Young Pigs.

Young pigs will usually commence to eat when about three weeks old, and the more attractive the portion put within their reach the quicker they will learn to better, but by common consent skim milk is counted sufficient to meet piggy's notion. With milk as a starter the not the large hog that pays, but the one prefer the goosoberry, and the latter that makes the largest quantity of pork in the shortest time and on the smallest Peach trees that have made good amount of food. If a pig comes in dur-

### Winter Food for Horses.

formed and soon after the head has ap- than "large" farming.

ing horses in stables under clover-hay or the thin, watery sorts. a loose dusty floor. - New York Times.

#### Cholera in the Hennery.

abandon the business in that location until the premises are completely freed from contagion. The symptoms of expression, with the droppings greenish close to their roots, and they are pretty in color. The fowl seems dejected, is sure to bear good crops every year. by adding a teaspoonful of strong liquid no plantain mixed with the seed. carbolic acid to one quart of water. Use The first effect of liberal feeding at on a five-cent piece, once a day, composed as follows: Ginger, one part; pulverized camphor, one part; sulphur, one part. Clean up droppings, and keep sick birds quiet and dry. If they do not eat force a teaspoonful of the carbolic acid wish to have the cows latten so long as they are giving milk, for the latter is more profitable. When a cow on unchanged feed begins to dry off she also begins to fatten. Putting on flesh is all right if not overdone nor commenced too down their throats twice a day.

# Straw as a Fodder.

H. A. Whittemore, a New York fancier, says in the Rural New Yorker: The straw from any grain cut when the grass has passed the milk stage and is commencing or some other grain, moistening the whole | smiling: with scalding water and leaving it to cool before using. With the average small der or litter for stables and sheds, where Those who collect violins are rarely it absorbs much of the liquid from the master performers on them. They buy fertilizer.

Where large quantities of straw are to be converted into manure, I know of no can afford for themselves and do their better way than to make the young stock consume it with a little grain, and leave This collect them to produce from it one of the most way, a curious craze. I knew a man in economical high-grade fertilizers there is. Several years ago I wintered four owned dozens of violins, and had each horses upon wheat straw with a little grain. I mixed it with boiling water of his study along with a little book conand left it to cook from one feed to another with good results, giving me a good quantity of as rich a fertilizer as He also had a fine collection of bows. one could desire. Throughout Western He would start off at an hour's notice for New York very little straw is allowed to go to waste. Nearly all is used as fod- violin, and the only tune he could play der or litter for the different domestic animals. When straw can be bought at \$6 a ton and hay at \$10 a ton, there is more economy in the straw than in the hay, and fast driving or road-horses fed York, which probably means America, upon straw and grain show better coats and are as enduring as the best hay and on them. - New York News. grain-fed horses, and the manure is equal to a high-grade fertilizer, as it is fully as rich in uitrogen.

Farm and Garden Notes. never be covered with brine to induce

cows to eat more. Glycerine and water, in equal parts, is an excellent dressing for horses' hoofs to prevent undue brittleuess.

Some recommend to poison, trap or Up to the time he sold the Toughnut he shoot every ground squirrel you can, be- had been a hard-working miner and knew lieving them as mischievous as rats.

The apple crop has not so generally failed, taking the country together, within the memory of the oldest inhabi-

Hay in ricks or stacks can be very cheaply covered with plain lumber boards, and the cost of doing so saved in one or two seasons.

Where the larve of potato bugs begin black rascal." "Dat don't make no odds, eating the vine, but are stopped, the plants put out new leaves, and does its best to repair damages.

barns is applied to some growing crop, the less plant food will be given to the aljoining stream or slough.

and although anything but stingy takes good care of his fortune.—Nevada City Transcript.

Farmers should remember that head work saves a great deal of hand work. and if systematically performed relieves the routine of life of some of its dull-

Fall planting of trees has strong advocates among experienced tree-planters, and where a planter has given that a fair triel his favorable testimony, as a rule, is

One thing dairymen in this country generally neglect: that is to curry their cows as well as feed them. Cows we'l

soon take to slop made of mill feed. It is currents. The current worm will always

Peach trees that have made good growth since spring need no other fertiling April he has nine months during izer than wood ashes. Wood ashes are which to grow by the end of the year. If also good for healing a pear tree which he is well bred and from a good stock of bears spotted or cracked fruit. Sprinkle hogs, he should easily be made to weigh the ground well beneath the tree so far as the branches extend.

Tle Chicago Times remarks that "the general employment of machinery on farms has exerted an unfavorable influ-In the winter, when horses are not ence on small fruit culture, landscape, worked any more than is sufficient to vegetable and farm gardening." Mixed give them healthful exercise, good timo- farming and horticultural pursuits are thy hay, cut before the blossom has certainly more in the line of "amall"

peared, will be sufficient to keep them in good condition. Hay thus made contains the following nutritive elements per 100 pounds, viz.:

Pounds 9.69
Carbo-hydrates 50.51
Fat. 3.38
This gives a ratio of 1 of albuminoids to 5.6 of carbo-hydrates or the very test for keeping an animal in perfect health and condition. When a horse is worked moderately it consumes a larger portion of carbon and some nitrogen, but needs less

than "large" farming.

If milch cows be fed upon dry hay it cannot be expected of them to give full supplies of milk, for without succulent food the udder cannot, except upon a limited scale, carry on its milk secreting operations. In view of these facts every farmer should make it a part of his business to raise a sufficient quantity of beets, carrots and parsnips to give each milch-cow on his farm half-a-bushel daily during the winter and early spring.

No vegetable has been more improved than the common tomato. Forty or

carbon and some nitrogen, but needs less than the common tomato. Forty or of this than of the former; hence corn, more years ago they were seedy, watery being rich in carbo-hydrates, makes a and of little value. For a time the chief very good food for horses doing slow, attempt to improve them was in securing heavy work. If the work is rapid, as extra early varieties. Now firmness of driving on the roads, one-third part of flesh and comparative freedom from seeds bran should be added to the corn to fur- are bred for. Some of the best varieties nish the needed albuminoids. Care is to have so much substance in their flesh be specially taken to avoid giving dusty that they make excellent preserves. For food of any kind in the winter, or keep-canning they are also much better than

The plum loves rich, moist soil. It is to their effect in fertilizing the soil about the trees, rather than to any destruction When cholera breaks out in the hennery of the curculio, that fowls are placed in the only sure method of procedure is to plum orchards. But though hens do kill off all the fowls, sick and well, and not eat the curculio, their presence around and under the trees makes this shy insect more cautious about depositing her eggs. Paving the soil under cholers, says an exchange, are great thirst, drooping spirits, a nervous, anxious Many plum trees in cities have pavements

loes not plume itself. For so small a weed there is scarcely becomes weak and staggers, the crops a greater pest than common plantain. sometimes fill with wind, and the comb It seeds profusely under the most disbecomes pale or dark. Death often re- couraging circumstances, and only a two sults in twenty-four hours, but the dis-ease may not prove fatal for several days. can be relied upon to get rid of it; even Remedies are numerous, but none are then some seeds will start up every time certain. First disinfect the entire prem- the field is seeded with grass. If not too ises. Burn the dead bodies. Isolate numerous cut them out with the hoe. sick birds from the others, as it is a con- If too abundant for that then plow again tagious disease. Feed cooked cornmeal and try one or two years more with and wheat middlings, mixing it with hoed crops. Then seed heavily with carbolic acid water, which is prepared clover, and be very careful that there is

only this water in their food, and give it this season is to increase or at least to them for drink. If the bird is very maintain the milk flow. We do not weak give as much powder as will rest wish to have the cows fatten so long as a teaspoonful of the carbolic acid water early. A few weeks, or perhaps two or three months, if milk is not especially valuable, may be given to bring the cow into condition before she drops her calf to be valuable the following season.

# Costly Violins.

In an office building uptown Victor to harden, but is yet soft enough to mash | Flecher has his quarters. There he sells between the thumb and the finger, if well the finest and costliest old violins that secured and dried without storm, makes are sold in America. Amateurs who colan excellent fodder to be mixed with any lect old fiddles know him well, and enorof the different kinds of grain. We mous prices are paid by them for the infind that well-cured, not over-ripe oat struments he makes a specialty of buying straw is equivalent to three-quarters of the value of good Timothy hay for any kind of stock. There certainly is no steem and selling. A man from the far west bought a Stradivarus for \$2,500 the other afternoon, and in the course of his purmore economical way of disposing of all chase played a snatch of a tune on it. our good, bright straw than to run it His playing was execrable. I never heard through the cutting-box and to mix with | worse from a street musician. I remarked it ground feed of corn, oats, barley, rye on this to the dealer, and he replied,

"The costliest violins belong to the men who have least skill in playing them. farmer most of the straw is used as fod- That is one of the curiosities of the trade. stables and soon rots, forming a good for the sake of having. Men who can play the violin do not invest fortunes in instruments. They buy as good as they

> This collection of fiddles is, by the Russia or America to get hold of a prize through was "Yankee Doodle," which is the easiest one to learn on the violin. Mr. Joseph W. Drexel owns, I believe the finest collection of violins in New but he is far from a brilliant performer

From Miner to Millionaire. Ed Scheffelin, who sold out the cele-

brated Toughnut mine in Arizona for something like a million dollars, was in Straw and unpalatable hay should town Sunday, and Monday went to Smartsville to examine a gravel mine. Mr. Scheffelin wears his hair in long ringlets and is somewhat eccentric in his dress, but he has a big heart, and those who know him well say that a worthy charity never appealed to him in vain. nothing of the ways of the world. With No oil penetrates wood so well as the proceeds of the sale he went to San crude petroleum, none is so cheap, and none so effective as a preservative.

Francisco to enjoy his honestly acquired riches. He had determined to have the best of everything going, and registered at the Baldwin Hotel. When mealtime came he sought entrance to the dining-room in his shirt sleeves. The sable doorkeeper told him he must put his coat on before going in. Ed got mad at this in-fringement on his private rights and long established custom, and exclaimed: "I

sir." The honest miner was riled clear through and sent for Landlord Pearson. The latter told him he must finish dress-The New York Tvilune says a good cow fed only on pasture will always pay double the cost of four or five pounds of bran daily in milk or butter.

The New York Tvilune says a good ing before going to eat, no matter who he was. Mr. Scheffelin is a man of observing qualities, and he has not been slow in adapting himself to his changed circular transfer. The earlier manure lying around the cumstances. He has good business sense

ANOTHER POOL OF SILOAM.

A Poison Spring in Tennessee Which is creating a Sensation.

A correspondent writing from Elizabeth too, Tenn., says: I have recently visited the "poison spring," discovered a few month ago by a little boy in the mountains of North Carolina. The story of its discovery has frequently been told in the local papers how little Willie cleared leaves from a drain in the rocks to get water for his father, working the corn near by, and the next morning found that the "poison oak sores" on his arms had healed wherever the water touched "Go back," said the old man, "and wash all over!" And the next morning the eruption

was gone.
It is called a "poison spring" either because of its effects on this eruption or from the arsen c it contains. After the lad's experience with its healing After the lad's experience with its healing propertie; was made known, the mountain population flocked to it from miles around. On a Sunday it seemed a second Pool of Siloam, with so many scrofulous, cancer us and ulcerated people reclining along the banks—fat old women, bandy-legged men and artless mountain maidens dangling their shanks in the healing water. Horses and cattle were brought, and on these occasions there might sometimes be counted a hundred tore backed page and called steers waiting sore-backed nags and galled steers waiting their turn.

It is wonderful how rapid the curative properties act. In forty-eight hours, sometimes less, angry sore is heale! In one instances cancer was drawn out by the roots.

clared that no one man should own that spring and if Capt. Thompson didn't move out they would move him. A crowd of bul-lies armed and went down to execute the threat. The Captain heard of their approach, loaded his rifl- and took a stan I by the spring. "The first man who enters that gate," said he, when they came near—"the first man who enters that gate will be shot dead." They had mistaken their man. From that

day he was unmolested.
"I was scared half to death," said the Captain, "but I did not let them find it out." The water oozes up into a slight cavity blasted in the rock and is caught and bottled as fast as it trickles out. The demand for it is very great, a large portion being used at the spring. To the taste the water is pure and very cold, its mineral property being scarcely perceptible, but its effects are unusual and remarkable, as indeed, is the analysis for beside the "bromine and arsenic." alysis, for beside the "bromine and arsenic," which give the water its name, it contains lithium, iodine, potash and phosphate.

# LUMBER IN ASHES.

Millions of Feet Burned, Besides a Number of Dwellings.

A fire broke out in Craue & Co.'s upper saw mill in the eastern part of Cincinnati. One fire alarm rang out after another in quick succession until the entire department of the city had bee i called to the scene. A strong gale was blowing from the river in the direction of the hills which run parallel to the river. At the foot of the hill is Eastern avenue, which runs parallel with the river. It was but a few minutes until everything between Eastern avenue and the river, between Bayou and Lumber Streets, an area of about five acres, was a mass of flames. In this area was about 9,000,000 feet of hard wood lumber about 20 dwellings (nearly all In this area was about 9,000,000 feet of hard wood lumber, about 20 dwellings (nearly all of them wooden buildings), and St. Rosa Roman Catholic Church, to say nothing of stable and other outhouses that abound i this part of the city. The wind pushed the flames from the river toward the frame houses on the hill-sides and scores of them were on fire, but citizens on housetops fought the flamet out. The fire-bra. ds leaped clear over the roofs and ignited the grass on the bluff slopes of the hill.

Fortunately the wind changed and blew toward the river and aided the flreme, who were all the while greatly embarrass d

who were all the while greatly embarrass a by scircity of water, owing to the inade-quacy of the pipes laid by the water-works department. The fire during its progress caused a panic in that part of the city when at its worst. A great many of the dwellings destroyed were the homes of poor men and their worldly all. But few of them were insured. About twenty dwellings and tene-

The loss of Crane & Co., on saw mill ma chinery and lumber is es finated f om \$9,000 to \$100,000. The insurance on this was \$37,000. On the dwellings and other buildings there was little or no insurance. The losses in three is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$90,000. St. Rosa Church was damaged \$2,000. Many persons are made homele

# GLEANINGS.

THE Spanish Government is about to build six cruisers of 4,500 tons each. THERE are 2,00) bootblacks in St. Louis nd some of them are well off. THERE are 105,148 Union soldiers buried i the National Cemeteries of Virginia.

TORNADOES in some part or other of the United States average about 200 a year. THE Garfield monument at Cleveland Obio, will not be completed for two years. THE banana has been acclimated in Butte Connty, Cal., and trees are now in full bear-

the Northwest Provinces of India during A Box factory at Lakeside, Mich., is making 11,000 boxes to fill an order from Central America.

THERE were 30.78¢ fatal cares of cholera in

A CANNERY at Santa Rosa, Cal., has put up 1,000,000 cases of peaches, grapes, pcars. etc., this year. MANY of the orange orchards about Los Angeles, Cal., are being cut up for residence and business lots. A FOREST of petrified trees is said to have

been discovered on the line of the Rideau Canal in Canada. ITALY has entered into an alliance with Austria and Germany on an equal footing THE Dominion Government will soon send

a carload of lobsters to the Pacific coast for propagating purposes. THERE are only two public statues in San Francisco—one of President Garfield, the other of General Halleck. ISAAC ELLIS, a Petersburg, Va., patriarch, has just taken unto himself his eighth wife. Ellis is seventy-five years old and is the father of thirty-six children.

Sr. Petersburg expects another great trial of the Anarchists this year, when the cases of some fifteen Russian officers charged with various political crimes will be disposed

# MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, extra, \$3.00 a \$3.50; Wheat—Southern Fultz, 81a82cts; Corn—Southern White, 57a58cts, Yellow, 56a 57 cts.; Oats—Southern and Penesylvania 30a35cts.; Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania 57a58cts.; Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania 13 50a \$1450; Straw—Wheat, 7.50a \$8; Butter, Pentsylvania 15 a Is 50a\$14.50; Straw—Wheat, 1.50a\$8; Butter, Eastern Creamery, 25a26cts, near-by receipts 18a19cts; Cheese—Eastern Faney Cream, 12½ a13cts., Western, 12a12½cts; Eggs—18a19; Cattle—2.50a\$4.00; Swine—6½a6½cts.; Sheep and Lamb—3a4½cts; Tobacco Leaf—Inferior, 1a\$2.50, Good Common, 3.50a \$4.50, Middling, 5a\$6.00 Good to fine red, 7a\$9 Fancy, 10a\$12. New York—Flour—Southern Common to

fair extra. 3.25a\$4.00; Wheat—No.1 Whit ,82 a83cts.; Rye—State, 54a56; Corn—Southern Yellow, 51a52cts.; Oats—White State, 33a34 cts.; Butter—State, 17a26 cts.; Cheese—State,

cts.; Butter—State, 17a26 cts.; Cheese—State, 10a101/cts.; Eggs—19a20 cts.

PHILADELPHIA — Flour—Pennsylvania, fancy, 3.50a\$4; Wheat—Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 82a83 cts.; Rye—Pennsylvania 57a58 cts.; Corn—Southern Yellow, 51a52 cts. Oats—36a37 cts.; Butter—State, 18a19 cts.; Cheese—N. Y. Factory, 11a12 cts.; Eggs—State, 17a18 cts.

# TEMPERANCE.

Vision of Horsemen Lift up your eyes ye ininting souls,
And see the horsemen mouted;
The Leader's chariot onward rolls,
Followed by hosts uncounted;
Upon the mountain sides
The legions form,
In fire and storm
The royal banner rides.

Oh have ye thought the years were slow
To take the evil from us.
Though ye have known from long ago
The world-wide written promise?
The mountains are alive,
Look up and see!
The brave and free
Swarm as the well-filled hive,

The vision changes; lo, itseems
No more a dim ideal;
It is no picture of our dreams,
The battle front is real;
It is the Leader's shout!
The change is made,
The people's raid
Has reached the foe's redoubt.

Do ye still ask who is for us?
The air reveals the token;
Hear ye the royal syllabus,
Jehovah's word is spoken;
The curse of Christendo
Must feel his ire,
In storm and fire The evil must succumb

In prayers and songs, in vows and votes, The nation joins its forces; The mist beyond the mountain floats The horsemen see and horses! Come up ye States! behold Our captain leads, The victory speeds,

Bring up your stars of gold! There's panic in the Rum-Lord's halls, Though wild with drunken laughter; finger writes upon the walls: Wait ye what cometh after; Before his palace doors, Behold with dread He hears the tread

The heights are full of armies swift, And prayer is breathing under; Wait ye and see the darkness lift, After the bolted thunder Shall drive away in sporn Our gilded curse, In song a land new-born.

—Dwight Williams, in the Voice.

The Anti-Liquor Crusade. In contradiction to other reports concerning Maine, Neal Dow's latest utterance is as follows:

"Many years ago the people of Maine consumed more strong drink than any other State in the Union. Mr. Blaine, writing on the subject, said that at one time no people in the country used such enormous quantities of liquor as did the people of this State. Today we can say that no State in the Union uses so little. Mr. Blaine has also said that no State has prospered so remarkably during no State has prospered so remarkably during the last twenty years as Maine. There is a cause for all this change. Temptation for strong drink has been put out of the way. Years ago there were great industries carried on here. The lumber trade employed a large number of our men, and the fishing industries a great many more. These products were nearly all exported to the West Indies and nearly all exported to the West Indies and other southern countries, and bartered for rum and molasses. The owners of the saw mills and the fishermen never made the State one dollar richer, and the only results of their industry were a population of topers, dilap-idated school houses, shiftless farmers and decaying farm buildings.

When Blaine said that Maine is the most

When Blaine said that Maine is the most prosperous State in the Union he spoke the truth. The dilapidated bu ldings are being repaired or replaced by new ones, handsome in architecture and substantial in structure, and the almost hopeless poverty is giving away to vigorous industry, intelligence and wealth. By careful estimales, this State now saves, directly and indirectly, the sum of \$24,000,000 yearly. In face of these facts it is a great wrong for Dr. Crosby to say that the Maine law is a failure. All other public interests shrink into insignificance when compared with this question, and the cause compared with this question, and the cause can hardly have a more dangerous barrier in its way than statements like that of Dr. Crosby's. They are dangerous because we have struggled for more than a quarter of a century before the eyes of the nation, and if successful our example will be followed by every State in the Union. Such men should be informed, so that they will never repeat such statements as that of the clargyman I

The fact that the larger proportion of in-temperance has been banished; the fact that of the seventy open grog shops that flourished in the city of Portland twenty-five years ago not one remains; the fact that no liquor is now imported from the West Indies, and the barrels of rum that once occupied acres of land at the Portland whenever often the noland at the Powland wharves after the un-loading of cargors are abolished—do not all these facts signify a progress in one direction-or the other? Were not three-fourths of the or the other? Were not three-fourths of the jails empty six months after the law was passed? But people say they do not understand why the grog shops in the larger cities are allowed to exist. That is the key to the situation. After our thirty years' of trying to work out the great problem, people point to a few of the larger cities and say, "Look at Maine." It is easily seen why the putting out of the way of such obstacles to the cause out of the way of such obstacles to the cause as this is of the utmost importance. Most of the saloon-keepers, except those of Bangor, dispose of their rum on the sly."

Mr. Bright on Prohibition. Mr. John Bright has written the following

Mr. John Bright has written the following letter to a gentleman in Toronto, Canada:

DEAR SIR—I suppose all men will admit that it would be a great blessing if the manufacture, sale and use of drinks which intoxicate were abolished, but it is difficult to imagine a state of public opinion in which this could be done. The whole question and its solution must depend on public opinion, which may agree to restrictions which are important, but will for a long time, and perhaps always, refuse the absolute prohibition, which I suppose you are contending for. It seems to be with us, and probably with you, that a severe system of taxation is almost the only remedy which can be adopted with much hope of success. By this course we may reduce the number of houses where the drink is sold and thus lessen the temptation, which so many persons seem unable to resist,

which so many persons seem unable to resist, and at the same time it would add to the cost of the drink and thus to some extent diminof the drink and thus to some extent dimin-ish the consumption of what is so great a source of mischief. I fancy you are in ad-vance of us on this question. With us only moderate measures have any chance of suc-cess, and we must content to travel more slowly than is the case in some parts of your continent. With you in Canada and with the temperance party in the United States. I the temperance party in the United States, I hope and wish that the temperance cause may

osper. Very truly yours, (Signed) JOHN BRIGHT.

A Soul-Saving Scheme. Governor Colquitt gives some telling facts concerning the workings of prohibition in Atlanta. This is a city of sixty-five thousand; was as wicked as most cities while liquor ruled; one of its streets was lined with saloons, no lady could walk through it with safety, and the bravest man dreaded to even ride through it at night. Now its saloons are closed and a young girl may safely traverse it by day or night, and she will not hear a profane word. There were a hundred and fifty saloons in Atlanta, and croakers prophesied that these, a hundred and fifty buildings, would stand empty. Every single one of sied that these, a hundred and fifty buildings, would stand empty. Every single one of them is occupied, many of them with stores where healthful food, instead of destroying drink, is sold. Property has increased from ten to thirty per cent. The Senator remarked that he did not like to discuss the financial benefits of prohibition to Atlanta; great as they are, they are dwarfed into insignificance by the response to Christ's momentous question: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" He likes best to consider prohibition as a soulthe whole world and lose his own soul? He likes best to consider prohibition as a soulsaving scheme, for such it has proved to Atlanta. As soon as liquor was turned out, the spirit of God had a chance on men's hearts, and a wonderful revival followed. To-day and a wonderful revival followed. 10-day there is not a city on earth that is more truly Christian than Atlanta; 2,000 men and women have been added to the church since the adoption of prohibition. "Is the law enforced, and will it continue to be?" "Yes, just as long as \$500 fines and imprisonment follow its infraction, prohibition will prohibit."—
Unton Signal. Union Signal.

It has been noticed by visitors to the White House that Mrs. Cleveland declines to take wine at the social gatherings given in her honor, accepting Apollinaris water as a sub-

Had to Leave the Work.

A man arrived at a Dakota town one day recently to look up some accounts for an Eastern agricultural machine company. He started out in the country, and soon met a farmer driving a team of mules and headed toward town with his whole family in the wagon. The Eastern man stopped and made some inquiries about the road, and then said:

"Splendid weather for harvest."
"Yes, the weather's all right." "Well, there can't be anything ele to hinder your securing the crop. "Yes there can, stranger, and there

"Broke down?"

"Some of your family sick?" "No, they're all right-you see 'em

"Horses sick?"

"I drive mules—they never get sick."
"Well, I don't see what there is to keep you from staying at home and working to-day."

"Mister, I'll tell you; it's circus day an' I jus' said to M'tildy, says I: 'M'tildy, them crops can go to thunder, I'm goin' to hook up an' we'll go to the show!" They say this circus is a reglar big railroad show, an' none o' yer leetle overland concerns with a spotted hoss an' a cage o' monkeys. Jim says he hears they got old Dan Rice for clown, an' I'd drive a hundred miles in the night jes' to see him fool the ring-master an' make him hoppiu' mad like he always uster! G'lang, there, Ben Butler, none o' y'er hangin' back with y'er whip'i'tree under the wheel!"-

You are frightened at that loud, roaring noise, are you? Think it's an earthquake because it jars the windows, hey? Well, it isn't—it's simply a prominent citizen down at the Court House paying h's taxes. He has found out that they are \$1.75, and he is making all that noise about it. He paid \$15 for eigars last month, and his bar bill was \$40, and only last week he was fined \$10 for being drunk and disorderly; and he paid all of these things and never even a little roar-not even a growl. But, great Scott! listen to him now when he finds his taxes are \$1.751 Just hear him how!! He says the Government, general and local, is a fraud and a snare and a delusion. Taxes \$1.75! He won't stand it! He knows when he's oppressed and ground down! A dollar and seventy-five cents for a whole year's taxes! Great heavens, he says, no wonder men are socialists !- Dakota Bell.

Pat Everything on the Weather. Two ladies who had not seen each other for years recently met in the street. They recognized each other after a time, and their recognition was "So delighted to see you again. Why, you are scarcely altered." "So glad, and how little changed you are. Why, how long is it since we met?"
"About ten years." "And why have
you never been to see me?" "My dear,
just look at the weather we have had." -Leeds Mercury.

Postoffices were first established in Paris in 1462; in Eng and, 1581; in Germany, 1641; in Turkey, 1740.

Paid in Gold Coin.

In Dec., 1886, I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., offered eight premiums payable in gold coin, which they say created a great interest among people who kept hens, so much so, in fact, that they authorize us to say that they shall offer Nov. 1st, 1887, another list of premiums for the bests results from the use of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hens Lay. Of course all who compete cannot get one of the premiums, but some of the last year's reports sent us show that the parties ought to have been well satisfied if they had not received any other benefit than the increase of eggs they got while making the trial. For example the first premium was twenty-five dollars taken by C. A. French, Washington, N. H., who fed thirty hens the Sheridan's Powder for eight weeks. The first week he got only ten eggs; the third week the hens laid 201 eggs, and the eighth week 28 eggs. During the eight weeks trial he got 1398 eggs which, at the price of eggs in Boston or New York markets in mid-winter, would have yielded \$49.60, or \$1.55 for each hen in eight week's time. Considering the small expense of keeping a hen no animal on a farm will pay like that. The fourth premium, which was ten dollars, went to Mrs. E. B. Carlin, Conklin Centre, N. Y., who in the eight weeks received from forty hens 1707 eggs. The first week she only got 36 eggs, but the last week 277 eggs.

This clearly demonstrates that the use of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hens Lay will increase the profit several hundred per cent.

Johnson & Co. will send two 25 cent packs of Sheridan's Powder postpaid to any address for 50 cents in postage stamps; or a large 2½ pound can of Powder for \$1.20. To each person ordering a large can as above they will send free one copy of the "Farmer's Poultry Guide" [price, 25 cents).

"All But" is the title of a story by Rose Ferry Cooke. Probably the history of a billy goat,

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pel-lets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a per-manently healthy action. Being entirely vege-lable, no particular care is required while using

A bald-headed book-keeper should never



uler supply of JACOBSON

Little aches riple Thea in the dear fully centre cated and S. Jacobs do this as nothing els Accept no bottle por lyslike this as the des Oil is put apin by esole proprieter THE CHARLES A. VO ER COMPY MD.

It would seem natural for a carpenter have a lumbering gait.

Consumption, Serofala, General Debility,
Wasting Diseases of Children.
Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can to cured
by the use of Scort's Emulsion of Pure Cod
Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent
physicians use it and testify to its great value.
Please read the following: "I used Scott's
Emulsion for an obstina's Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, s'eeplessness, &c. All of these have now left, and I
believe your Emulsion has saved a case of
well-developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY,
M. D., Lone Star, Texas. Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility,

The two-legged crank is the hardest to turn.

Professional Etiquette prevents some doctors from advertising their skill, but we are bound by no such conventional rules and think that if we make a discovery that is of benefit to our fellows, we ought to spread the fact to the whole land. Therefore we cause to be published throughout the land the fact that Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the best known remedy for consumption (scrofula of the lungs) and kindred diseases. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption, with unsurpassed means of self-treatment. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Outward bonud-A book.

"I want to thank you," writes a young man o B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., "for lacing me in a position by which I am enabled o make money faster than I ever did before." This is but a sample extract of the many hunired similar letters received by the above firm. See their advertisement in another column. Paris eats forty-nine tons of snails every

Woman and Her Diseases is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for ten cents in stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

Electricity is a very serious matter, and yet Edison makes light of it. Banghters, Wives and Mothers. Send for Pamphlet on Female Diseases, free securely scaled. Dr. J. B. Marchisl, Utica, N. Y. 'ROYAL GLUE' mends everything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

Curiously enough the man who is always in a pickle doesn't p eserve his temper worth a Make No Mistake If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sar saparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's rsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation curative power superior to any other

"In one store the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. But he could not prevail upon me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was, I had taken it, was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not want any ther."-MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 51 Terrace St., Boston

article of the kind before the people. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecarles, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

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INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES.
IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.
IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.
For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhosa, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, LIGESTYLIN will effect an immediate cure.

Take DYGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTYLIN (price \$1 per large bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to sond your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
Manufactaring Chemistz, S3 John St., N.Y.



Ely's Cream Balm. Price 50 cents-Will do more in Curing CATARRH Tunn \$500 in any other way. ApplyBalm into each nostril ELY BROS, 235 Greenwich St, N. Y

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FOR ONE DOLLAR.

E. Ross & Co., Toledo, O.

BEST IN THE WORLD GREASE COLDIERS all get Pensions, if M disa-

relieved; Zyears' practice. Success or no fee. Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Bex, 34; round, 14 Pills 50 to 88 a day. Samples worth \$1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rain Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

PATENTS Obtained. Send stamp for Inventors' Guide. L. Bind HAR, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. FREE Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O

PENSIONS to Soldiers and Heirs. Send for cir-culars. No fee unless successful. E. H. GELSTON & CO., Washington, D. C. GOLD is worth \$000 per lb. Tettit's Eye Salve is worth \$1,000, but is sold at &c. a box by dealers OPIUM Habit Cured satisfactory before any pay

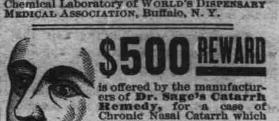
The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finas to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mesquito netting, not only feels clargined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER

ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR DITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect Billious Headache,

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BEWARE OF INITATIONS. ALWAYS

Bilious Headache,
Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion.
Bilious Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently
cured by the use of Dr.
Plerce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
In explanation of the remedial power of these
Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it
may truthfully be said that their action upon
the system is universal, not a gland or tissue
escaping their sanative influence. Sold by
druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the
Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary
Medical Association, Buffale, N. Y.



heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling 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, backing 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 impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general 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, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrha! Headache.

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.-Dull

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prot. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, 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 sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my eoughing 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." nan, and the cure has been permanent

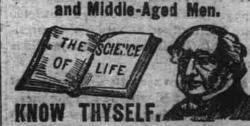
"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2902 Pine Street, St. Lottis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, 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 catsrrh now 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."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh. 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 procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

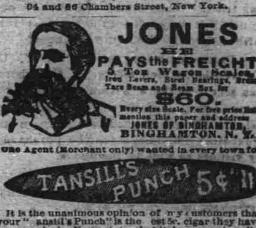
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AND IRONING POWDER. HOW TO WASH AND IRON The art of starching, ironing and washing brought to perfection in "Rouse on Diar." Added to starch gives splendid gloss, body, stiffness and polish. The only washing compound that can be so used. Prevents starch rolling or rubbing up. Makes iron silp easy. Saves labor. Saves three-fourths the starch. A revelation in housekeeping. A boon to women. A new discovery, beats the world. Cleans and purifies everything. Invaluable as the only safe, non-injurious and perfect washer and cleanser for general household purposes.

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