for killing; if for breeding, they are thus always in the best condition for the purpose; if for the show pens, there is no fattening or forcing to do at the last hour to render them in presentable shape. So we would, therefore, recommend good care, good feed, and good quarters for poultry all the time.

Fulton's First Paddleboat.

It was said of the boy Robert Fulton that he was what might be called a dull scholar, and once when chided by his teacher for the inattention to his studies he replied that his head was so full of original notions that there was no vacant place to store away the contents of dusty One of the neighbors of his father, one

Denter Grumpp, was very fond of fishing, and he had built for this purpose a flat-bottomed boat or scow, and he used to avail himself of the labors of his son Christopher and his neighbor's son Robert to aid him in his pursuit by getting them to pole the boat over the waters of the Conestoga, while he fishpoled the perch and the bass into the boat. As well may be imagined this was not much amusement for the boys, but one of them put on his thinking cap as he pushed his way along, and, as usual, pushing and thinking won in the

Tiring of pole-pushing, Robert Fulton concluded that he would go over the hills and make his aunt a visit of a week or so, and it was in the garret of his aunt's house that he built a small model of Denter Grumpp's flat boat, to which he planned and arranged a pair of paddle wheels. Coming back home he confided to his chum Christopher his invention and, securing his aid, they together rigged up a paddle shaft with wheels and cranks for the flat boat of the elder Grumpp. This was so arranged that the whole machinery could be lifted off and taken to a place of safety while not in

It was not long before the elder Grumpp had, as many another since has had, a longing to try his luck again on the waters of the Conestoga, and he summoned the before-time reulctant boys to help him out. What his surprise was, we perhaps can imagine, as he looked back from the boat and saw the two boys struggling down the river bank with queer-looking conglomeration of iron and wood in the shape of cranks and wheels, on their shoulders, and just how the boys chuckled together as they saw the surprise in the staid old Dutchman's face we

can also imagine. However, after suppressed giggling, they hung the shaft in its place, and the wheels over the side, taking their places at the cranks, and then and there started the first paddle-wheel boat ever seen on the new continent of America. - Engineering Magazine.

The Innocent Suffer For the Guilty.

One evening in Paris, France, hours past the usual time of closing the shop, when the long-suffering Mr. Miles (an American) was rapidly drifting into a state of starvation from the postponement of his dinner hour, there came in five Frenchmen, one after the other, each asking the following questions: "What is the price of the little clocks in your window? Have they an alarm attached? Do you warrant them to go well?" And then, being answered, they would depar without purchasing. The fifth had left, and Mr. Miles was in the act of rushing off in oriest of his much-needed dinn when a sixth Frenchman entered.

This was too much for the hungry and exasperated American. Without waiting to hear what the newcomer had to say, he clutched him wildly and remarked "Sir, I know just what you are going to ask. Those little clocks are American. Their price is one dollar each. They have no alarm attached. They oaly strike the hours. We will warrant them for a certain time only." The Frenchman hurried forth and rejoined his wife, whom he had left looking in in the window. "My dear," he remarked excitedly, "they have a regular lunatic asylum in there "-Philadelphia Telegraph.

"Touchy" About His Hut.

Lo Bengulu, the King of Mashonaland, South Africa, has kept up an old and curious custom. There is a hut within the King's kraal which no one is allowed to touch, not even to pull a straw from the thatch. If anyone commits such an offence the King tells some of his people to take him outside the kraal, which is tantamount to ordering him to be killed. Not long since part of the escort of a distinguished traveler, who was admitted to an interview with Lo Bengulu, consisted of a young Kaffr who offended in this way. Soon after the Kaffir was missed, and the belief was that the wolves and dogs had a feast that night .- Yankee Blade.

There were produced in the United States last year 141,229,513 tons of coal, of which 45,600,487 was anthracite. All of the anthracite, except 53,517 tons from Colorado and New Mexico and 2000 tons from New England, came from



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant

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

the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Why Dentists Use Gold.

There is a popular idea that dentists use gold for their fillings because they can charge more for it, and this idea is all the more prevalent because silver will resist the acids of the mouth quite as well as gold. The true explanation, however, lies in the fact that gold is the only metal that will weld while cold. This neither silver nor any other metal will do. The cohesive properties of perfectly smooth and clear gold are remarkable. If a sheet of gold foil be allowed to fall upon another both will be so firmly joined that it will be impossible to separate them .- Courier Journal.

Great Britain poured nearly 150,000 emigrants into the United States during the first seven months of the present

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer \$100 for any case it falls to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Children Tease For It. Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure is a boon to children who are attacked with croup or acute congestive colds. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of 50 cts. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffaio, N. Y.

FITS stopped free by Ds. Kline's Great Nesve Restores. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 631 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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says as much - but no other does as much. It cleanses, renews and invigorates the entire system. For all skin, scalp and scroftlous affections, as Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, White Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, and kindred ailments, it's a positive

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which claim to do good in March,

April, and May; you can depend

upon it always. That's why it is guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or

cure, in every case for which it's

recommended, you have your money

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Medical Discovery works the best,

It purifies the blood.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer \$500 for an incurable case of Catarrh. It isn't mere talk - it's business.

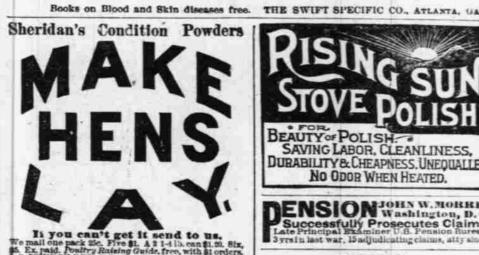
They mean to pay you, if they Hafflicted with sore eyes use Dr.Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists seil at Mc.per bottle. that they can. can't cure you. But you'll find

# How About Your Mother.

Scrofula or Kings Evil is the most stubborn of all Skin affections. Whether inherited or otherwise, it is a blood disease and cannot be permanently cured by anything but S. S. S.

A GRATEFUL DAUGHTER. My Mother was sorely afflicted with Scrofula for three years and a half: during that time the glands on her neck burst open in five places. Three of the openings were small and healed right up, but the other two would fill up and break open anew, about everyitwo weeks, always causing severe pain and often prostration. She was so reduced in strength, that tonics and coca wines had to be generously used to keep her alive. She commenced taking S. S. and improved from the start, the first bottle gave her an appetite and by the time she finished the fourth bottle her neck healed up, she is now entirelly well.

MRS. E. J. ROWELL, Medford, Mass.



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no worse than the big ger, older, balder-headed boys. Life is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introducbright this little introductory sermon we turn and ask: "What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked: It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this brimful. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored because the properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Espa has provided our breakfast tables with a ilelicately flavoured because which may save us many heavy doctors' tills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us sellected Cocoa, Mr. Espa has provided our breakfast tables with a ilelicately flavoured because which may save us many heavy doctors' tills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us sellected Cocoa, Mr. Espa has provided our breakfast tables with a ilelicately flavoured because which may save us many heavy doctors' tills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Espa has provided our breakfast tables with a ilelicately flavoured bevour the properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Espa has properties of well-sel town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's TION, CATARRH, &c., send us their all reason we will MAIL AT ONCE A BOOK, &c. thought. It is honest, does one

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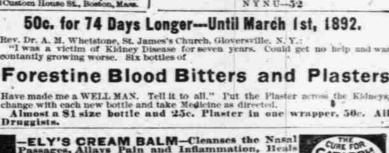
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