Scours in calves may be corrected by the introduction of lime water or raw

egg into their food. Green corn ensilage, in the place of one half of two-thirds the usual hay ration, will produce as much and as good milk as hay.

Well cured corn fedder from field corn, after the cars are removed, compares well in feeding value with average English hay.

The quality of milk-that is, the amount of milk solids and fat that it contains-is controlled more by the constitutional characteristics of the

cow than by the feed. In feeding cut fodder to stock an ASPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, average gain of twenty five per cent, is nated over the feeding of the same nu- NERVOUS PROSTRATION, cut. This gain is perceived in the

yield of milk and butter. An excellent application for the preservation of boots and harness is a mixture of one part castor oil, one part lard, a little beeswax, and lamp black

sufficient to make it black. It has been demonstrated that it pays to warm the water for hogs. Cold waparticles, and necessitates thereby a greater food supply. The rule applies THE KASKINE CO., 24 Warren St., New York.

Recent tests have proven that greater benefits are derived from feeding beef cattle ground corn than from whole grain. A small excess of hay is required with this feed, yet the gain is sufficient to more than cover this ex-

The practice of dehorning cattle is becoming more common as time advances. An instance is given of the removal of the horns of seven hundred head by one man alone. He operated on one hundred in four hours, or two and a half minutes per head.

Don't deny the boys and girls an occasional holiday. Don't be so mean as to thresh or husk corn on Thanksgiving or Christmas. Let the boys and girls clears out rats, mice, roaches flies, ants, have a good frohe away from home once in a while. It will give them cheerful Palpitation, dropoleal swellings, arguments than digestion, headache, sleeplessness cared by We countenances, which are better than | Gigerton, beams medicine. Then, when you are too old too farm yourself, it is probable that Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns," 15c. Que complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunks

your boys will not all be in the city. Carelessness in skimmleg cream will i produce white specks in the butter. of catarra of the bladder, \$1, druggists. Great care should be taken to skim the cream off the milk entirely free from the least bit of milk, for milk will sour | 15c. with the cream and if kept two or three | "Wells' Health days will become thick. When churn- viger, cares dyspensia, impotence, sexual debil ed, the curd separates from the whey in Cures challen, colle, cramps, diarrhose, act fine granules, and adheres or mixes with | pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheuma the batter, and it is impossible to get rid of them.

Through the investigations of entomologists we learn that the hop loose lays its eggs at the close of summer in plum tress, where the insect hatches in the spring, and resides until at the bloody third generation. The third brood is gists. winged, and immediately after devel Ladies who would retain freshness and viva opment abandons the plum tree and at- den't fail to my "Well's Health Renewer." tacks the hop vine. In the aucumn it leaves the vine and returns to the plum worm, tetter, sait rhoom, irusted feet, chilibia tree, where it deposits its eggs for the winter, and the cycle of life goes on,

A new industry has been opened up in the manufacture of Eugar from sorghum, which is thought to be an assured success. Many branches of farming that are now overcrowded can go at into the sorghum sugar business, thus | relieving over-production in other imes | and at a profic to the whole country. This will retain in the country the one hundred millions of collars that are now annually sent absend to purchase our sugar supply, a sum that will be doubled in twenty five years at the present rate

Barley meal as a feed for hogs is not appreciated at its tail value. Recent experiments show that 580 pounds of uncooked barley meal were required to | produce 100 pounds of pork, live weight, while of corn meal 463 pounds were required, of corn meal and shorts halfand half 484 pounds were required. This is not a very striking showing in favor of barley meal, but it demorstrates most conclusively that pork can be profitably produced on tarley in northern regions where corn can not be grown at a profit.

Bon't Dictate.

A tourist stopped at a leg cal in to get a drink of water. Noticing a very lean steer near the door chewing a rag, the tourist, addressing the "landlord, said:

"That's a very lean animal." "Yas, sort r."

"Why, don't you give him something to eat ?"

"Ain't be eatin'?,"

"Yes, cating a rag." "Wall, et rags sults him all right.

I sin't no man to dictate," "He'll not make very good beef."

"Recken not : don't want him fur beef. 1 ride him."

"Ride him !" "That's what I said. Some folks mont perfer er hoss, but I want er steer. You oughter see him trot, "Don't low nothin' to pass him on the road. W'y he's so much peartier than any of the horses about here that when anybody is in a burry to go after a doctor they generally come here and git him. "

"I never heard of anything like that

"I recken not; an'ef you stay 'round here very long vo'll hear o' er good many things you never heard o' nefo'. Never heard o' ole Mat' Thompson gwollerin' a snake, did you?"

"Wall, he done it,"

"Snake-hungry, I recker, I seed him at the time and I thought that the proceedin' was sorter strange, but as I aln's no man to diciate I let him go ahead. Yander comes my son-in-law. an' I do know he's less account than

steable, along like a fool," "Why did you permit your doughter to marry him.

any feller ever lived. Look at him

"Dadn't I tell you that I wa'n't a man to dictate? I recken you'd better be gone. A feiler that's as hard o' urderstandin' as you air mout git a man inter trouble."

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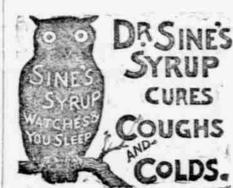
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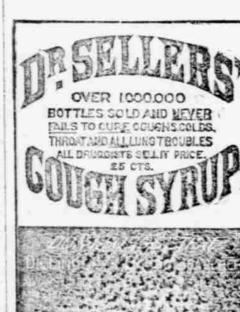
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"Water Bugs, Roaches." "Rough on Hats" clears them out, also beetles





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The Economic Value of Forests

Doubtless you have all seen during the last ten years, numerous references in newspapers, magazines, etc., to the necessity of forest preservation. This plea, however, even in these country, is not as novel and of as recent date as may be imagined. As far back as our colonial times, the fear of an exhaustion of lumber supply alarmed New England legislators; and as early as 1801, the Massachusetts Society offered its prizes for timber planting. We may smile over the fears of those times when railroads had not yet revolutionized methods of transportation, bringing the whole world under contribution for supplies. Yet, while those fears were premature, they were nevertheless prophetic, and the very railroads which | TWELVE PAGES AND 84 COLhave opened up the vast forest areas of the Northwest have brought rapidly near to us the possibility of a time when a scarcity of wood may be felt. For the hanlage over so long distances of so bulky freight, in addition to other obstacles, allows only a small amount of the timber growing in those distant forests to be profitably moved to market, and from fifty to sixty per cent., often even more, of the trees cut is left in the woods to rot or to furnish food for the yearly conflagrations. Even now, in the more remote lumber camps, any part of a tree less than one foot in diameter is considered unprofitable, and is left in the woods.

But while—as I will show you farther on—the fear of those early alarmists is with renewed force, and upon a more the fear of those early alarmists is with renewed force, and upon a more trivity in State and nation; of Presidential nomreasonable basis, again pressed upon us, other considerations besides a waning lumber supply compel our attention to forest preservation. A vague idea that some connection existed between the forest cover and the climatic conditions of a country has been prevalent from olden times "The tree is the mother of the fountain," or "the father of the rain," are significant expressions of the sages of old. But it was due to the representations of such eminent natura'. ists as Humboldt, Boussingault and Becquerel, that the important and complicated part which the forests play in the economy of nature was first clearly recognized. And now, in the light of recent scientificant experiments and investigations, added to the historical evidence of earlier times, we are forced to consider the forests of a country in a fourfold aspect.

Small and Large Farms.

Our notion is that small farms well cultivated are almost invariably the most profitable, writes J. B. Delosier, of Newry, Pa., in the farmer, 8 Call. Hence, we firmly believe, what has been so often asserted, that if many a farmer would sell half or even more of the acres he now occupies and poorly manages, and devoted his entire time and energy to the care and cultivation of the remainder, he would derive far more profits from his fabor and investment, with much less vexation of spirit.

The fact is we save too many who are land poor-who have so much land they cannot make a living above expenses. The happiest and thrittiest farmers we have ever known live en farms of only ten to one hundred acres, every part of which is made to count. On the other hand, the farmer who has so many broad gcres that he cannot walk over them daily, where rods of fence corners are never cultivated or otherwise utilized, lives a life of anxiety and worry.

Instead of working like slaves and living in a miserly manner in order to run a large farm or purchase all the land that joins them, it would be wise for hosts of farmers to sell some of their broad acres and concentrate their efforts upon limited acres and look more to the comfort and happiness of ther households, and the proper education of their

Even if large farms were more profitable-which we deny-small ones are to be preferred for many and urgent reasons, not the least of which are the comfort, peace and general welfare of the owners and their families. Larger prolits are realized without much money laid out on the farm. It is labor which soon takes the profits of farming and banishes the pleasure of farm life.

The Month of January. "When the grass grows in Janiveer, It grows the worst for't all the year.' January is so named from the Roman Janus, who was the porter of heaven, having the surname of Patulet, the opener. He was represented with two faces, one of which looked, over the old year; the other forward to the new. He presided over the beginning or opening of everything, hence the first month of the year was called after him, when the Roman year was altered by Numa Pompilus (who died 672 B. C.) from ten months beginning in March, to 12 months adding January and February. In his original character Janus was the God of the sun, and worshiped as such by the Etruscans and the Romans, The temple of Janus (which was really a covered passage or gate at Rome) was left open in wars as a symbol that the god had gene out to assist the Roman arms, while it was continually shut in the time of peace.

On News Year's Day, which was the festival of god Janus, the Romans gave presents to one another. Thus ancient was the orgin of the modern custom of January festivities.

"As the day lengthens, So the cold strengthens" A warm January is regarded by the farmer with anything but satisfaction

The Value of Pure Wine in Sickness. The chief difficulty with reliable wines its purity, rich medical properties and TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY. superiority to all Port wines. Most of them prescribe it in cases of debility, affections of work and prices, the kidneys, and chronic complaints, requiring a tonic, sudorific or diuretic

treatment.- Examiner. WHEN two dentists are partners they rarely quarre! - they pull together.

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VALLIE LUTTRINGER, MANUPACTURER OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE AND TIN ROOFING.

has been their scarcity, and richness in body, but this has been removed by the introduction of a pure native wine, produced by Mr.

A. Speer, of New Jersey. He has submit.

Lead his mires to the text of the last submit. Respectfully invites the attention of his friends that she was constantly troubled with loss of sleep, loss of appetite and lanted his wine to the test of many celebrated living prices.

physicians and chemists, and all concur in at this establishment. 'and you will be able to sleep and eat, Give me a ca and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices, V. LUTTRINGER, Chensburg, April 13, 1883-ti.

\$50 Reward.

The school district of Allegbery township will pay the above reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found breaking into, injuring, or in any manner strip, school property of said township.

It will DKISKEL. injuring, or in any manner defacing any of the Allegheny twp, Oct. 27, 1887.

The Care of the Ears.

Never put anything into the ear for the relief of toothache. Never wear cotton in the ears if they

re discharging pus. Never attempt to apply a poultice to the inside of the cana! of the ear. Never drop anything into the ear un-

less it has been previously warmed. Never use anything but a syringe and warm water for cleansing the ears from Never strike or box a child's ears;

this has been known to rupture the drum head and cause incurable deaf-Never wet the hair if you have any tendency to deafness; wear an oiled silk cap when bathing, and refram

from diving. Never scratch the ears with anything but the finger if they itch. Do not use the head of a pin, hairpins, pencil tips

> or anything of that nature. Never let the feet become cold and iamp, or sit with the back toward the window, as these things tend to aggravate any existing hardness of hearing. Never put milk, fat, or any oily substance into the ear for the relief of pain, for they soon become rancid and tend to incite inflamation. Simple warm water will answer the purpose better

than anything else. Never be alarmed if a living insect enters the ear. Pouring warm water into the canal will drown it, when it will generally come to the surface, and can be easily removed by the fingers. A few puffs of tobacco smoke blown

into the ear will stupefy the insect. Never meddle with the ear if a foreign body, such as a bead, button or seed, enters it; leave it absolutely alone, but have a physician attend to it. More damage has been done by injudicious attempts at the extraction of a foreign body than could ever come from its presence in the ear.

A Sleep for Seven years.

cup of tea, he suddenly fell asleep.

had to be taken to his bed, from which

he has never risen. He lies on his

little pain, but is wasting away. His

weight if now less than ninety pounds

night he awakens for five or six min-

utes, during which time he is

hurriedly given a soft boiled egg, a lit-

tle soup and a swallow or two of coffee,

Where Flies go in Winter

Some one has asked where do the flies

go in the winter. This is a question of

some interest, for the natural history

of a house fly is not generally known.

Few persons know that a house fly is

lay eggs, but extrudes living larvae,

which go through the usual transforma-

tions in their temporary abodes in heaps

df decayed garbage, and rubbish thrown

out from houses. It does not bite or

contagious diseases are spread. It pois-

ons wounds, and may carry deadly yi-

rus from decaying organic matter into

floors. We recently had occasion to ex-

comfortably and sufficiently lively to fly

when disturbed in overpowering clouds.

No doubt this is a favorite winter resort

Prescriptions for Laziness.

All physicians are not as frank as the

loctor who, having been visited by a

lazy man who complained of dyspepsia

"Stop at the first shoe store you come

them all out in three months !"

gave him the following prescription :

lengths within three weeks.

for these creatures.

his only daily nourishment.

a better test than any talk about it. Give it a fair trial. Herman Haines has slept almost con-Your dealer has it. tinually for seven years. He has been treated a dozen different ways, but no one has been able to break his protract-CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS ed slumber. Haines is now forty-nine years old, and ten years ago was a prosperous farmer in St. Clair county. Ill. At that time he was hale and hearty, his weight being 180 pounds. In 1877 he was stricken with fever and ague, and in the spring of 1880 moved to St. Charles, Winona county, Minn. A few months after his arrival he fell asleep, and has lived in this strange condition for more than seven years. In the summer of 1884 he awoke one morning, arose from his bed, put on INTENDING ADVERTISERS should adhis clothes and went about his work. GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., When told that he had slumbered four 10 Spruce Street, New York City. years he grew indignant and would not FOR SELECT LIST(OFI, 600 NEWSPAPERS believe that he had slept more than a night, until led before a mirror and THE PLUMED KNIGHT. For \$1.00 we will shown his long black hair and beard and sunken cheeks and eyes. For a month his health and habits seemed perfect. He went to bed at the usual hour, slept through the night and arose with the lark. In August, 1884, his

wife became very ill, and Haines was obliged to deprive himself of needed DARLE THEATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Ma-press and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. E. rest. One night, while taking her a dropped the cup, sank to the floor and PISO'S CURE FOR GURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.

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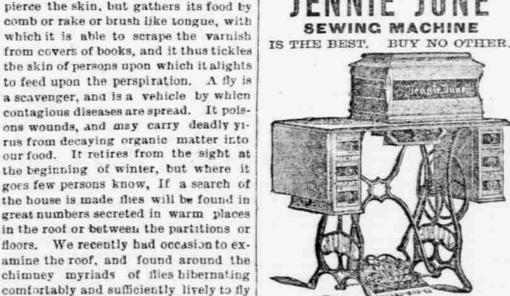
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Yellow-Hand's Scalp.

Perhaps the greatest experience of Buffalo Bill's life was the killing of Yellow-Hand, a famous Chevenne Chief, and the consequent naming of War Bonnet Creek in Wyoming from that circumstance. When Ger. Crook was serenading the Sloux tribe with bullets in the summer of 1876 Buffalo Bill was his wagon master and chief of scovts. A courier had come into Crook's camp with the intelligence that young Sitting-Bull had broken away from Red Cloud Agency with 800 fighting bucks and was then on the way to join old Sitting-Bull up here in Montana Territory, while Yellow-Hand. the big Chief of the Cheyennes, had also left his agency without permission. with 800 warriors, bound north on a similar errand. Troops were out scouring the country in every direction, Crook's particular business being to reach Running Water, follow on to Rawhide Creek, cross a plateau to Indian Creek, and there meet and crush Yellow-Hand or drive him back to the

agency. Arriving on the plateau mentioned clouds of Indians could be seen far away in the dim distance, and one of the officers predicted that everybody in the civilized command would be killed, There were five companies of infantry and one troop of cavalry, the latter making a detour and coming around ahead of the wagon-train in line of battle, while the mule whackers were ordered to dismount and fight by their mules. All this took time. At fast the red men drew quite near, when from their hosts rode out in front of the lines, halting midway, a magnificently equipped and gaudily decorated Indian, his handsome war bonnet filled with eagles' feathers trailing behind. and a shining Winchester rifle resting on the angle of his arm. He proudly sat on his steed and surveyed the palefaces with insolence and scorn. Then, uttering a war whoop of defiance, the chieftain raised his rifle fired one shot at his enemies. The challenger was Yellow-Hand, His riding forth alone, delivering but a single shot, and that in the face of his enemies, the uttering of a defiant war whoop-all this meant nothing more or less than a challange to a duel. Was there no one among all those white soldiers to take up the gauntlet so defiantly thrust at them ? For a moment everything was still-

not a sound was heard; the Indian meanwhile striding majestically before them and awaiting the result of his shot. Then all at once from the white men's lines dashed a single horseman with his rifle carried at a ready, who rode obliquely along the front of the line, then turning suddenly toward the champion standing alone and ready to receive him. Troops and Indians watched with interest the outcome of the fight, for it meant a duel to the death. Yellew Hand started his pony galloping in a circle, lying far on the opposite side, according to aboriginal style of fighting from horseback, and fired shot after shot quickly and rapidly at his pale-face adversary. Buffalo Bill sat on his steed like a Centaur and only pulled the trigger when there was some reason for it, preferring not to waste a shot unless here was some chance of hitting. Gradually the circle became smaller, and the faster Yellow Hand fired his Windbester, always loading his magazine and manipulating his piece while ying longside his flying animal. When the distance had been lessened to about 150 yards, and when Buffalo Bill had been grazed more than once by his enemy's lead, the latter suddenly halted his horse, took a quick and accurate aim at the circling pair, and pulled the trigger. Down went the rider and steed, rolling over in the dust, both of them shot to the death. Rushing forward, the white scout leaped from his horse, and, whipping out a long keen

rior in full sight of both armies. With the less of their leader the spirit of the Indians was broken. They could not fight after that calamity, the scalping of their favorite chief utterly and teetotally breaking their savage hearts. They gave up the scheme of joining the other hostiles in Montana crafty. Send for Catalogue
A, B, FAEQUHAR, & SON York, Pa. 41. and hurried back to their own agency, scattering provisions and plunder by the way. That night the troops camped in Indian Creek, and in honor of Buffalo Bill's great achievement and handsome trophy taken from Yellow-Hand's head, the name was changed from Indian Creek to War Bonnet Creek, which latter title it still

hunting knife, scalped the great war-

Womem Workers in Russia.

The women in Russia do two-thirds of the work in the country. There are immense wheat, cat and hay fields everywhere, and in August there is a great activity in the country. The large majority of persons at work are women. They wear short dresses, plain and straight, and a long piece of cloth over their heads, like the Arabs. The wheat is sown broadcast, and if not cut by the women with sickles is harvested with the old fashioned sythe, which has a two pound snead and a broad, short blade. From the snead up to the handle there is a wooden bow something like, in appearance, the half of a heavy barrel hoop. This bow keeps the wheat, etc., from falling back over the scythe handle and scatterng. I have never yet seen a man who would deign to gather up, bind and stack the wheat or oats when once it was felled. The women must do this while the men do the "gentlemanly" work, although have seen many women cutting the an grain with the sythe. The neighbors 12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers club together in harvest and help one every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. another. A Russian harvesting rendezvous is

quite lively, and is the scene of a motly crowd. The old men and young boys and girls, with their mothers, grandmothers and aged women, assemble at daybreak. There are a number of horses, on which are carried water, food went out. She had scarcely reached the stairway before she opened and read it thus;

"Stop at the first shoe store you come"

"Stop at the first shoe store you come"

"Stop at the first shoe store you come is an experiment every year. A Physical and Cremble of the Library in 1883. Media and extra implements. The horses, the horses and extra implements. The horses, the horse of th light; and till 9:30 P.M., the hours of