TEMPERANCE.

A Little Boy's Temperance Speech Some people laugh and wonder What little boys can do To help this temp'rance thunder Roll all the big world through; I'd have them look behind them, When they were small, and then I'd little instance of the second second I'd like just to remind them That little boys make men

The bud becomes a flower, The acorn grows a tree, The minutes make the hour-'Tis just the same with me. I'm small, but I am growing As quickly as I can; And a temp'rance boy like me is bound To make a temp'rance man. —Youth's Companion.

Beer Does It. "Beer does it."

"Does what?" asked the reporter. "It starts them," replied the police sergean "Do you see that woman?"

"Do you see that woman?" It would have been impossible not to see her, and having seen her once it would be even more difficult to forget her. She was not old, yet she was bent and crooked as a ecrub oak. Her dress was of the poorest quality, bedraggled, soiled and ragged. Her face was seamed with lines of dissipation, and her brown hair hung down her back in a matted and tangled coil. She leaned heavily against the sergeant's desk and looked de-fiantly around her. fiantly around her. "Mary," said the sergeant, "what is it this

time?

"Nothin'," responded the woman. "What is it, officer?" "Drunk and disorderly," replied the officer. "She was singing 'There is a better land,' to the tune of 'We won't go home till morning,' on Tenth avenue about an hour ago, and when I went to take her in she laid down in the gutter and I had to get a truck to haul her to the station house," and the officer wiped his face as though the recollection even made him warm.

"Take her down stairs," remarked the sergeant. "No need of questioning her. I know her podigree. Ten years ago," con-tinued the sergeant, addressing the reporter, Mary was as pretty a girl as lived in this ward. I once thought of marrying her my-self, but a friend of mine was ahead of me, and the wedding was the event of the sea-

son." "What is the cause of her downfall?" "Beer started her. John, her husband—he was divorced from her five years ago—used to bring home beer in the evening, and she got to like it too well. Now she drinks stale beer in tin cans when she can't get whisky or rum. I tell you, beer starts most of them Out of fifty women arrested here last summer I learned that thirty of them got their first taste for liquor from beer."

Yesterday the reporter questioned a prom nent physician of this city, who was for sev years connected with the staff of the eral Fort Hamilton Home for Inebriates, regarding the way women begin to drink. "I have studied rather carefully into this

subject," replied the doctor, "and have a few figures which may be interesting. Out of 200 inebriate women, some of whom belong to our so-called 'first society,' I found that 126 began their drinking by the use of beer, 37 by drinking whisky (as punch at first usually), 20 began with wine, 8 with gin, and 11 could not remember what beverage was first used, while in but 37 cases it began with whisky, in 187 it had become the favorite beverage. Several hopeless drunkards, far gone toward insanity, had never drank any other intoxicant than beer. One hundred and twenty-two tted to prison fo for offenses against chastity and public order and 16 for crimes agaist property. Their ages when last committed averaged 3014 years. Sixty-five were between 30 and 41 years of age, 49 between 25 and 31 years of age, 34 between 20 and 26 years of age, 30 between 18 and 21 years of age. The remainder were over 41 years of age." 'How did this drinking affect their chil-

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Hintson Killing Weeds.

weeds, it is often well to sow rye or some

Give every part of the farm clean culti-

vation every few years, either with a hoed

It is often stated that cutting weeds

while in flower will kill them. This is

only reliable with biennials, and with

less trouble. Keep meadows and road-

dried, the stems will be woody, and,

Oat Straw for Stock.

In a recent report of conclusions,

crop or, if necessary, with a fallow.

of the seed will grow.

Agriculture Report.

them sooner or later.

dormant.

green crops.

them down.

Fowl With Broken Leg.

If in a very fat condition the chances are that the hen will show an inclination The leg of any small animal, broken on the lower part or where the bone is not to set. Even the so-called non setters covered with muscle, can be easily reon becoming fat will attempt to hatch a pair ed in this manner: Procure a num-ber of strips an inch wide of cotton cloth. When the leaves of plants assume and sew them together by the ends and yellow tinge the application of fifty pounds nitrate of soda (saltpetre) will roll them into a ball. Wet them thoroughly; have some one hold the animal and often cause them to again become green the leg properly adjusted, and begin and thrifty. wrapping the bandage around it in a spiral manner the whole length. Then In Flanders the farmer's maxim is

"Without manure there is no grain; continue to wind the bandage, but sprinkle calcined plaster of paris upon it to cover the cloth thinly, until sufficient without green crops and roots cattle canis wound on to keep the broden bone not be kept."

firmly in place. Then sew the end of the bandage and support the bone with three well as human beings if compelled to thin splints of wood bound with thread endure excessive heat. The pasture over the bandage until the plaster sets should always contain a few shade trees, and dries. In a few days remove the and also running water.

wooden splints and leave the plaster A poulterer says: We would never atbandage for a month or six weeks, when it may be removed. This plan has been through the winter without plenty of used to repair fractures of legs of horses and cows with success. — New York Times, time to store it is when it is dry.

The free use of insect powder in the stables will greatly lessen the annoyance Plants cannot live indefinitely deprived to stock from flies, but the stalls and of their leaves. Hence preventing their floors should be kept clean. Dusting the appearance above the surface will kill legs of horses with carbolate of lime will aid in preventing attacks from insects. Plants have greater need for their A farmer writes that he considers a leaves, and can be more easily killed in cow three-quarters Jersey and one-quarthe growing season than when partially | ter corn meal about as good for butter

days, equal to 416 days for one cow.

as any he can find. He has a small herd Cultivation in a dry time is most inju- of such cows whose butter sells at a rious to weeds and beneficial to crops. handsome advance over the average price. Avoid the introduction of weeds in

manure or litter or from weedy sur-The dairy cow may be regarded as roundings. Some gardeners use no stable machine for transforming the food which manure on grounds they desire to keep especially clean, relying on commercial fertilizers and the plowing under of something out of nothing. The best she can do is to perform her work economically. After a summer crop has ripened, instead of allowing the land to grow up to

A correspondent of the London Horti cultural Times, who has used salt upon other crop to cover the ground and keep all kinds of crops successfully for thirty years, warmly recommends it. He says, however, it should not be used on cold, heavy, moist soils. It should be in every garden.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to corn mutton in a weak brine for home consumption. The hams can be smoked and used like dried beef, or they can be them only when done so late that much boiled. The corned mutton will be found an agreeable change from sausage"

If the ground is kept well occupied and spare ribs. with other crops, weeds will give much Tomato vines will endure quite an sides well seeded and plow-land culti-vated, except when shaded by crops.-amount of cutting and trimming, and often renew themselves when nearly dead.

If the branches be too thick it will be of advantage to cut some of them out from

Rats are dire enemies of young chicks, and will kill all of the crop if they can remain among the fowls long enough.

Enormous Sams Borrowed from the Professor Stewart reports the feeding of 104 cows on an acre of corn in the milk, and it gave them full feed for four Nevada Bank by the Wheat Man

iputators. A dispatch from San Francisco, Cal., says

William Dresbach one of the chief maniput lators of the recently collapsed wheat deal' has filed with the County Recorder a full statement of his liabilities and assets. Among the creditors who loaned Dresbach are the following, who are well secured by wheat, which, if sold at present prices, would cover the claims: C. H. Kaufman \$100,000; Searles & Stone, \$386,000; Staub & Cooper, \$75,000; Charles F. Reed, \$650,000, Abby M. Parrot, \$300,000; Star & Co., \$48.-000; London. Paris and American Bank, \$140,000; Blum, Baldwin & Girvin, \$231,-

lowing this statement is given a list of Following this statement is given a list of wheat contracts, whereby Dresbach agreed to receive \$0,000 tons of wheat from various persons at prices ranging from \$1.70 per cental to \$2 per cental. The current price now being \$1.25, the amount due on these

ontracts is now in dispute. A startling exhibit made is the amount of noney owing to the Nevada Bank on prommoney owing to the Nevada Bank on prom-issory notes. The statement shows that Dreshach owes the bank, directly, \$550,000. He also obtained from the bank \$6,000,000 on guaranty given by Charles F. Heed, so that he received from the bank in various ways, fully \$6,500,000. Mr. Reed, who ap-pears as guaranty for this enormous loan, is a farmer of Yolo county, in this state, and owns a large tract of land there. How he satisfied the Nevada Bank is not stated. Mrs. Paran Stevens, of New York, is his sister, and he has other wealthy relatives. In the list of assets there is given a state-ment of 57 vessels bound for Liverpool. carrying 595,000 quarters of wheat. Drescarrying 595,000 quarters of wheat. Dres-bach drew upon the consignees of this wheat in England for more than present value of the cargoes and assets, therefore they are of no value,

they are of no value. Amo.g other assets are \$278.46 cash on hand. There is also a book account of \$1,795,000 owing to Dresbach by Johnston, Bosch & Co., of England, but this amount will not be more than sufficient to cover the losses sustained by this firm on advances made to cover losses on wheat in Europe on account of Dresbach. Henry Cobrough, of London, is also mentioned as owing \$712,000 but is an estimated value of the account, for the same reason stated in the case of Johnthe same reason stated in the account, for ston, Besch & Co. There are various other London accounts of less magnitude, but deemed valueless.

John Rosenfeld is also quoted as owing \$107,000. He was partner with Dresbach, and this represents his share of the loss on joint account. A summary shows as follows Money borrowed on wheat and secured \$1,500,000; owing to the Nevada Bank, \$6,553,000: losses on contracts, \$300,000; losses on cargoes en route, \$535,000, making a total indebtedness of more than \$7,500,000, which is specified by a second s which is practically unsecured and which is supposed to approximately represent the loss in the great deal. Taken as a whole the ex-hibit is regarded as the most remarkable in the history of speculation in this country, and is accepted as a confession of the neces-sity of the changes which occurred three days ago in the directory of the Nevada

EX-GOV. BLACKBURN DEAD.

GAMBLERS RAIDED.

An Opulent Negro and the Policy Queen Among Those Arrested.

A special dispatch from Willmington, Del. says: This city of 60,000 inhabitants has been a hot-bed of gambling, especially policy playing, for several years. The State law did not cover policy-writing or playing. The

last Legislature made a new law against gambling, but the bill was mysteriously stolen just as it became a law. A similar bill was prepared and hurried through the

Legislature. Under this now law forty-three writers, gamblers and players were locked up, the result of a general raid on the gambling-houses. Detectives from New York and Philadelphia have been securing evidence for about a month. Ten detectives from those cities and twenty-five local policemen made the raid. E. T. Stroud and Lee G. File, two of the heaviest backers in the city, were caught in their head-quarters counting the money their clerks had turned in. Their daily income amounted to from \$200 to \$300.

the money their clerks had turned in. Their daily income amounted to from \$200 to \$300. John A. Parker, a colored man, is the heav-iest backer in the city, and his daily income has been nearly \$500. He is wealthy and I ves in luxurious style in an elegantly fur-nished house filled with costly bric-a-brac. John Farmer, who ran a keno and faro den from which he has been deriving a daily in-come of \$125, was among those arrested. Mrs. Foy, the "Queen of Policy-Players," was also lodged in the lockup. She kept one of the most disreputable dens in the city. She is a breezy creature and was the presid-ing genius in the low dingy room in which the game was carried on, and the door of ing genius in the low dingy room in which the game was carried on, and the door of which she operated by means of a string. The number of prisoners does not include half of those engaged in the business. These places abound throughout the city and are patronized by clerks, mechanics and colored people of the lowest class. One keno and faro room, however, catered only to "high toned trade." Some of the backers were re-leased on \$5,000 bail and the writers on \$1,000 bail. The cases will probably come up in court next week. More arrests will follow.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Figures From Commiss' oner Black's Annual Report.

General John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, in his annual report, makes a number of suggestions as to changes in the pension laws. The report shows that there were at

the close of the year 406,007 pensioners, as follows: 294,445 army invalids; 85,010 army willows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 3,281 navy invalids; 1,975 navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 1,069 survivors of the war of 1812, and 11,831 widows of those who served in that war; 7,503 survivors

of the war with Mexico, and 895 widows of those who served in that war. There were added to the rolls during the year 55,194 new pensioners, and 2,707 whose pensions have been previously dropped were restored. The names of 17,677 pen ioners were dropped. - The aggregate annual value of all pensions is \$52,824,641, an increase of like value for the year of \$8,115,-833. The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$73,465,581, an increase over the previous year of \$9,669,750. The amount paid to 44,019 new pensioners during the year, upon first payment, was \$25,166,990; 1,091,200 pension claims have been filed

Is It Not Singular at consumptives should be least appre-e of their own condition, while all the ends are urging and beseeching them to the careful about exposure and overdoing y well be considered one of the most ala twell be considered one of the most ala twee twee one of the most ala twee one of twee one one of twee one of twee one

There are over 300,000 children the United States between one and twelve years old whose lives are insured.

Lung Troubles and Wasting

ases can be cured, if proper y treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sydney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually was ing away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that Scorr's EMULISION of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Folahas given me great relief, and I cheer-fully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

The best lecturing sections are said to be in the West-Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsin and Mich-

Beautiful Women

Are made pallid and unattractive by function-al irregularities which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

California fruit is very nice, Lut \$400 and \$500 a car is charged for ireight to the East.

Farmers and others who have a little leis^{--s} time for the next few months will find it the interest to write B. F. Johnson & Co., Rica-mond, whose advertisement appears in another column. They offer great inducements to per-sons to work for them all or part of their time.

A French anthropologist. (numerates 21 haracteristic forms of the human nose.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

The dollar was invented in 1795. Uncle Sam has kept renewing the patent, so they come just as high as ever

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr Isaac Thomp-son's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Panghters, Wives and Mothers, Send for Pamphlet on Female Diseases, free courcely sealed. Dr.J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N.Y.

'ROTAL GLUE' mends everything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

3 months treatment tor50c. P.so's Remedy or Catarrh. Sold py druggists.

Closed carriages began to be used by persons of the highest quality in the fourteenth and fifteen centuries,

Sick Headache

Is one of the most distressing affections ; and people who are its victims deserve sympathy. But the great success Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in curing sick eadache makes it seem almost foolish to allow the trouble to continue. By its toning and invigorating effect upon the digestive organs, Hood's Sarsaparilla readily gives relief when headache arises from indigestion; and in neuralgic conditions by building up the debilitated system, Hood's Sarsaparilla remove the cause and hence overcomes the difficulty. "My wife suffered from sick headache and neu-

ralgia. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla she was much relieved." W. R. BABB, Wilmington, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Ely's Cream Balm

suffering from

CATARRH,

EL Sheward Apply Balm into each nostri

KIDDER'S

A SURE CURE FOR

INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA

Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval o DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for Indigestion that they have ever used. We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was taken that was not cured.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASE IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANC IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATIO

220

JONES

HAYS THE FREICHT 6 Ton Wagon Scales, Ifon Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Draw Bar for BBOO. Front size Scale. For fire price Has mission of the paper and sodress JORIE ST SIRBHAMTON. N. Y.

A DICTIONARY

G24 PAGES

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

ERAXLE

PAYS for a Life Scholarship in the COLEMAN Business COLLEGE. NEWARK, NEW JERSET. Positions for graduates. National paironage. Write for Circulars to H. COLEMAN.

SOLDIERS all set Pensions, if M disa-bled; Officers' travel pay, bounty collected; Deserters relleved; 22 years' practice. Success or no fee. Laws seat free, A. W. McCormick & Son, Washington, D, G

btained. Send stamp for aventors' Guide. L. Bisc

ARCOS GILGIS PILLS BEWARN OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS

ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OB LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they op-erate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermeti-cally sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect

Bilious Headache, lon, Indigestion, Billions Attacks, and all

There's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. ellets over so great a variet, ay truthfully be said that the the system is universal, not a gland or tissi escaping their sanative influence. Sold to druggists, 35 cents a vial. Manufactured at th Chemical Laboratory of WorkD's DISPENSAR MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

rs of Dr. Sage's Catarr Remedy, for a case of hronic Nasal Catarrh which cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATABRH.-Dull iction of the nasal ling from the head nes profuse, watery, discharges fall throat, sometim passages, discharges failing from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are im-paired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and gen-eral debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, re-sult in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and daugerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Hemedy cures the worst cases of **Catarrh**, "cold in the head," **Coryza, and Catarrhal Headachc**. Bold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents. nto the

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous meamerist, of *lihaca*, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sun-set, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2903 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luck-ily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

dren?

"I have some statistics on this subject, too. Of 111 inebriate mothers, 33 of whom had inebriate husbands, 408 children were born. Of these 227 perished in infancy and early childhood, and of the survivors many are doomed evidently to an early death. In many cases the death of these children was indirectly due to the inebriety of the parents, as cold, deprivation, etc. Ages: Twentyas cold, deprivation, etc. Ages: I wenty-seven of the 204 women began to drink in-toxicants before they were 10 years of age: 11 between the ages of 9 and 15; 74 between 14 and 21; 37 between 20 and 26; 33 between 25 and 31; 19 between 30 and 41; 3 between 40 and 51.

"To most women Legin drinking early in life?"

"The average age when they began was 18½ years. More than one-half had formed habits of intemperance before they were 21 years of age, and more than one-third at the giddy age of from 15 to 20 inclusive. One hundred and thirty-two began to drink so-cially and with female friends." The police sergeant was right. "Beer does it."-New York Mail and Express.

Statistics as a Reformer.

The application of the facts which the statistician can gather respecting the effect of the use of intoxicating liquor upon those who are its victims, and indirectly upon the community, is, at the present time, having more influence in favor of temperance and temperance legislation than any other agency. The Federal Government has already entered upon the work of collecting and presenting statistics relative to the cost of intoxicants American Agriculturist. to the people in this country. Its statement, to the effect that the people of the United States expend annually not millions alone, reached through a long series of experiments concerning the feeding of oet straw, Professor Sanborn, of Missouri, but billions-a sum greater than our national but billions—a sum greater than our national debt—for intoxicants in one form or another, has opened the eyes of thousands to the wastefulness and evil of the drink habit who could not have been influenced by the most eloquent of appeals in favor of temperance, or the most violent anathemas of those who hate the traffic. Men are discussing the sub-from this standpoint who never thought of it says that this straw is mainly valuable as from this standpoint who never thought of it before and who are not total abstainers. The figures presented by the report of the Bureau of Statistics have caened the eyes of thousands of men to a new set of thousands of men to a new set of facts. To them the grogshop is no longer a place to be viewed with indifference, but a place which swallows up the earnings of tens of thousands, and gives them nothing in re-turn but poverty and wretchedness. Not only does it take the money of the victims, but makes the victims namers by thousands but makes the victims paupers by thousands, thereby increasing taxation. "I never thought much of this matter until of late," said a man a few days ago; "but since my at-tention has been called to it, I am astonished at the number of men, who may be seen in grog-shops after pay-day spending their wages, while their families are in rags and hunger." while their families are in rags and hinger." These are the people who suffer most; and if the waste which the grogshop causes could be placed before the people in figures, it would astonish people generally. Not long since, in a manufacturing town in Rhode Island, an employer recently paid his workmen \$700 on a Saturday sight is morking the second employer recently paid his workmen \$700 on a Saturday night in new bills, which he se-cretly marked. On the following Monday \$450 of these marked bills were deposited in the bank bank by saloon or grogshop keep-ers. This probably was an exceptional case, but the amount which wage earners squan-der at the grogshop is the price of comfort to many families.—Boston Journal.

Largely in the Majority.

A New Haven correspondent writes that in the section of sixteen blocks surrounding the public green and college grounds in that city the total number of saloons, including licensed stores, hotels, and restaurants, is sixty-seven; that there are eleven churches, including the college chapel; and that besides the university there are ten private schools, two busine colleges, one public school, the high school and the grammar school. In other wards of the city saloons are also numerous. It will be seen that the liquor saloons and other places for the legalized sale of intoxicating liquors are largely in the majority as compared with the churches and schools. The saloons educate downward, and it is for that sort of education that New Haven most un-wisely provides the most abundant facilities for its young men and for the Yale students. -National Advocate.

Best Time for Harvesting Crops. early fruit shall be desired. In harvesting, important principles are Store beets, carrots, parsnips and involved. While we allow root crops to

turnips in bins in the cellar and nack grow as long as they can, and harvest them before irost damages them, grains, them in dry sand or earth and they will keep well for winter use. This method wheat, barley, oats, etc., need to be cut will enable the farmer to use them at before perfectly ripe, if we would secure the largest amount of starch in the kernel, which improves the quality of the they be stored in mounds in the open flour, the value for malting, etc., while air. at the same time, the straw is better for H

Hogs kept in confinement will eat feeding. Indian corn is quite sensitive to frost. Sorghum should be cut when relish, and they are also fond of rotten the grain is fully ripe to secure also the wood, these substances seeming to furlargest quantity of sugar in the stalk. | nish a desired, if not necessary, condi-Grass when cut before it is in blossom ment or appetizer. Charred corn once is innutritious, and dries out greatly in a week is a welcome variation in the fare making hay. When cut in full blossom, of swine. or when just out of blossom, it is in tull Sassafras is a nuisance in any field, but flavor, in its highest degree of nutritious

it cannot be destroyed very easily except value, and loses far less in drying. When by grubbing it out, removing all the cut after the seed has formed, much of roots. Being a hardy and persistent plant it must be killed in its younger the foliage will have turned brown and stages. If allowed to overrun a field it though it dries with comparatively little will entail nearly as much labor as is loss of weight, yet it is far less relished required to clear new land from brush. by cattle, and is less nutritious, while in An observing writer remarks that farmers may naturally be divided into three classes: 1. Those who grow crops very few grasses does the seed make good the damage to the rest of the plant. The

same general principles apply to clover and other forage crops. Thus corn for ensiloing or for drying for coarse fodder should be cut up after the cars are well formed and before there are a fully size elose economy. 3. Those whose crops formed, and before they are fully ripe, are always above the average, and who for then the stalk is richer in sugar, has are prosperous. more foliage, and less woody fiber. -

Those making use of driven wells should remember that the patent expired two years ago, and that the wells put down since then are free of any royalty; also, that the right of any person claiming to act as agent of the patentee should be clearly established before money is paid him. It is a good rule in all such cases to go slow and act with neighbors.

a heat and fat producer. It does not Grease of any kind will destroy lice on produce much fat, because cattle will not eat enough of it. It contains but 1.4 cattle, but the use of grease to a great per cent. of digestible albuminoids, or extent will injure the cattle. If a single fiesh formers, and 40 per cent. of diges animal be infested with lice all the others tible carbohydrates, or fat formers. will soon be in the same condition. A Hence, to use it with advantage and get pound of carbolate of rime, mixed with a the full benefit of it, it must be fed with bushel of fine, dry dirt, freely scattered a food of directly the opposite kind, such on the backs of the animals, is a harmas oil meal or cottonseed meal. The less remedy, and will prove successful if Professor found that thirty-four pounds used daily.

of oat straw and six pounds of cottonseed meal gave the same results as fifty the value of bran as a feeding substance. pounds of the hay, because cottonseed It contains less oil than corn meal, but meal has 33.2 per cent. of albuminoids one-fourth more flesh-forming, boneand but 17.6 per cent. of carbohydrates, building material. It is, therefore, less thus forming, with the straw, a well-bal- heating and more healthful. By analysis anced ration. Oil meal contains 27.6 per its manurial value after being fed to cent, of albuminoids and 27 per cent. of animals is rather more than double that carbohydrates, so that a pound more of of meal. Bran can usually be bought in oil meal than of cottonseed meal should the fall for about one-third less than in be fed. The cost of this feed as winter.

be fed. The cost of this feed to whiten compared with hay at \$5 a ton, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per pound, is an important question. It is said to take twenty-five pounds of it to make a with most milk producers that the one steer gain a pound a day, or 61 cents great and only legitimate end of milk daily to keep him in good growing con- and its cream is to make butter, and a dition. But if by feeding four pounds sense of waste and misuse involuntarily of oil meal, worth 11 cents per pound, arise whenever either is used for any the same gain can be made, and by feed- other purpose; while, in fact, butter ing a proportionately less amount we can making is the least useful purpose for keep up the weight, it will help out a which milk is employed. short crop of hay. But to the farmer who Profit in agriculture means hard work has not and cannot get oil meal the foland plenty of it. Instead of a few old

lowing facts will be of value: Clover hay contains about 9 per cent. of albuminoids, timothy contains 5.8, and oat straw 1.4 per cent; therefore, it will be seen that a ton of clover hay fed with a ton of oat straw will be equal in value to two tons of timethy because along the best mov-able frame hives with large capacity for surplus, simple in construction and adof timothy, because clover hay contains mitting of ease and sp eed in handlingan excess of albuminoids, and it is waste to feed it by itself, as it is waste to feed

Kentucky's Kind-Hearted Doctor and Favorite Executive.

Ex-Gov. Luke Pryor Blackburn died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Flourney, in Frankfort, Ky. His last intelligible words, spoken on Saturday last, were, "Oh, the beautyof religion!" He had been confined to h's bed for six or eight weeks with a complication of diseases. His h art was affected and there were symptoms of Bright's disease. Kentucky never had a Governor who was more widely known or more generally beloved than was Gov. Blackburn. His kind heart prompted him to pardon a large numof convicts out of the over-crowded and

disease-breeding penitentiary, and at the time he was greatly censured by many for his free use of the pardoning power. He was born in Fayette county, Ky., June 16, 1816. His father was Edward M. Blackburn, and his mother was the daughter of John Bell, who represented Fayette county in the first Constitutional Convention of Kentucky. He was graduated in medicine at the ol Transylvania University at Lexington, and began practice in that city in 1835, when cholera broke out in the town of Versailles, he went there and remained during the prevalence of the plague, giving gratuitous service to the sufferers. He afte, wards made that town his home, and he represented Woodf rd county in the Legislature in 1843. In 1846 he removed to Natchez, Miss, where he became rich by the practice of his profes-sion. He distinguished himself by his generous and devoted sacrifices in the yellow ever epidemics of 1848 and 1854, and in devising measures for the prevention and treatment of the discase. His first wife who was Miss Ella G. Boswell, died about the close of the last epidemic, and he went to Europe. While there he met Miss Julia M. Churchill, of Louisville, whom he married. Returning, he located in New Orleans and practiced medicine there until the breaking out of the civil war, in which he took an active part for the South. By request of the Governor-General of Canada he vis ted the Bermuda Islands for the relief of sufferers there, for which he received grateful acknowledgement. In 1867 he retired to his plantation in Arkausas, where he remained until 1873. In that year he returned to his

native State, In 1878 he gave his entire serv-ices and time for the relief of sufferers from yellow-fever at Hickman, Ky. Dr. Blackburn was nominated for Gov-ernor of Kentucky in 1879 by the almost unanimous vote of the Democratic State Convention. He was elected, and at the ex-piration of his term of office he took up his residence in Lou.sville, where he had since He was charged with having sent clothing infected with smallpox to Northern cities at the time of the civil war, but those who knew him best say that he was incapable of so inhuman a deed.

A BIG BLAZE.

Damage to the Amount of \$400.000 Soon Done by Fire.

The extensive candy manufactory of Milton E. Page & Co., 211 ant 213 Lake St., Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire. The fla nes spread to the buildings adjoining on either side, one of which is occupied by J. A. Fay & Co., of which Mayor Roch ; is a partner and manager, doing considerable damage-The fire was discovered a few minutes after 11 o'clock. It gained rapidly, and soon spread to the adjacent building, the lower fl.or of which is occupied by Fay & Co. and the upper floors by Page & Co. The firemen p.evented the flames from burning downward, though so much water was required that the building was deluged. Next the fire ate its way into the building Nos. 215, 217 and 219, occupied by the Pennsylvania Tube

A huge eagle fell from a flagstaff on Page's

Works.

since 1861, and 676,948 have been men allowed; 55,194 original certificates wore issued, a greater number than ever be-fore in one year. The Commissioner asks for two additional Chiefs of Division at \$2,-0.00 each per annum, fifty additional clerks at \$1,200, and fifty additional clerks at \$1,000

each per annum. Following are the estimates for the next rollowing are the estimates for the next fiscal year: Salaries, \$2,144,330; inves-tigation of pension claims, \$525,000; repairs and improvements to build-ing, \$63,560; pensions, \$75,000,000; ex-amining surgeons, \$1,000,000; pension agents and agencies, \$312,400. Total, \$79.-005 \$20 045,230. The appropriation for the last fisca year was \$78,701,250.



the Line of the Southern Pacific.

The damage to railroads in the West by heavy rains is much greater than was at first supposed. It extends at intervals from the Colorado river to the Dragoon Mountains, east of Benson. One fill 50 feet high on the Dragoon grade is washed outfor eight miles, and the washed-out places between Benson and Tucson will take three weeks to

repair so that trains can pass over. Eastern passengers tied up here will be transferred overland by coaches. No trains from East or West have arrived since Thursday night. Two hundred men are working in Lienega and one hundred and thirty at Dragoons. Two hundred went west on a wrecking train and repaired the road west of Miricop. A gang of one hundred and fifty from Yuma got between Texas Hill and Sentinel, where they expect to meet another gang on an early t -morrow train from the West. The present is the most destructive washout ever suffered by the Southern Pacific, and it will suffered by the Southern Pacific, and it will cost not le s than \$200,000 to repair the dam-ages. The heavy rains extended into Sonora, where five miles of track and three bridges were washed out on the Sonora road. The streets of Tucson are flooded with perishable freight for the Eastern market. A large quantity was sold by the railroad.

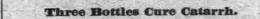




A Young Woman Takes Alcohol for **Blood-Poisoning and Never** Wakes Up.

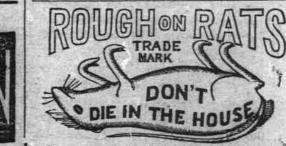
R. A. Jackson, manager at Chateaugay

ts. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared on by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecarles, Lowell, Mass. **100 Doses One Dollar**



ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and pro-cured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a perma-nent ourse. She is now aichiteen years old and Is worth SI 000 to any Man, Woman or Child nent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

BNU38



Gone where the Woodbine Twineth. Rats are smart, but "Rouge on Rars" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitors, Bed-bugs, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits, Equirrels, 15c. & 25c.



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Temperance News and Notes. Our annual liquor bill, says the Signal, would send a Bible to every inhabitant of the globe

In Rockdale County, Ga., one person only is appointed by the Grand Jury to sell liquor for medical purposes, and is not allowed to keep more than ten gallons of spirits on hand at one time.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New York had charge of the food and beverages sold on the State Fair Grounds at Rochester. No liquor was sold, and fakirs, gamesters and swindlers were rigidly excluded.

Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, the round-the-world missionary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, recently had an audience with the King of Siam, who talked with her in English, and showed much interest in the temperance cause,

long enough would starve, but when fed enlarged, and with a brood chamber that oat straw alone. A steer fed on the straw with clover they are a well-balanced ration, and make a poor hay crop go much farther. It is clearly established that the food value of oat straw can be obtained only by feeding with something that has an excess of albuminoids and a deficiency of carbohydrates. The farmer's food of this class is clover hay.

It is a mistake to suppose that sour, fermented slop for hogs is better than a fresh mixture that is sweet and clean.
Sunflower seed is often fcd to poultry, but if too much be given it will cause the icathers to fall as it promotes early moulting.
Although it is supposed that the hog eats anything, yet it rejects many grasses and weeds that are readily caten by sheep
Although it is supposed that the hog eats anything, yet it rejects many grasses and weeds that are readily caten by sheep
Although it is supposed that the hog eats anything, yet it rejects many grasses and weeds that are readily caten by sheep

Although it is supposed that the hog eats anything, yet it rejects many grasses and weeds that are readily caten by sheep with — Philadelphia Telegraph. ! and cattle.

can be expanded at will. A Taste Destroying Plant. It has been for some time reported that

there existed in Madras a plant the leaves that has an excess of albuminoids and a deficiency of carbohydrates. The farm-er's food of this class is clover hay. **Farm and Garden Notes.** It is a mistake to suppose that sour, fermented slop for hogs is better than a of which, when chewed, destroyed the

uilding and injured several firemen. Licut. Chasm, who died recently at Chateaugay, Case, together with Frank Walters and Co • Sullivan, were standing on a ladder nearly up to the fourth story when the eagle fell. It struck Walters on the head, knocking him off the ladder and against Case, who was also carried off his feet and they bumped down the ladder to the sidewalk, taking with them Sullivan, who stood lower down. O'Neill was on the sidewalk, and, when a warning shout areas, started to run close to Case, together wi h Frank Walters and Co . Clint n county, N. Y., had been sick for

as she sufferel from pain in her arm, and so she cut a vein in her hand near the bite. The wound bled profusely and she thought she would be all right, but fear again seized her and she called for whiskey and sent for a doctor. There was but little whiskey in t e house and so she reduced some alcohol, and not knowing its strength took more than she intended and fell into a stupor, from

she intended and fell into a stupor, from which she never awoke An inqu st was held and a verdict of ac-cidental death was returned. The incident caused rumors to be circulated which had the effect of clusing an inquest to be held over the remains of Mr. Jackson. After a thorough examination the facts that he had had the best of care and had died from nat-weal causes ware here both out ural causes were brought out.

