After the wheat has been threshed the straw is stacked in the barnyard and the stock turned in to eat a portion while trampling the larger proportion in the mud. The hay is carefully stored in the barn loft, while the cornstalks remain in the shocks and are left in the fields to topple over and become wasted. Every pound of hay saved is a pound gained, and with more care of the straw and stalks the bay will winter a large number of cattle. The straw is considered of but little value, yet the farm can be impoverished by selling off the straw. Of inorganic matter 1000 pounds of wheat contain less than a of petash, and not as much as a pound of phosphoric acid, though containing largely of starch and nitrogen. The straw contains in its composition nearly three times as much lime as hagrain, and three times as much phosphoric acid. These proportions are seemingly small, but they amount to a large quantity where hundreds of tons of straw are grown. Over 50 pounds of ash exist in 1000 pounds of straw, which is more than double the amount of ash in the grain, and in feeding value the wheat is well worth being cared for, as four THE KASKINE CO., 14 Warren St., New York. tons of straw are equal to one ton of the best hay.

Experiments appear to have proven that acid apples with white flesh make the best product when dried. In large establishments apples are prepared for the evaporator by machines that pare, core and slice the apples in one operation. Hand prepared fruit, not being divided into uniform pieces, does not dry as evenly and present as attractive appearance. Some manufacturers place the apples when they come from the parer into a solution of salt and water -one plat of salt to ten gallors of water. This is thought to cut the gum on the fruit and clean it, also to prevent fermentation and acid in bleaching.

A Minnesota grain grower says that any farmer can have good seed if he will constantly practice careful selection. In the spring of 1883 he procured from a dealer fifteen kernels of Welcome oats for trial. He has raised four crops from these oats, and their produce, the last giving him 124 bushels, machine measure, and they are the heaviest oats in the market.

An exchange remarks that when trees or shrubs are set in habitually dry ground, a pail or two of water, applied when the trees are planted and when the hole is two-thirds filled in, will be beneficial. If the hole be then filled with loose earth, and a mulch of straw added, the roots will be likely to keep meist throughout the season, and the surface.

Given in winter cooked food-fed slightly warm, as it is pretty sure to be -is eaten more rapidly and does more good than that uncooked. Cows increase their yield of milk on it, and all

animals thrive better than previously. When vegetables are stored in cellars they must be kept from fermenting, as they surely will ferment when piled in large bulk. This may be accomplished by piting on as to allow some circulation of air among them, or by packing

Baising Frogs for Market.

Ever since American epicures developed a taste for the legs of frogs, about twenty-five or thirty years ago, the possibility of raising frogs in private ponds as trout are raised has received a deal of attention. Among those who have tried it is Mr. Fred Mather, the fish culturist of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. The late Seth Green also experimented with frog spawn for two years. Mr. Mather says that it is no trouble at all to gather frog spawn and hatch millions of polliwogs, and the polliwogs may be easily fed on both meat and vegetables, for they eat both. So far, raising frogs is easy. But when it comes to caring for the frog after he has left the tadpole state the enterprise fails. Mr. Mather says he fieds, as Seth Green did, that all that was ne cessary was to procure insects in suffi cient quantities to feed the fregs, but no one can procure the insects. Meat and vegetables such as tuble refuse won't do-even good meat alone is not frog food, and Mr. Mather says that if it were it would cost too much. To make frog culture a success the cultur-1st must at the same time become a breeder of beetles, flies, musqitoes and other insects and snails.

Mr. Mather says that even if the insects could be raised for food the possibility of making a frog pond pay would not be great. Big frogs eat up the little ones for one thing, and besides that it takes several-perhaps 10-years for a frog to reach a marketable size. The actual time required for growth is not known, but Mr. Mather says that many of the polliwogs do not get their legs until the next season after they are hatched, which shows they are of very slow growth.

Occasionally a story describing a frog farm has been printed in some of the papers. Mr. Mather says he has investigated every story that seemed to be true and found them all apocryphal. He concindes that frog culture is a d lusion and that a paying frog farm cannot now and probably never will be estabilahed.

For a good, everyday household anger give us a woman who laughs. Her bisquits may not always be just right, and she may occasionally burn her bread and forget to replace dislocated buttons, but for solid comfort all day and every day she is a very paragon. Home is not a battledeld nor life one unending row. The trick of always seeing the bright side, of shining up the dark one, is a very important faculty, one of the things no woman should be without. We are not all born with the sunshine in our hearts, as the Irish prettily phrase it. but we can cultivate a cheerful sense of humor if we only try.

restraint of strong feeling, It is unyielding resistance to whatever would disconcert from without or unsettle us from within.

E want SALESMEN everywhere, local and tra, eling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wantsettle us from within.

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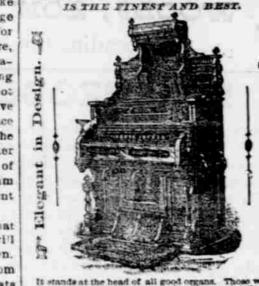
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Alrength of feeling. It is a resolute

For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervourness, Bright's teed. Office, Sil Arch street, Fhiladelphia. Alarength of feeling. It is a resolute

March 16, 1888 17.

The Woodchuck's Burrow.

Through some parts of the State of Connecticut it would be hard to pick out a clover field of any size that did not have a woodchuck burrow in some of it. Sometimes they choose a site somewhere under the stone, wall which surrounds the field, or if there is a large rock, as is often the case, anywhere about the middle of the field, the animal will buryow under this as a very choice location. Finally the roots of an old apple-tree or other tree are often chosen for its stronghold, the burrow being dug down among them, the owner seeming to possess a realizing sen e that no man would ever dream of attempting to dislodge him from such quarters. As is the case with excavations made for their habitations by most fossorial mammals, the burrow of a woodchuck at first decends obliquely into the earth, then passes nearly borizontally for several feet, rises moderately for the last half of its length to terminate in quite a spaclous and round chamber, which constitutes the "living room" of the entire family. In it the female brings forth her litter and the young remain there until they pair off and dig their own homes elsewhere.

BABIES CRY FOR IT.

Makes Plump, Laughing, Healthy Bable Regulates the Stomach and Bowels.

Regulates the Stomach and Bowers Sold by Druggists. 25c., 50c., 51.00.

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A Portfolio of beautiful baby portraits, printe on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sen free to Mother of any Baby born within a year Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once Give Baby's name and age.

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INVALIDS RELISH IT.

Such a burrow may be at least thirty feet in length, so long that one never thinks of digging a woodchuck out, but have seen farmers bring up two or three barrels of water on a cart and drown the occupant of this subterranean establishment at short notice and rejoice most heartily if the pair and perhaps sever or eight quartergrown young are caught in at the same time. Very often I have captured them in steel traps set at the mouth of the burrow, taking the precaution to sprinkle it carefully over with fine dirt. One old woodchuck, I remember, constructed his burrow almost in the center of a twenty-acre clover lot, and every attempt to capture him in any kind of a trap utterly failed. It was the rurest thing in the world to even catch him standing up at the entrance of his burrow during the day, but frequently we would see him just head and shoulders out of it. It seems to me I must have fired thirty or forty times at him under such circumstances from the other side of the stone wal! which surrounded the field, and that too, with a heavy oldfashioned muzzle-loading Kentucky rifle, which at seventy five to a hunired yards was good nearly every time for all small game. But here every shot falled, a cloud of dust would puff at the very entrance of the burrow each time and I would confidently walk over to pick him out, but no, next day be was there again, looking out as smiling as ever. He was captured finly by my cruelly tying a Colt's revolver to a stout stake driven down within a few feet of the burrow and training the aim down the entrance and then tying a long string to the trigger. I waited behind the wall till he again showed himself when the success of the device sealed his doom.

The Care of Lamps.

People who live in houses lighted by gas escape much that is disagreeable in the care of lamps-or their lack of care. But the Kerosene lamp is the almost universal illuminator.

The best light is obtained from a a lamp where the surface of the oil is at all times at the same distance from the burning part of the wick. Where the reservoir containing the oil is directly under the burner, as in most common lamps, the blaze burns less brightly as the oil decreases and the wick grows more tarty in supplying it. We need an improvement in hand lamps on this

account. The wick serves principally to elevate the oil, the combustion of its own substance being very slight, but there is a choice in wicks. Felt wicks are preferable to woven, as they can be more easily trimmed to give a good shaped blaze. Some housewives in trimming a wick will cut off all the black every day. This is undesirable, for by pipching off the loose fibers and smoothing over the top a better light is obtained. The inside of the oil reservoir should be earefully cleansed with soda dissolved in water (tea spoonful to a quart of water.) Be careful to drain and dry them well. This can be done easily by standing them in the open oven a few moments. Do not let the soda and water come in contact with any bronze or gilt about the outside of the outside of the lamp.

Oil should be strained before it is put into a glass lamp. The burners should be boiled in sods water once in a month or two. If you live in or near where there is a factory in which brass is handled take the burners there and have them dipped. It will cost but a few cents, and they will look like new. Some burners give an excellent light especially for winter, as they heat like a small slove. One will very quickly raise the temperature, in an ordinary sized room, five degrees. People practice economy in all ways and use widely different means of saving a little, which is a good thing to do-but don't for the sake of your eyes and health economize by using poor, worn out burners on your lamps, which render combustion imperfect, and would be none too good if new.

Gathered Treasures. Make each day a critic on the last. In to day already walks to morrow. What men want is not talent-it is

Falsehood may have its hour but it has no future. A laugh is worth a bundred groans in any ma ket.

Thought is the property of those only who can entertain it. The present hour is always the solemn hodr, the past has ceased to exist, the future is out of reach.

Success in life is a matter not so much of talent or opportunity, but of concentration and perseverance. Whatever a man cannot amend, either in himself or in others, he ought

to bear patiently until God orders A man who has not some woman, living prices.

Let' No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment. otherwise. somewhere, who believes in him, has TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.) URABILITY

SMIPMAN BRADT & CG. DeKalb, 1889

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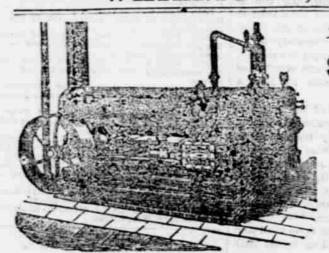
For the Use of Butchers and Stockmen. Saves Time, Labur and Expense.

No danger to the animal you are conveying, or to your horses. The animal does not get heated up, but is ready to kill as soon as it reaches the slaughter-couse, and your meat is sound and healthy when it is brought to the block.

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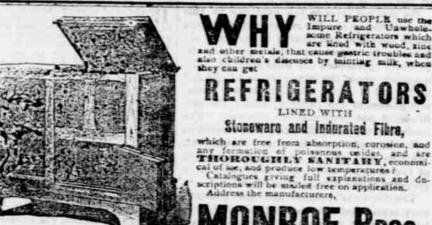


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NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE THAT CAN HE MADE FROM PETROLIUM.

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Trade for Ebensburg and Vicinity Supplied by

Ebensburg, Pa.

NOT DEAD YET! VALLIE LUTTRINGER, MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WAR AND TIN ROOFING.

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Etensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to erder, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

reached a point where self-r spect is gone.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.

V. LUTTRINGER.

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES

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AGENTS

Important to Canvassers. WANTED-Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT RE-VERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluier, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons, is

In a paper read before the Bombay Natural History Society recently, and published in its journal, Mr. Inverarity, a noted shikari, discussed the habits of the tiger, and especially the mode in which it kills and eats its prey. Some think he seizes by the throat, others by the nape of the neck from above.

view to disable them.

Having killed, the tiger almost invariably begins eating a hind quarter, consuming one or probably both. Sometimes he leaves the stomach and intestines as they are; sometimes he will remove them to one side, making a neat parcel of them. A tiger and tigress together will finish an ordinary sized animal at one meal, leaving only the head. In this case it is probable that the second begins at the fore quarter. Aulmals are never eaten where they are kitled, but are always dragged a short distance. They are not lifted clear off of the the ground, bu dragged.

Having gorged bimself, the tiger lies close by his prey, but if it is hot weather and there are hills in the neighborhood, he will go a long distance off before resting for the day. He prefers to lie in a cool cave or in a breeze on the hill side than in the close, hot innele.

He returns next night and finishes

one night who ate for ten minutes, then

Tigers are cannibals: they will make their meals off each other. They are supposed to kill once in five or six days, and no doubt the tiger after a heavy feed does not care to bunt much for a few days; but tiger kills whenever he can. They have been known to kill on fourteen consecutive nights.

Mr. Inversity believes that animals

Tigers wander immense distances at night, and, as they like easy going, they go on roads and paths. They do not like to move during the heat of the day, as the hot ground burns their pads and makes them raw. They can on occa-

sion climb trees. and killed.

The Swells of the World.

I suppose everybody has not ced that may be said in the cittes of the word. It is somewhat on the following plan

proaches the retail. Vienna-Social eminence, particularly with women, military position, good ramily.

Business not to be thought of. London-Blood, title, but not necessarily money, if endowed with natural apitude for imitating the leaders of fashion, No connection with any business venture, absolute correctness in every detail of attire and outward circumstance, and an eudless amount of admiration for recognized social leaders. It struck me that men of distinctive tendencies toward swelldom in Chicago missed the details small and attractive of both life and attire, while, to be frank, there are, in New York, very few men who approach anything like the standard reached by their models

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is ties. GENEVA NURSERY. Established 1845. and Headache. With each bottle there is used in the control of the cont successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

GET into the habit of looking for the silver cloud, and when you have found self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES
AWAY WITH HOT RITCHEAS. Price
moderate. A large and lasting income insured
to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c.,
FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

it, continue to look at it, rather than
at the leaden gray in the middle. It
will help you over many hard places.

When you want posters printed call at this
ceffice.

How the Tiger Kills and Eats.

Mr. Inverarity has examined scores of slain animals with special reference to this point, and in every case but one the throat was seized from below. The exe plion was an old boar who had been seized by the back of the neck from above. One of a single file of villagers who was once seized by the nape of the neck by a man eater, but saved by his companions, had no idea when he recovered his senses what had bappened. Whether dislocation of the neck takes place is doubtful.

The tame hunting leopards always kill by pressure on the windpipe, without breaking the skin; possibly the tiger kills in the same way. It is only by accident, if at all, that tigers in killing sever any important vein or artery, and no blood to speak of flows from the throat wounds. Very large and powerful animals like the bull, buffalo, and bison, if attacked at all, are in the first instance attacked from the rear, with a

what is left, but he never eats a second time on the same spot, dragging the remains of the prey 40 or 50 yards off. Sportsman coming on a halfdevoured animal and desiring to catch the tiger, tie the prey to a tree. The tiger takes about two hours' steady eating to finish the fore quarters of a bullock. Mr. Inversity sat over a small tigress

went away for twenty, probably to drink, and on her recurn ate steadily for two and a quarter hours. He did not fire, as he could not see her.

killed by tigers suffer little beyond the

panic of a few seconds. The shock produces a stupor and dreaminess to which there is no sense of pain or feeling of terror. The powerful stroke of the fore paw of the tiger is a fiction ; he contches with his claws as one might with the fingers, but does not strike a blow.

In Salsette one climbed after a cer Pandoo, but could not reach him, and retired. Pandoo, thinking the coast clear, got down and ran toward home, but on the way was caught by the tiger

The inquest report stated that " Pandoo died of the tiger eating him ; there was no other cause of death. Nothing was left except some fingers, which probably belonged to the right or left hand." Natives have a belief that the ghosts of the man eater's victims ride in his head and warn him of danger, or point the way to fresh victims. MASON & HAMLIN

it is more difficult to pose as a swell in a big town than a small one. The same

Chicago-A man may be a swell if he has a pot of money. It is permissible to be engaged in business. New York-Money first, foremost and forever, but no business that ap-

Berlin-Military presbige. Paris-Money, manners, recklessness, originality in sin and a popular fad.

across the water.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous giving use and reference, C. L. YATES, Nur-加盟企



l'eopie n'il acver u onit he

in people who differ from him is

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The intolerate man who sees bury

The man who thinks he is hands.

and in consequence of this illusion

comes something of a fool as he on

The incessive talker, man or wre-

The woman who, having things in a

own life to conceal, thinks she can !

keep them dark by assuming to be a

tremely proper, and showing age

charity or mercy to those whose error

The man who reads aloud white he

The man who asks you how you

"getting along" as though by

you to tell him everything about you

self, physically, social, domestic

The man or woman who class

The suspicious person who sees or

in the most innocent actions, been

The sneerer, male or female, w

chills everybody within sight by a fr

his allments at table, or elsewhere,

so much that he refuses to lest an

The elderly man who assumes

fatherly to an offensive extent i

association with young and less.

The man who accepts favors and no

The man who sits cross lend has

horse-car and lets other men and

women wipe the dirt oft his shoet gar

The man who carries his case her

zontally under his arm, to the pents

The man who dyes his whisheren

The old, old bean who haven

The woman who was once a belle and

The too friendly friend who am

takes charge of you, dominers as

you, and otherwise appays you and

The perfect creature who have

The a oman who sits behind your

the theater and talks all the time.

The friend who nudges you said

The Home of the Hop.

learned that he has lost the power ;

all any other role and at 60 miles

their clothes as they pass him.

other people behind him.

thinks nobody knows it.

you break from him.

sinned, in his own opinion.

The man who is a saint ab

thing more as long as he liver.

The man who talks overmuch about

The extremely young man who king

spites at people for real or fewrongs and gets even by giving the

digs behind their backs.

evil is within him or her.

who talks to you at all times and la-

places, and never says anything



HE CHEWERS OF

WILL SOON FIND THAT IT LASTS LONGER, TASTES SWEETER THAN OTHER TO-BACCOS, AND WILL PLEASE

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as the summer's sun, The enty "glorious uncert above. Fond stancy for the allestrated care

An extensive grower, with here five cents per pound, finds hims-fin The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always main-

spart and properly poled, costs 5300 acre, to which must be aged a fall oven for drying and other and pasture

fill two box s per day. The drying of the herbin e delicate operation, r quite pertence of an expert, as its proformance gives value to the come

A drog man is not one who if ged. He is the fellow will disk A hotel man it not full of he He is full of bash.

newspapers. He is made of with loon. The saloon keeps him. An agriculturist does not the ague now. It used to be at A lawyer isn't a man who la

So dees a dude, rome imes.

Answer This Question Why do so many people we see ! us seem to prefer to auffer and b miserable by Indigestion, Con-Deziness, Loss of Appatite, County the Food, Yellow Skip, when for we will sell them Shiloh's System Vila guaranteed to cure them. Sold by 12. I-

Payaling valley, the center of the l industry of Washington Cerrons, recently completed the harvesling of twined-twenty two cents per par

The climate and soil of the Textle its freedom from the pests of line, n that a maximum annual vield as

it is the market price. As the !. a'es from five to one hundred in twenty five cents per pound, negro to the supply and demand, the bard is truly exciting.

As the land, cheared of times

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his fool client who does that. A consterfeiter is not a fits a counter. A corporate derail

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