About a Thousand Servants.

Queen Victoria's household comprises a multitude of titled and salaried officials, says the Globe-Democrat. There are the lord steward, the lord chamberlain, the treasurer, the comptroller, the keeper of the privy purse, his assistants and secretaries, the coroner and the electric light engineer. The lord chamberlain's department comprises a vice-chamberlain, comptroller, examiner of accounts, paymaster, master of ceremonies, marshal of ceremonies, lords-in-waiting, grooms-in-waiting, extra grooms, gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, gentlemen usher of the black rod, gentlemen ushers daily waiters, gentlemen ushers quarterly waiters, sergeant-at-arms, poet laureate, examiner of plays, librarian, painter, marine painter, sculptor, surveyor of pictures, German librarian, constable of Windsor, gentlemen-at-arms and yeomen. The department of the master of the horse comprises master of the buckhounds, clerk marshal, grand falconer, crown equerry, equerries in ordinary, extra equerries, honorable equerries, pages of honor, superintendent of royal mews, stud keeper and a host of clerks. The department of the mistress of the royal robes comprises ladies of the bedchamber, extra ladies of the bedchamber, bedchamber women, extra bedchamber women, maids of honor, groom of the robes, clerks of the robes and chaplain. The religious department consist of the dean of the Chapel Royal, clerk of the closet, deputy clerks of the closet and domestic chaplains. The medical department has among its members physicians in ordinary, physicians extraordinary, sergeant-surgeons, surgeons extraordinary, physician to the household, surgeon to the household, surgeon apothecary, other surgeons and apothecaries, surgeon oculist, surgeon dentist, dentists to the household and chemists and druggists. There are also a hereditary grand almoner, a lord high almoner, a caldmother, and secretaries, clerks, waiters, servants, and other persons to *the number of about a thousand.*

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Blood Poisoned

By impure matter used in vaccination, caused our three little children much suffering. They became covered with sores. After taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for a month, the eruptions healed, their appetites became natural, they slept well and commenced to gain in flesh. **They have not had a sick day since.** No children are more **robust and healthy.** We believe we owe our children's lives to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. JAMES THROWER, San Jose, Cal.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT COUGH CURE TAKE THE BEST

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands where all else failed; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER, 25 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50 cts. Injector free.

"German Syrup"

I am a farmer at Edom, Texas. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones.

It is very difficult

to convince children that a medicine is "nice to take"—this trouble is not experienced in administering

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil. It is *almost as palatable as milk.* No preparation so rapidly builds up good flesh, strength and nerve force. Mothers the world over rely upon it in all wasting diseases that children are heir to.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

California Its disadvantages as well as advantages, climate and resources. Description sent by an old resident. Send 25c. Postal Note to cover cost and advice to those contemplating MOVING. H. L. WILLIAMS, Summerland, California.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, the historian of the colonial days of North America, died at his home in Jamaica Plain, near Boston, Mass., of peritonitis. He was born in Boston, September 16, 1823.

A MEETING of citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., representing many clubs of Democrats and Republicans, appointed a committee to call a mass meeting to decide upon the line of action to be pursued in the prosecution of John Y. McKane, the "boss" of Gravesend.

THE Sheriff, Under-Sheriff and Superintendent of Police of Buffalo, N. Y., have been subpœnaed to testify in an investigation of illegal acts by public officers on Election Day.

WARREN T. PUTNAM, President of the National Granite State Bank of Exeter, N. H., was arrested on the charge of embezzlement from the funds of that institution. It is said that the amount of his embezzlement will reach $30,000.

THE Yale eleven defeated the University of Pennsylvania at football in New York City by the score of fourteen to six.

A MASS-MEETING was held in Brooklyn, N. Y., and a committee appointed to push the work of punishing those responsible for election frauds in Kings County.

AMERICA'S greatest comedian, Joseph Jefferson; Italy's greatest tragedian, Tommaso Salvini, and the leader of the English stage, Henry Irving, were the principal figures in the Edwin Booth memorial services held in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden, New York City. With these were joined hundreds of the players of this country and others distinguished in other professions, in art, in commerce, in society. It was the anniversary of Edwin Booth's sixtieth birthday.

South and West.

THE work of destroying the buildings in Jackson Park, Chicago, has begun. The first blow was struck in the New York State Building. A suit was begun against the Ferris Wheel Company by the World's Columbian Exposition to secure payment of percentages amounting to $75,000.

FOUR Hocking Valley train hands were killed in a collision near Rising Sun, Ohio.

NATURAL gas has been struck near Grand Junction, Col.

A CRANK with a dynamite bomb and a revolver in his hands, who called on Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, Ohio, and demanded $50,000, was promptly knocked down by that gentleman and forced to beat a retreat after firing an ineffectual shot.

THE Chief and Executive Council of the Osage Nation have just issued an edict ordering all colored men to leave the reservation in thirty days, and notifying them that any colored man found in the country after that time will be given fifty lashes.

WHILE J. D. Davis was cutting the coal away from around a standing pillar in the Crozier mine, Welch, W. Va., a fall of coal struck him, breaking his back. A dozen men were working to rescue him, when suddenly the slate roof began to slide, and before they could get out James Block, colored, was instantly crushed to death. John Jones had both legs crushed and died in about an hour.

EIGHT lives were lost, several persons were injured, and half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by a fire in the Wetter Block on Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

C. H. VAN, an advertising solicitor, and his wife retired at Memphis, Tenn., in a folding bed. The bed, by some movement, began to close up. Mrs. Van started to leap out, but was caught, and Van was crushed so badly that he will be a cripple for life. The wife is also badly bruised.

Washington.

THE annual report of Captain N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Postoffice Department, shows that the total cost of the service for the last fiscal year was $1,141,659, of which sum $646,030 was paid on account of vessels of American register and $492,629 to vessels of foreign register.

SECRETARY GRESHAM and Minister Grip exchanged ratifications of the Norwegian extradition treaty.

HUNDREDS of aliens made paupers by the business depression have asked the Government to deport them.

THE United States have given Admiral Mello, of Brazil, to understand that his fighting up to date has not raised him above the level of a common rebel, and refuse to recognize him as a belligerent.

L. H. DEWEY, Assistant Botanist of the Agricultural Department, acting under orders from Secretary Morton, left Washington for the Northwest to make an investigation into the extent of the damage done to the crops during the present year by the Russian thistle.

HONDURAS has apologized to the State Department for the conduct of her officers in firing on the American flag, carried by the United States mail ship Costa Rica. In their over-anxiety to obtain possession of a political opponent, General Bonilla, who was on board the mail steamer.

A GOLD medal has been presented by the War Department to General Julius Stahel, of New York, who at one time commanded the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac and also the Eleventh Army Corps, for distinguished gallantry displayed at the battle of Piedmont, June 5, 1864, while commanding the cavalry under General Hunter.

THE United States Supreme Court paid a tribute to the memory of Associate-Justice Blatchford, Attorney-General Olney and Chief-Justice Fuller made addresses.

DURING the past year there were 403 accidents to railway postoffices, in which ten clerks were killed, sixty-six seriously and 115 slightly injured says Superintendent James A. White in his annual report.

THE President declined to approve the report of the Examining Board which recommended Paymaster Frazier of the navy for promotion.

MRS. PLATT, wife of Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, died in her rooms at the Arlington, in Washington, of paralysis, aged sixty-three.

Foreign.

IN some districts in London coal, in consequence of the strike of the miners, is retailing at $15 per ton, and prices threaten to increase. The weather is cold, and the prices demanded for coal place it entirely out of the reach of the poor.

ANNIE PIXLEY, the well-known American actress, died of brain fever at the home of her brother-in-law, Edwin Fulford, London, England. Her husband was present at the time of her death.

LONDON installed her new Lord Mayor with glittering show, while the unemployed in the gazing multitude hissed at thought of the money thrown away on the procession.

FIFTEEN cities near Central Cuba have declared against Spanish rule and are in open rebellion against the Government.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTO, of Brazil, has bought nine more torpedo boats, five of which he secured in Germany.

THE British Government has submitted to King Humbert the name of Sir Francis Clare Ford as successor to the late Lord Vivian as British Ambassador at Rome. Sir Francis Clare Ford is the present British Ambassador at Constantinople.

THERE is an uprising against Hippolyte in the southern part of Hayti. The rebels have declared in favor of General Manigat.

NINE persons were killed by the explosion of a shell in Russia.

M. GEORGIEVITCH, the Servian Minister to France, was stabbed while dining at the Bouillon Duval restaurant in Avenue Opera, Paris. His assailant is a crank named Lautier.

At the Birtle (Manitoba) Indian school, three girl pupils there, ranging from seven to thirteen, were drowned while crossing a creek in the school grounds.

POISON IN THE PORTER.

Mother and Daughter Die of It, the Father Dies From Shock.

The wife and daughter, Margaret, of John J. Toole, of South Boston, Mass., drank part of a bottle of porter and dropped dead almost instantly. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that they had swallowed enough cyanide of potassium to have killed ten persons.

Two sons and a daughter have been arrested, charged with the murder, but the evidence which the police have thus far secured against them is not strong.

That night Mr. Toole learned for the first time of the death of his wife and daughter, and in a few minutes he, too, was dead. The shock killed him.

The scene of the tragedy is 88 West Third street, South Boston. Mr. Toole is a piano polisher, and had lived in that house nearly thirty years.

He had reared a family of five sons and three daughters, and had acquired property worth about $20,000. He was one of the most respectable citizens in that part of town. His wife had been ill for some time, and in accordance with her physician's orders had been in the habit of drinking a glass of porter every night before retiring. Last night she asked her daughter Mary to give her son Michael some money to purchase a bottle of porter. The lad went to George Walker's liquor store and procured it. Mary Toole met him at the foot of the stairs and carried the bottle to her mother's room. It is a mystery how the poison got in the bottle.

LATER NEWS.

GOVERNOR FLOWER appointed ex-Judge Reynolds and Edward M. Shepard to assist in the prosecution of the men accused of election frauds in Kings County, New York.

THE sophomore class of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., has been suspended because the members interfered with a freshman literary meeting.

THE United States cruiser Columbia, on her preliminary trial trip, off Boston, made an average speed of 22.84 knots an hour, and covered seven knots at the rate of twenty-four knots an hour. This makes her the fastest ship afloat.

JOHN JOHNSON, the colored convict who, on April 17 last, murdered two fellow prisoners at Auburn (N. Y.) Prison, was successfully electrocuted at that institution a few days ago.

F. B. THURBER, the senior member of the large and well-known wholesale grocery firm of Thurber, Whyland & Co., New York City, made an individual assignment for the benefit of creditors. The sum involved is $500,000. Two receivers were appointed by Judge Andrews.

FRANCIS GERHARD, a convict of the Wethersfield (Conn.) State Prison who died of consumption, was buried with Grand Army honors by the local Grand Army post. The body went to the grave with the National colors on the casket.

THE Interstate Industrial Exposition of the South was opened at Augusta, Ga., by Governor W. H. Northen.

THREE sons of John Burgraff aged six, eleven and thirteen years, were husking corn at Marion, South Dakota. The eldest in the attempt to shoot over their heads, blew the head off one and fatally wounded the other.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and his family left their country home on the Woodley road and are now located at the White House for the winter.

THE President made eleven customs appointments, including that of J. Scott Harrison, to be Surveyor of Customs for Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Harrison is the Democratic brother of ex-President Harrison. He has been an active Democratic politician.

A HURRICANE blew over the Frische-Haff, a bay in East Prussia. Many fishing boats were lost. Eighteen persons were drowned.

THE Provisional Government of Hawaii submits a statement of abuses in Government under Kalakaua in justification of the overthrow of the monarchy.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Its Condition as Shown by Commissioner Seymour's Report.

Commissioner of Patents Seymour has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior.

The applications and caveats received were as follows: Applications for letters patent, 39,539; for design patents, 1201; for reissue patents, 111; for registration of trade marks, 2282; for registration of labels, 454; for registration of prints, 2; caveats, 2349. The number of letters patent granted, including reissue and designs, was 23,471; trade marks registered, 1884; labels registered, 0; prints registered, 1. The number of letters patent withheld for non-payment of final fees was 3679; letters patent expired, 13,672; receipts from all sources, $1,288,809.07; expenditures, $1,111,444.22; surplus, $177,364.85. The balance in the United States Treasury on account of the patent fund was, on June 30, 1893, $1,279,805.94.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

46		
BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	$2 40	@$2 45
Medium, 1893, choice	1 80	@ 1 85
Pea, 1893, choice	1 77½	@ 1 80
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 40	@ 2 50
Black turtle soup, 1893	2 45	@ 2 50
Lima, Cal., 1893 ₱ 60 lbs	1 75	@ 1 80
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	—	@ 1 20
BUTTER.		
Creamery—State, tubs, best	26	@ —
State, pails, best	25½	@ 26
Western, firsts	25	@ 26
Western seconds	23	@ 24
Western, thirds	20	@ 22
State dairy—h. f., tubs and pails, extras	26	@ 26½
H. f., tubs and pails, firsts	24	@ 25
H. f., tubs and pails, seconds	22	@ 23
Welsh tubs, extras		@ —
Welsh tubs, firsts	23½	@ 25
Welsh tubs, seconds	22	@ 23
Western Im. creamery, firsts	22	@ 23
W. Im. creamery, seconds	19	@ 20
W. Im. creamery, thirds		@ —
Western Factory, tubs, firsts	21	@ —
W. Factory, seconds	18	@ —
W. Factory, fourths to thirds	17	@ 17½
CHEESE.		
State—Fullcream, Sept. fancy	11½	@ 11¾
Full cream, good to prime	10½	@ 10¾
Full cream, large, choice	11	@ 11¼
State Factory—Part skims, choice	8	@ 8½
Part skims, fair to good	5½	@ 6½
Part skims, common	4	@ 5
Full skims	2	@ 3
EGGS.		
State and Penn—Fresh	25	@ 26
Western—Fresh, fancy	25	@ 25½
Limed	20	@ 20½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 25
Greening, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 3 25
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 3 50
Pears, Keiffer, ₱ bbl	3 00	@ 4 00
Lawrence, ₱ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Sickel, ₱ box	3 00	@ 4 50
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	11	@ 12
Concord, ₱ basket	11	@ 12
Niagara, ₱ basket	10	@ 12
Quinces, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 4 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 6 00
HOPS.		
State—1893, ₱ lb	21	@ 23
1892, good to prime	19½	@ 20½
1892, common to fair	18	@ 19
Old odds	6	@ 12
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	9	@ 9½
Western, ₱ lb	8	@ 9
Spring chickens, local, ₱ lb	8	@ 9
Western, ₱ lb	8	@ 9
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	6	@ —
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., ₱ pair	65	@ 90
Western, ₱ pair	60	@ 80
Geese, Western, ₱ pair	1 25	@ 1 62
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@ 30
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@ 11
Chickens, Phila, ₱ lb	12	@ 16
Western, ₱ lb	10	@ 11
Fowls—St. and West, ₱ lb	8½	@ 9
Ducks—Western, ₱ lb	7	@ 10
Spring, Eastern, ₱ lb	14	@ —
Spring, L. I., ₱ lb	15	@ —
Geese—Eastern, ₱ lb	14	@ 15
Squabs—Dark ₱ doz	—	@ 1 75
White, ₱ doz	—	@ 2 75
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—State, ₱ 180 lbs	1 25	@ 2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
L. I., in bulk, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 37
Cabbage, L. I., ₱ 100	2 00	@ 4 00
Onions—St. & West., ₱ bbl	1 37	@ 1 50
Eastern, red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Eastern, white, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 3 25
L. I. & Jersey, yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ —
Hubbard, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 —
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 —
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	75	@ 1 00
White, ₱ bbl	—	@ 1 00
Celery, L. I., ₱ doz. bunches	1 00	@ 1 25
Cauliflowers, ₱ bbl	75	@ 1 50
Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey	2 00	@ 3 00
Virginia, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 87
Parsnips ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter Patents	3 45	@ 3 50
Spring Patents	3 85	@ 4 00
Wheat, No. 2 Red	65½	@ —
Rye—State	55	@ 57
Barley—Ungraded Western	55	@ 65
Corn—No. 2	45⅞	@ 46¼
Oats—No. 2 White	35½	@ 35¾
Mixed Western	34	@ 35
Hay—Good to Choice	85	@ 90
Straw—Long Rye	50	@ 65
Seeds—Clover, ₱ 100	9 25	@ 9 50
Timothy, ₱ 100	4 00	@ 5 00
Lard—City Steam	8¼	@ 8½
LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, City dressed	6½	@ 8½
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@50 00
Calves, City dressed	8	@ 12½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@ 2 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 75	@ 4 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 75	@ 6 50
Dressed	8	@ 10

PROFIT FROM POULTRY.

Any good hen will lay 200 eggs in a year and bring out ten chickens. If, from the produce of these is deducted the value of one bushel of grain, the balance will be the profit. A young hen will last five years in good profit. But to keep a flock of more than fifty hens taxes the skill of experienced poultry men, as a crowd of fowls is very apt to become diseased, without the most particular care.—New York Times.

CURE FOR ROARING.

A new operation for the treatment of roaring has been introduced to the public by a prominent English veterinarian. The principle involved is that, roaring being originally a disease of the nervous system, the proper treatment would be to put the left recurrent nerve, which had lost its function, on to a sound motor nerve; suture it there, and endeavor to effect thereby a union, and, if possible, to get motor power supplied to the originally paralyzed larynx.

To this end, the left recurrent nerve, having been divided, was sutured to a branch of the spinal accessory, and as the result of the operation, when the time for exercising the animal arrived the amount of noise was comparatively slight, and in a few weeks the defect in the breathing was so trifling as only to be detected by an expert.—New York World.

BRAN MASHES FOR HORSES.

Bran mashes for horses are the very poetry of physic and feed combined. They are cooling, comforting and slightly laxative, and never do harm, even though they do little or no good.

Who shall say that bran mashes do no good? Who shall say that they are not suitable to the horse when he eats so greedily? If a horse will not eat a bran mash, whether ill or well, then there is something wrong with the bran—it is mouldy, mice eaten or something of that sort. Given good bran no horse will refuse it, unless his case is exceedingly bad. Bran mashes are useful to form a vehicle for medicines, but the greatest care should be taken not to give the horse anything nasty in the bran mash, in such a manner as to affect the whole mash, or the chances are that the animal will retain a recollection, however dim, that will enable him to associate an unpleasant taste with the appearance of the mash.—Farming World.

HOW TO RAISE FINE CARNATIONS.

Many amateurs complain of difficulty in flowering the carnation well in the living-room. I am confident that the chief cause of trouble is too warm and dry an atmosphere. Shower the plants all over at least once a day, keep water evaporating from stove or register all the time, let in a liberal amount of fresh air, and you can grow fine carnations in the house; and a really good flower is worth a good deal of care, because of its beauty, its delightful fragrance, and its lasting qualities. Give a somewhat heavy soil, with not enough sand to make it very friable. Drain the pots well. Do not use large ones. Six and seven inch pots are quite large enough for plants of ordinary size. In potting, place the soil firmly about the roots. Do not over-water, and do not keep in too warm a room. The best place for them is in a room off one in which there is a fire. If the temperature falls to fifty degrees at night, no harm is done. Aim to keep them free from frost. If you succeed in doing this you ought to be rewarded by having some fine flowers. Showering is of great importance, as it keeps the red spider down.—Demorest.

CALVES IN WINTER.

Give a calf a proper start the first year. If poorly fed and housed no after care will ever make up the loss from the unthrifty habits of body and poor digestion which wrong treatment at that stage is sure to bring on. The housing should be good and warm, without being stuffy and ill ventilated, and above all things chinks and drafts are to be avoided. A large stall in which about ten can move around freely is best and most convenient every way.

The best fodder on the farm is none to good for them. A handful of oats or chop at present prices will add to the future profit of the calf. Salt should be provided in some form and water as often as they care to drink. To drive calves a quarter of a mile on a cold day to a water hole will bring certain harm and they will go faster back than forward. The shed or house in which they are kept should face the south and have plenty of light, for sunshine is as essential to animal as to plant life.

If the calves are of equal size they should be sorted into different lots, and if any show signs of unthriftiness, they should be separated and have extra care, and if possible a bit of oil cake. Oil cake is both food and medicine, and if at all within reach every farmer should lay in a ton every fall.

If an acre of flax is grown at home and a little of it soaked in hot water for an ailing beast of any kind it will be found a good investment. Cut when the seed is green, unthreshed flax will do quite as well, and keep money at home. There is nothing very new, perhaps, in this advice, but it is still worth thinking over, and putting in practice all along.—Canadian Agriculturist.

STABLE CONVENIENCES.

It will save time in feeding and caring for the horses during the winter if necessary conveniences are provided. The horses can be groomed much more easily, while they will enjoy their night's rest much better, if they can be carefully cleaned when they are first brought into the stables. To do this in the best manner good foot tubs for washing the feet and legs are necessary. A supply of old rags that are good for nothing else should also be on hand, and when the horses come in at night their feet and legs can be carefully washed and dried. If this work is done while the dirt is soft, it will be much easier than if delayed until the next morning when it will have become dry and hard. A good supply of curry combs and brushes with which to cleanse the hair and skin are essential. A large quantity of waste matter is thrown off through the pores of the skin and if these are allowed to become closed up, the health of the animal is affected.

Good bedding, properly supplied, adds much to the comfort of the horses and at the same time aids in keeping them clean. So it is an important item to have all of the bedding dry. It will be the best to lay a supply and store it under shelter so as to have it on hand when needed. Good mangers for feeding hay, and tight, convenient boxes for feeding grain will lessen the waste.

Closets should be arranged in which to hang harness as having it behind the horse in the stables is, to say the least, very injurious. In arranging their closets care should always be taken to have them near by in order to save time. As the feeding must be done two or three times daily, and as on many farms the horses are harnessed once or twice every day, convenience in arranging is an important item. Every horse should have its place, with a halter and a convenient place to tie to. Making the horses comfortable will lessen materially the quantity of feed necessary to keep them in good condition.—St. Louis Republic.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Rushes are degraded lilies.

Soapsuds are excellent manure.

Stunted animals never fully recover.

Starving the animals is starving the land.

Corn can be fed cattle without shucking.

A coat of manure is one of the best mulches for anything of a tender character.

If a fruit tree is of full size for bearing and does not do so it should be root-pruned.

Care in all the details is required in handling stock in order to make a profit on them.

Clear up all the trash in the garden and burn it if you would keep free from cut worms.

Hogs which are being fattened should not be overfed or allowed to get sour stomachs.

All bearing apple orchards should be given a broadcast mulching with barnyard manure.

In the fall it is always best to unite all weak colonies and get all as strong as possible for winter.

Generally at this time empty combs and section boxes should be removed and preparations be made for wintering.

Black bees may be changed to Italians by removing the black queen and introducing an Italian queen in her place.

At the close of the honey season every colony should be inspected to see if it is supplied with a laying queen.

It is well to remember that the flavor of the butter depends largely on the sweetness and the flavor of the food given the cow

Tainted milk does not always have a bad odor. It is in this respect like sewer gas. The more imperceptible it is the more deadly.

An experimental shipment of oaten hay—oats cut when rather green and unthreshed—has recently been made from Australia to England.

If your animals once run down it will cost much trouble to get them thrifty again, and it will also cost double to make up the lost gain.

Parent stocks that have swarmed must depend upon young queens alone for their existence. If anything happens to them they cannot raise another.

When you see a nest of caterpillars destroy them. That is the time, and that is what you are there for. Waiting for some special time does not count.

With the present demand for lean meat, instead of a carcass loaded with fat, it is comparatively easy to keep pigs in condition to market at any time. A little grain with the grass will do it.

A man who takes pains to have his fruit of uniform quality throughout gets more for his wares than he who mixes the different grades and sells them at as high a price as he can get for them.

Mississippi House-Boats.

The house-boats, it appears, are a survival of one among many kinds of boats which were very much more numerous upon the great river before the era of steam navigation than steamboats are now. Among the earlier forms of boats were the famous "Kentucky flats," or "broad-horns," and family boats of this pattern were an early modification of their general plan, which was that of a strong-hulled ark, long and narrow and covered with a curving roof. I have read "that family boats of this description, fitted up for the descent of families to the lower country, were provided with a stove, a comfortable apartment, beds and arrangements for commodious habitancy, and in them ladies, servants, cattle, sheep, dogs and poultry, all floating on the same bottom and on the roof the looms, ploughs, spinning-wheels and domestic implements of the family, were carried down the river." Fulton's Clermont, which proved its usefulness as the first practicable adaption of steam-power to water travel in 1807, must have been quickly copied on the Mississippi, for in one list of notable passages up that river I have seen a note of a trip by a steamboat in 1814. But long after that the barges, skiffs, horseboats, broad-horns and family boats must have remained very numerous. They floated down stream with the current, and were pulled up again by means of wheels worked by horses or cattle and by the toilsome and slow processes known as warping and bushwhacking. A boat which was warped up the river kept two rowboats ahead of her carrying hawsers, which were made fast to the trees on the shore and then pulled in as the bigger vessels were thus hauled along. When the length of one cable had been pulled in the other boat had fastened the other cable far ahead, and so the vessel "inched" along against the five-mile current of the stream a little more quickly than a house moves when its owner has decided to move it down a country road to a distant cellar he has dug for it. It took a day to go six or eight miles by that method. Smaller boats were propelled against the current by rowing, sailing or poling them along; and when the water was high and overflowed the banks they bushwhacked up stream—that is, they pulled the vessel along by hauling on the bushes that brushed the sides of the craft.—Harper's Magazine.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HOW TO WASH FLANNELS.

Flannels should always be washed by themselves in a suds prepared for them; on no account be rubbed on the board, unless very dirty. The suds should be pleasantly warm to the hands, not too hot, and no hot or cold water be added while the flannels are in the tub. They should be rinsed in clean water of the same temperature as the washing suds, and as many waters used as may be necessary to take all the soap out, as the flannels will never be soft with the soap left in them. They should never be blued. They should be pulled in shape before hanging, undershirts being hung from the shoulders. They should never be hung out of doors in freezing weather, but quickly dried before the fire, or, better, over the register, and pressed as soon as dry enough.—New York Advertiser.

ICING WITHOUT EGGS.

A recent newspaper article called attention to an excellent recipe for making icing without eggs. It is a convenient thing to know at this time of the year when we are entering upon the days of scarce and expensive eggs. The recipe in question directs the stirring of confectionary sugar—not merely pulverized—into orange juice. A still better way of making eggless icing is the following, which has been in use in some households for a long time, and has entirely superseded the usual method: Put over a bright fire a cup of granulated sugar to a quarter cup of water. Shake together first, but do not stir once after they have been set on the stove. When it drops into a soft ball in water take off and set on the ice or in a dish of cold water. When it has partially cooled begin to stir with a fork. It will become a creamy pliable mass, if all is well, that after flavoring is added can be spread at once on the cake. If it should harden too much, or be at all rough, add more water and cook it over. The final result is perfection for icing or for hard pudding sauce.—New York World.

ARRANGING CUT FLOWERS.

With very few exceptions, every flower looks best when arranged with the foliage Dame Nature bestows upon it. Flowers should not be crowded. Each one should have a fair chance, therefore do not use a dozen flowers when six would look far better. Buds and foliage are as important in flower arrangements as the flowers themselves. Dame Nature always arranges her flowers in this manner, and we cannot do better than to copy her as nearly as we can.

Different flowers need different surroundings. Tall flowers like gladiolus, lilies, dahlias, chrysanthemums, need large, tall vases, while sweet peas, nasturtiums, pansies and other short-stemmed flowers need low vases, bowls or baskets. In whatever we arrange our flowers, let it be secondary to the flowers themselves. It should not be highly colored, so as to "kill" the coloring of the flowers, or so elaborate as to draw attention from them.

We are not compelled, as in former years, to put our flowers in the regulation vase, says Good Housekeeping, or use a glass preserve dish. There are many beautiful receptacles for flowers, American cut glass, cut into innumerable facets, reflecting myriad rainbows of colors; in bowls, baskets, and dishes of various forms. There are bowls and jugs of crystalline white, amber color, delicate yellow, turquoise blue, apple green and a thousand and one conceits of various kinds.

Cut flowers should be taken from the vases each morning and a bit of the stems cut off, all decaying leaves and flowers taken out, and replaced in fresh water. Soft water is better than hard; if the latter is used, a few drops, of ammonia may be added. The cooler the flowers are kept the longer they will last. In the winter, when flowers are scarce, it is a good plan to take cut flowers from the vases at night and place them in a washbowl, keeping the flowers above water. Put them in the cellar, or a cool room where they will not chill. They will freshen up and keep much longer than if left all night in a hot room. Never leave flowers at night in a sick room. It is hurtful for the sick person and the flowers.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

RECIPES.

Potato Salad—Slice in a salad dish one-half dozen large, cold, boiled potatoes and season with two tablespoonfuls salad oil, a half teaspoonful of sugar, pepper, mustard, salt, and a half teaspoonful of celery salt. Rub to a smooth paste, and whip in a teaspoonful at a time, five tablespoonfuls of strong vinegar; mix thoroughly, pour over the salad, and place on ice to cool.

Corn Muffins—One pint corn meal, one pint flour, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoon salt, three teaspoons of baking powder, one tablespoon lard, two eggs, one pint milk; sift together corn meal, flour, sugar, salt and powder; rub in cold lard, eggs beaten and milk; mix into a batter of the consistency of cup cake; muffin pans to be cold and well-greased; then fill two-thirds. Pour in hot muffin rings. Bake in hot oven fifteen minutes.

Jam Puffs—One cup flour, one cup of dry mashed potato, one level teaspoon of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Then rub in three tablespoonfuls of beef dripping; mix with enough cold water to make a stiff dough. Roll very thin, cut into rounds, wet the edges, put a spoonful of jam on each round. Fold over and press the edges together, lay them on a greased tin and bake ten minutes in a hot oven.

Yachts Were Always Pleasure Vessels.

The term "yacht" is derived from the Danish word jaght, meaning a chase; hence yachting is the chasing of one vessel after another and, accordingly, yachting and yacht racing are synonymous expressions. A yacht is and always has been essentially a pleasure craft. History does not tell us where, when, or under what circumstances yachts were first built, but it is certain they are of ancient origin and were only owned by royal persons and great nobles.—London Times.

Making Imitation Stones.

The manufacture of imitation stones of various kinds is a rapidly growing industry in this country. It is encouraged by the demand for a great variety of rock materials in the building of modern cities. Architects are always looking for new substances to create variety and lend ornamentation in construction. The production of artificial stones is one of the most important of the indirect results of the development of geological science.—Washington Star.

Horses, after the first shock of a wound, make no sound.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

No other leavening agent will make such light, sweet, delicious, wholesome food.

Studying a Rattler's Rattle.

The growth of the rattle of the rattlesnake has been studied by a German scientist, who finds that the rattle is frequently shed; and, after being shed (his snakes were kept in a very warm room), in three or four months two rattles were present, their appearance having nothing to do with the casting of the skin. The snakes were made to register the vibrations of the rattle on smoked paper, and it was found that the vibration was a compound one, consisting of the vibration of the tail as a whole, and of the rattle independently of the tail vibrations. The approximate figures of vibrations were, for the tail, seventy-five; of the rattle, 110 a second.—Chicago Herald.

Not Prepared For a Snap Shot.

A characteristic little story comes from the scenes of the recent land rush in Oklahoma. One of the heroines of the occasion was Miss Mabel Gentry, of Neosho County, Kansas. She was the seventh to seize a claim, riding on a spirited pony. She was armed with a revolver and a lunch basket, and was prepared to guard her claim as long as it was necessary. But when an enterprising newspaper correspondent asked leave to take her photograph she promptly demurred on the ground that she "was looking like a fright."—Detroit Free Press.

All of the Egyptian paintings were executed according to a code of rules laid down by the priesthood.

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The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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