The fact that great anxiety existed in the minds of the people to learn the origin of the Uninese Sacred Lily, Induced us to procere, at a great expense, the services of two antiquarians and three linguistics, whose labors after close study and careful research for a period of one hundred days and two hundred nights, have been rewarded by the elucidation of the following graphic and concise history. Following is a true translation of the Chinese label on the baskets, giving the history of the sacred lily :

On the 4th of July, 1576, Hi Kin Poo, great and immortal Emperor of all the that the most delicate stomach will bear, Chinas, and brother-in-law to the moon, A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, was out gunning for reed birds in the marshes around the Island of Juan Fernandez, which is around the corner from the Island of Pekin. His attention was drawn to what he supposed was a beautiful bird, but which proved to be one of many lillies growing there. It was afterward discovered that they were planted by Robius a Cruso private Secretary to Unristopher Columbus, who had a summer residence there.

The Emparor dug them up and brought them home to his palace intending to put them in his green bouse. but his cook happened to see them and supposing that they were onions took them into the kitchen, cut them up and was about to boil them in the pot. But the Emperor hearing of it ran into the kitchen and dragging the cook out ordeted her to be beheaded in two places and hong in three.

Then she was cut up and boiled in her own por and buried in the kitchen garden back of the palace along with the remains of the mly roots she was cuiting up. But the germs of the filies had life in them, and the old cook providing good fertilizing material, they grew to a wonderful size and excited the admiration of the whole China World. The Empiror placed two companies of soldiers as a guard over them. They had two cannons. One was loaded with the pleces of the cook's pot, her back comb and hairpins, and the other with pip wheels, chasers and roman candles. These awful preparas tions struck terror into the whole Chinese nation and from that date these Illies were always considered sacred.

Pasturing Wheat By Cattle.

The results of two years' experiments to test the influence of close pasturing upon growing wheat at the Kansas station is thus reported upon by Professor Shelton: An accurately measured half acre was fed off closely during the fall months. This haif acre was pastured by a considerable herd at different times, the total grazing amounting to 101 hours by a single animal. The wheat upon this pastured aren seemed not to suffer much from the increased demands upon in ; it was slightly shorter than the unpastured portion of the field, and the time of blossoming and ripening seemed to have been somewhat checked, although not enough to influence the time of

Comparing this pastured half acre with an adjoining half acre, unpastured, we find that the pastured area gave a yield of 11.23 bushess of grain and 1,-150 pounds of straw, while the unpastured area gave 13.3 bushels of grain and 1 302 pounds of straw. These figures seem to show a loss by pasturing. The difference in yield, however, is clearly chargable to another causethe unpustured area had better soft and a thicker and more even stand to begin with than that which was pastured, This difference is amply sufficient to explain the variation in yield of the two areas. This fact serves further strik, ingly to illustrate the difficulty experienced everywhere in using a few large plate to test a given point.

If He Were a Weman.

If I were if wethar: I would trust my appearance more to-Dame Nature than to the dressmaker, for I see that healthy women attract more attention than exquisitely dressed

I would regard my health as my fortune, to be respected accordingly by others as well as myself. I would spend a great deal of time

out of doors, even if I couldn't do it except by weeding in my own garden I would read and and study as much as my father, husband, prother or son so as nover to be regarded as "only a

I would never treat a man of doubtful moral choracter as any better than a weman of the same sort. I know how men regard woman who "make allowance" for men whose lives are not what they should be. I would never regard a mere admirer

as a possible husband, nor accept admiration as substitute for love. I have seen thousands of dogs as much admired as women,

I would "cut" any male acquaintance who talked sense to men but trivialities to me. - John Habberton.

How Wild Geese Snide Themselves,

One of the most interesting studies of habits of migratory fowl is the rare intelligence which they show in guiding themselves by prominent landmarks. An Englishman who who was shooting in Labrador some years since recently stated that while in camp at the base of a range of hills he was interested in observing the precision with which flocks of wild geese changed their course when directly abreast of two prominences, conspicuous objects in the landscape. At the point they swerved from west to south. At times the ganders, leading flocks of young birds, were greatly troubled in enforcing their

orders for a shift of route.

Oh, What a Cougn Will you heed the warping. The signed perhaps of the sure approach of that more C. A. LANGBEIN, terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Millon Bottles were sold the past year. COLLARS, HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS, It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at

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A POWERFUL TONIC. RHEUMATISM. MERVOUS PROSTRATION,

and all Germ Diseases. ort selectific and meccaful Blood Purifiperson to quanto John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: I got malaria in the Southern army and for a bonn years suffered from its debilitating effects was terribly ran down when I heard of Kaskinse he naw quintes. It helped me at cates, I named 35 peands. Have not had such good alth in 20 years. Other letters of a similar character from prome ant individuals, which stamp Kaskinb as a mody of undoubted merit, will be sent on Kaskine can be taken without any special med-ical advise. Si a betti. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 34 Warren St., New York.



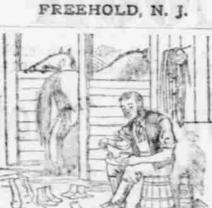
Small Pill Small Dose, Small Price **业 ALLAN'S 券** DINE NEED! CIGARS & CIGARETTES. PATENTED

These Goods Contain the Leaves or Needles of the Pine Tree.

Use them for a pleasant smoke and speedy relief for INFLUENZA, ACUTE AND CHRONIC CATARRH, CLERGYMEN'S SORE THROAT, HAY FEVER, ASTHMA AND ALL BRONCHIAL DISEASES; they are free from adulteration, as nothing is used in their manufacture but the BEST OF

MANUPACTURED BY PINE NEEDLE GIGAR CO.

TOBACCO and FRESH PINE NEEDLES.



HARNESS DRESSING The BEST for Men's Boots

Children's " ADSOLUTELY WATERPROOF. SOFT EWS and PRESERVES the Leather

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILEDELPHIA



Manufacturer of and Dealer in

book about patents mailed from

ALL KINDS of HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

ones. Oothers do not be without it. For Lame, Back, Side or Chest use Shilohs, Eastern Really and Frametty done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Porona Plaster. Soldby Dr. T. J. Davison. | Mir Shep in Markers Row, on Centre street.

The Care of Canaries.

People who keep canaries should attend strictly to their comfort. They are cleanly birds, and their cages should always be neat and clean. They should have a clean bath every day, fresh seeds, and the bottom of the cage should be cleaned and fine gravel and small pebbles scattered there. If necessary, the water in the cups should be changed several times during the day. Never leave stale, dirty water in the cups. When they are moulting a small piece of iron may be put in the drinking water.

Very little sugar, cake, and bread should be given to canaries. It is best to mix the canary, hemp, and rape seeds in the cup, giving them but little of the hemp, of which they are very fond, but which makes them too fat for health. A little apple, chickweed, and tender lettuce leaves are all healthful.

This bird is very susceptible to cold -a fact that people lose sight of. They are brought from a room with a stove. and hung out of doors in a bleak, cold wind. When they need air, it is better to hang them inside the window, not outside, and thus they escape the draughts that are necessarily in the street. Then, too, they are not alarmed and made nervous by the noises in the street. In hanging them outside they are liable to be drenched by the sudden rains that often occur. The owner may not be at home, or she may forget the bird, and for hours it is exposed to the peltings of the storm. If you will hang your bird outside, be sure to take it in before you leave the house. While birds need air and sun, there is a right and a wrong way of giving it to them. They should never be subjected to a hot sun, as it is no pleasanter for them than it is for us to be scorched by its rays. The cage should be covered with paper, if it is put out when the sun is very hot. The bird enjoys the sun in winter when the cage is set inside the window, and shows its appreciation by its lively

Strong, disagreeable odors are bad for the bird. To some tobacco smoke proves unhealthty, while others again do not seem to mind it. They have been known, however, to fall into fits when exposed to its smell.

No bird should be put in a very small cage. It should have one sufficiently large to enable it to fly from side to side with perfect case.

The mites that infect the cage are a matter of great annoyance to the bird. Once a month the bird should be removed to another cage and the other well scalded. This is as effectual a way of getting rid of these pests as any other. The perches should be well stalded also. It must be remembered that the perches should always be kept clean, otherwise the bird's feet will become sore. Another remedy is to remove the bird from the cage, and to hold a lighted candle to every part of it ; this will destroy the mites. A remedy which has proved effectual is to sprinkle the inside of the cage with sulphur, but, after all, the scalding of the

comes on birds should go to sleep. This they will not always do if exposed to the gas-light. They may be quite lively, but they are excited by the light, not that they enjoy it, for they do not. cage, to shield the inmate from the light; do this, and you will soon find

the bird asleep. No one should keep birds who is not kind-hearted, careful of their comfort, John A. Blain. and willing to see that their cages are

GEORGE VANDERRILT, who is about to build a splendid county seat at Ashville, N. C., is the youngest son of the late William H. Vanderbilt. He is a bachelor and is now about 27 years old; is tall and slight in figure, and of dark complexion, hair and eyes. He cares The Best Western Cattle Butchnothing for society, and is most happy when in his library with his books. His legacy from his father mas \$7,000,-000 together with a library and many of the pictures in the Vanderbilt gallery.

IT will cost but a trifle to use ordinary building-paper in the stable. As it can be fastened to the walls in a very short time, it should be used especially on the north side. It is usually fastenon the inside of the walls, and held in place with plastering-lath, which are mailed over the paper, the lath being two feet apart. Paper is an excellent non-conducter of heat, and serves admirably in keeping out the draughts, It should be used in all stables that are not closely built and warm.

Lime and Muck.

The beneficial effects of lime arise from its chemical action in the soll and in hastening the decomposition of organit matter and preparing it for plant food rather than being itself a direct source of plant food, though all the cultivated plants contain some portions of lime in their composition. On what are called sour lands, such as grow sorrel and some other acid plants, it is especially beneficial.

INSTEAD of exposing the corn-fodder in the fields it should be stored under cover as soon as dry enough, and it would be an advantage to have it in the barn before it gets wet, which, however, is not always possible, but the less exposure to rain the better. In the South the stalks are stripped of the blades, which are cured in bundles, and put in the barn immediately, which renders the fodder very acceptable to stocks of DR. OLDSHOE, all ands, it largely supplying the place

A GERMAN living in Dubuque, Iowa, recently fell in love with the photograph of a young woman in his native land. He had never met her, but, crossing the Atlantic, has been success ful in his suit. In this case a negative led to an affirmative; a shadow became subsbance.

GARDEN preparation should really begin in the Fall. Gardens, as a rule, contain more weeds than any other plot on the farm. They should be mowed down, raked off and burned. The plot should then be plowed, to remain in the rough condition for the frost to penetrate. It will render the cultivation easier in the Spring.

A PERFECT COMBINATION

Of harmless vegetable remedies that will restore the whole system to healthy action, is absolutely needed to cure any disease "for the disease that affects one organ weakens all." Paine's Celery Compound is THIS PERFECT COMBINATION. Read the proofs!

"I have suffered terribly from nervousness and kidney trouble. I bought two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, and oh, how it did help me! I have so much faith in your medicine, for I know what it did for me."

Ontario Centre, N. Y.

Mrs. J. J. Warson.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

"For five years I suffered with majaria and nervousness.

I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and I can trumfully say that five bottles completely cared me. I cheerfully recommend it, for I know it to be a good medicine."

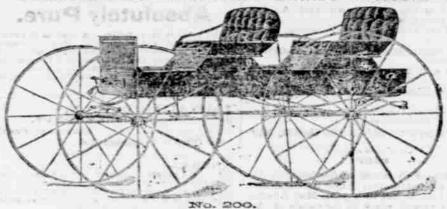
Chas. L. STEARNS, Letter Carrier, Station B, Ernoklyn, N. Y.

CURES ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. Neuralgia, Hneumatism, Paralysis, Billiousness, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidney Trouble, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood. 81, six for \$5. Wengs, Birmann. \$1, six for \$5. See that each bot. \$1, six for \$5. Wengs, Remarkson & Co. Props. Birlington, Vt. tie bears the Colery trade mark. sok & Co. Props., Burlington, Vt.

The Aged.

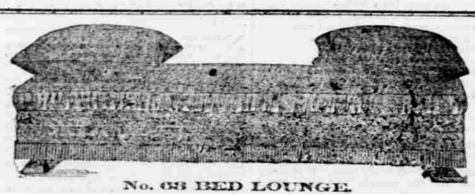
HUGHSON & SULLIVAN'S DANDY WAGON.

For the Nervous, The Debilitated,



THE PINEST RUNAROUT WASON IN THE HARKET POR THE DRALER OR USER. It is well made and finished from first-class Stock and fully warranted. AGENTS WANTED. Sond for Chinkorns showing a Variety of stylin of Wagons, Carriages, Dongles, Carts and Canasa

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MANUFACTURED BY No. 270 Court St., BUPFALO, N.Y.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF LOUNCES and MATTRESSES.

UNDERTAKER. And Manufacturer & Dealer in

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HOME AND CITYMADE FURNITURE PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS, It is only natural that when evening Mattresses, &c., 1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,

ALTOONA, PENN'A Citizens of Cambria County and al A cloth should be thrown over the TURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can

meet every want and please every taste.

Prices the very lowest. [4-16-80-tf.] [4-16-'80-tf.]

BLAIR & SON'S DAILY MEAT MARKET Centre Street, Ebensburg, Pa.

ered every day. Also, Fresh Lamb, Veal, Mutton, Lard, Etc., always on hand.

Market open at all hours and attentive and obliging salesmen to attend to the wants of customers.





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The fellowing are the principal features of a general backing business: DEPOSITS Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors. LOANS

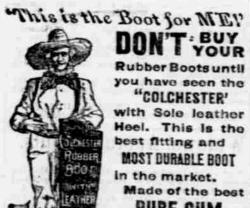
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ACCOUNTS of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to them reasonable accommodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good

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Respectfully. JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.



Made of the best PURE GUM Stock. The Sole leather Heel saves Money to the Wearer.

DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS UN-COLCHESTER ARCTIC with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the

"OUTSIDE COUNTER."

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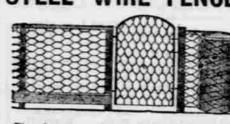


Ebensburg, Pa. A full line of Caskets always on hand. The **Bodies Embalmed**

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and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE.

STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The cheapest and nestest Fence for around Lawns, School Lots, Poultry Yards, Gardens, Farms, etc. Also manufacturers of Light and Heavy Iron Fencing. Cresting. Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters, Fire Escapes of different designs, and all kinds of IRON AND WIRE WORK. TAYLOR & DEAN, 203 and 205 Market Street, - PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELYS CREAM BALM Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, NY.

BONANZA TO AGENTS SAMPLES FREE hen you want posters printed call at this A Wildcat's Awful Leap.

"I've seen it disputed in the papers that a wildcat or catamount can make a leap of twenty-five feet," said a resident of Sullivan county to a New York Sun man, "and I would like to mention what I saw a wildcat do once. I was trout fishing on one of the upper tributaries of the Beaverkill and had clambered down in a deep ravine to get at a tempting pool at the foot of a fall, where I was sure my casts would be rewarded by the killing of some big trout. I was not mistaken as to that. I had landed four Frout, the smallest one eighteen inches long, and sat down to 'rest the pool." Both sides of the ravine were perpendicular walls of rock, probably twenty feet high. The summit of the wall on the side of the creek opposite to me sloped back gradually from its edge for several feet to a heavy growth of pine.

"As I was sitting at the bottom of the ravine I happened to glance up to the top of the rocks opposite me and saw a hen pheasant accompanied by her newly hatched brood come out of the pines and scratch and peck her way along the sloping open space, hunting food for her young, which clustered closely about her. The pheasant came very close to the precipice, and it seemed to me that she was placing her brood in a most dangerous position, when she turned as if to walk back with them to the pines. The instant she turned something like a shaddow flitted across the top of the ravine, and half a second later I saw an enormous wildcat clinging to the edge of the opposite wall by its fore feet, holding the pheasant between its jaws. The wildcat struggled for a mement to drag himself from the edge of the abyse to a sure footing on the top of the rocks, but his effort was in vain, and he came crashing down the face of the precipice still holding the luckless phasant in his jaws. He fell with a splash in the water and lay motionless at the edge of the pool. "I supposed the animal had been

watching the pheasant from the bushes on the top of the rock opposite where the bird had appeared with her brood, and at his opportunity had leaped across to seize her, but had misjudged the distance and fallen short with the

result so fatal to him. "The whirl of the water brought the wildcat around in a short time to the side where I was standing, and as I was bending down to examine him I saw a man scrambling down the rocks. The man soon reached my side, and I then learned that he had shot the wildcat as upon his prey. Sure enough, just at the base of the animal's brain was the hole made by the riflie bullet. The hunter had been following the wildcat for some time, and had lost track of him, but came near the edge of the ravine in time to see him make his leap and follow him with a bullet. It was that which stopped the animal short in the tremendous leap it had calculated on, or it would have cleared the space with ease. The wildcat was in reality almost in its death throes when he struck the pheasant, which he clung to with the clutch of death, and still held in his mouth when we dragged him out of the water. We measured the width

of the chasm across which the wildcat had made his death leap. The measurment was forty-three feet."

Heroes and Herotnes. The world is full of hero worship, and many are the fortunate ones we honor and revere. Some won by knightly deeds on battlefield, some by splendid prowess in saving life when periled by fire or flood-by every form of daring bravery, or noble effort, the list is swelled. And a quick and generous

appreciation is warded all such deeds of exceptional heroism. All heroic acts, howevre, do not come to the light of public approva-There are unknown and unnoticed heroes and heroines in private life whose names are not destined to be "sung in numbers," whose quiet lives flow on in uneventful stillness.

But the young man who voluntarily resigns the ambitious plans of youth, with all their vaguely splendid possibilities, to care for his aged parents, an obligation, perhaps, distastful to him, seeing his more fortunate brothers and comrades winning fortune and renown that might be his, is a hero of no humble type.

The girl who, putting aside her own. happy dreams of the future, dedicates her life to the care of an invalid mother or a crippled sister, making their lives bright with the light she denies her own, is a heroine, though not always recognized as such.

In many an obscure home the frail nother is the heroic spirit, who meets the blows of adversity with the shield of cheerful industry. Brave and never despairing, thankful and hopeful to others, she might have poems written of her heroism if her station had been higher in the eyes of the world.

What Real Rest Means.

Many women never rest. They seem not to understand what rest, real rest, means. To throw one's self down with a newspaper or book is not rest; it is only a change of occupation. To sit down and keep the fingers flying over some sort of fancy work, as if one was pursued by a demon of unrest, is certainly not rest. But to lie in full length on a hard surface, arms extended at the sides, head back, with no pillow, eyes closed, all eares and worries dismissed, this is rest; this will smooth away wrinkles in the face and in temper; this will give an air of repose to the tired, anxious, servous woman this will take away many an ache and straighten out the rounded shoulders and craned necks.

WARM quarters are in order now, and all winter preparations should be made as soon as possible. The less for the Scholastic Year, \$200. wind and cold that comes into the stables the less food required. Every dollar expended in shelter lessens the expense of feeding. The animal heat must be provided by feeding the stock liberally, but the greater the exposure the greater the loss of animal heat. Shelter is indispensable to economical management.

BeHONEST and chew FINZER'S CHEWING OBACCO Pleasant Chew. Sweet chew. Lasting Chew. Good quality on the market in

only one shape-3x12-full 16'ozblug, the most convenient to cut for pocket or to carry Whole.

Insist on having the GENUINE with the red H fin tag, made only by, John Finzer & Bros Louisville, Kge

Dobbins' Electric Soap THE REST FAMILY SOAP ---- IN THE WORLD .--It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality. HE original formula for which we paid \$50,000 Muchty years age has never b changed in the algebra. This soap is identical in gradity to-dray with that ungels tweety years ago.

If cogains pathing that can income color and backes white.

If we had become white.

If we had become white.

If we had and blankers as no other soap them sok and white and like new.

READ THIS TWICE THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of sap, of fee, and of the fabric, where Dob-bin' Floring Boop is used necording to direc-

ONE trial wil demonstrate its great morts. It

Beware of Imitations. INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheep. They will ruin clathes, and are dear at any peice. Ask for and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Malne to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours basn't it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.

PEAD carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each cutside weapper. You cannot afford to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and truly wonderful.

Dobbins' + Electric + Soap. I. L. CRACIN & CO.,



×. ESTON

WONDERFUL METAL POLISH.

For Cleaning and Polishing

BRASS, COPPER, BRONZE, NICKEL, &c., It will clean Metals with less labor than any tustre which cannot be equaled, and which will last longer than any polish obtained by other means. Sold by the MARDWARE AND GROCERY STORES. CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by she combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious. Bemarkable as a fiesh producer. Persons gain rapidly while taking M. SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Pincet and Best prepara-tion in the world for the relief and cure of CONSUMPTION, SCROPULA, CENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUCHS.

HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists. LORETTO, PA,

IN CHARGE OF FRANCISCAN BROTHERS. Board and Tuition



Fall Plowing.

Opinions and practices differ so much among farmers as to the benefits of fall plowing, that no one can lay down any rule on the subject that will toest all the cases. Each piece of land must be considered by itself and broken up at a season and in the manner best suited to its especial necessities.

For justance, there are some heavy clay soils that require the alternate freezings and thawings of winter to pni. verize them. If left until spring for the plowing the result will be a hard cloddy field, very difficult to cultivate and in which the roots of the plants will be scarcely able to maintain an exist. ance. Such grounds should have all the benefits that can be derived from fall plowing, and in no case can they be injured by it. If left unplowed, the compact surface only is exposed to the air, while if well broken up that which is thrown to the top gets the benefit of exposure and the whole becomes better subjected to atmospheric action as the result of fall plowing.

Many farmers hold the opinion that the nearer the freezing season plowing can be done the better, as at that time a multitude of insects will be unearth. ed and destroyed. Ground on which there is but little vegetation, if plowed too early, will settly down and become so compact again before freezing as to receive but little benefit from it. in the spring I would apply the manure. plow shallow and harrow thoroughly to break the lumps. Usually ground that is fall plowed will be ready for work earlier in the spring, which is in itself quite often an advantage. The fertilizing matters brought down from the air by the snow and rain are more readily absorbed by a plowed than by an naplowed field. Gravelly, sandy or mellow open soils are better when plowed in the spring, near the time of seeding. Such soils would be injured more than benefited by fall plowing.

About the Salting of Butter.

Some very interesting as well as instructive experiments bave been made with salt at the Minneson Experiment Station. It was found that even the merest film of butter was impervious to salt. Different thicknesses of butter were tried, all with the same result. It is salt proof. The only way it remains in butter to flavor it is purely mechanical. It can be mixed with butter, but never blends with it. It is always mechanically held in the minute spaces between the butter granules. The smaller the granules, the more thorough ly can the brine be distributed through it. The importance of this is self-evident. Washing and salting butter while it remains in small granules is the common sense way of doing it. If the butter is "gathered" before salting, it is hardly possible to salt as evenly, by any amount of working, as it easily can be if the salt is applied when the butter is in a granular condition. If the salt is all right, and at once dissolves at it should, the butter can be immedlately pressed into a solid mass and prepared for market. This packing butter directly from the churn is becoming a common practice, It saves work, avoids injuring the grain of the butter, and lessens exposure to the air and consequent loss of flavor.

Kossuth in his Old Age.

In summer Louis Kosenth lives at a villa near Rivoli, in winter in the Viadel Mille, at Tourin, and is always socompanied by his sister who adores him. His two sons are employed in different departments of the Italian administration, away from their father, whom, however, they visit occasionally. Many Hungarians live in Turin and in the winter eventurs Louis Kossuth's draw. ing room, which is full of patriotic souvenirs, is the scene of much lively conversation, almost always turning on Hungarian affairs. At eleven o'clock the General retires to bed, rising early in the morning, when his first business is to read all the newspapers, which are sent . o him in quantities from his mative country. For several years he has been busy writing his memoirs, but the work goes on very slowly because the writer often allows himself to fall into reveries, recalling past times, and be sometimes remains for bours thus absorbed without writing a line and when his sister comes to beg him to rest she finds the sheet of paper before him still empty. And the good old man, with his white hair and vivacious eye, smiles, rises from his chair, and taking his sister's arm walks up and down the

Charcoal for Stock.

Nearly all sick animals become so by mproper eating, in the first place. Nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure in a majority of cases if properly administered. An example of its use: The hired man came in with intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drags and poisons. The owner being ill and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from over-eating, and ordered a teacop full of pulverized charcoal, given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle. the head held upward, and the water with its charcoal poured downward. In five minutes improvement was visit ble, and in a few hours the animal was

in pasture quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success 00curred with a young heifer which became badly bloated by eating green ap-ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, ples, after hard wind. The old removes saleratus, was tried, for the purposes of correcting the acidity, but the sttempt to put it down always caused coughing, and did little good. Half s tea-cup full of fresh powdered charcoal was next given. In six hours all appearances of bloat had gone and the heifer was well.

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