$\frac{\text { GEORGIA SCENES. }}{\text { get }}$


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\frac{\alpha}{2}=0
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { she had. } \\
& \text { time or ot } \\
& \text { Mrs. } \\
& \text { how. and }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { mind what an } \\
& \text { bless the Lord } \\
& \text { III ask the m }
\end{aligned}
$$

 will sield ten. Now, offer both for sale
-the middling animal beigg as arge and
handsome as the good one. How many handsome as the good one. How many
parchasest think you. will give fify dol.
lars for the one rather than twenty five lars for the one rather than twenty-five W
for the other? Let us make reasona. K
be estimate. It costs thirty dollors a year to keep a cow, and the produce of a
middling one is worth thirty-six dollars
Your cow earns you six dollors over and Your cow earns you six dollors over and
above the kepping. But your good cow as much milk and butter, yet the cost
keeping is the same as the ol her. earnings are seventy-two dollars; and i you deduct her keeping (thirty dollars)
you have forty-two dollars tor her annual profit-seven times as much as your mid
dling cow
Have we made any"mistake in the fig. ures? Let's try again: Farmer A. keeps
one good ow; Farmer
ding keers two mid. one good wow, armer
ding cows that tield just as much as $A$ 's
cow (seventy-two dollars) A.deducts the cost of keeping [liniry dollars] B. de.
duects the oost of keeping [sixty dollars]

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| :---: |
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Ho ave we put a very uncommon case
Go into the yard of a careful farmer, who keeps twelve cows, and be will tell you
that some of them yield twice as much
as Yet who will give 50 dollars for a good
cow when he can have a middling one for
25. We answer-not one 25. Ae answer-not one frmer in wen-
ty. nilling to tisis a a eason why so few are
whemsel wes to the rais. ing of superior stock. We have no bid
ders.
or peopple think the English great fools to pay such prices as they do for firs
rate cotle. wWe may yet thin diferent.
y.-Mass. Ploughmann.
 WESTERN ENTERPRISE. Miss Matilda Muggs has put a fresh
shingle ther shop door, in one of the wes.


##  <br> T

# *TO COUNTRY MERC 

GRIGG, ELLIOTT \& C



 DRY-G00DS HIRDWIREA CLTLERY

Diwolution of Copartnership.


ILL

## $\mathbf{J}^{5}$

Important to Mill Owners

NEW BOOT \& SHOE SHOP.


House Fainting T
$H 0 U S E$ PAINTTIXG.

Aashions

H:

## Horacem. BEARD,

Ague and Fever Pills.


Becting,-The Cincinanti. News tells an
necdole or or Dan. Marbles,', which curi. ously illustrates the insane passion for
betting which is evinced by persons of a A man who had lived a lifetime in the bling, was taken most alarmingly ill.Three or four days passed a way, and the dis
ease having reached its crisis, his medical

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for recovery.
"Wat'll you bet ?" said the patient.
"Bet, there's no use for betting, for you
are just as good as a dead man now You
``` are just as good as a dead man now. Y l'll bet you an X Xtat Ilive an hour and
```

jour
Yeso
leap
vulsi
last
Sompunk.
l
Hints to Farmers.-Tomatoes make ex
cellent preserves.
Toads are the very best protection o
Mlants, when drooping, are revived by
Lard never spoiks in warm weather,
In

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her. It injures the richness of it.
Turnips of small size have double the
nutritious matter that large ones have.

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\(A\)


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