If you want a good kitchen garden tart it betimes. Nothing on the farm pays better than

a good garden. There is as much in planning as in doing farm work.

An early, healthy growth of a plant wards off many evils, See that your horses have plenty of execcise-and feed, too.

Millet contains nearly 50 per cent. more nutriment than corn does. The cows will enjoy the brush or card as they begin to shed the hair. If your cow is in heat and has been

served keep her confined away from the herd A little linseed meal given daily to

used. Young chicks should be kept warm at night, a chill means early death.

the cow about to calve will be well

Don't neglect them. Peoples are classed among the easiest

grown of our flowers and yet they are but seldow found in our gardens. Straw is cheap on many farms, but it is not so cheap that you can afford to

have it the only feed your cow has. Remember that in nine cases out of ten failure in the germination of very small seeds is the result of too deep covering.

Do not have the incoming cow too fat. A good thrifty condition is desirable, but "beef fat" may cause milk fever. Look out for that.

Tomato-seed ought to be sown early in a hotbed, cold frame or window box. and transplanted to open ground as soon as danger from frost is over.

A grape grower says that his best success has been through the use of green bags of the same shade as the leaves of the vine for bagging grapes.

Will an average of 125 pounds of butter perlyear pay you for the average keep-or is your average keep so poor that it does ? Then raise the average keep and see if the butter average does not rise. If it does not, better raise the average of the cows. Won't it pay to do that anyhow?

It is not always the best and most elaborate poultry houses that shelter the choicest stock. Success, however, mainly depends on warm, dry coops with proper care and management and freedom from overcrowding. This latter trouble is often the cause of ill success. If you wish a healthy dock keep few in a pen.

Chickens like ground bone occasionally. There are grinding mills made that will crush fine all kinds of bones, as well as crack corn. You will find a mill of this kind very useful and indispensable around a positry coop, Ground bone can either be fed with soft food or alone, and will eat it in any food, and is one of the articles of dies suited to them.

### The Girls of the Treasury Attie.

Some of the queerest work of the Treasury Department at Washington is done in the attic and in the basement. You have no idea of the varieties of business carried on within its great walls, I stood for ten minutes and watched about fif y women sewing on carpets in the top loft of the Trr surv. The carpet was stretched on frames like carpenters' saw-bouses, and the girls were having a kind of quilting the in joining the widths together. All the carpets of the Government, the country over, are sewed here, and if the custom house at Cleveland or New York wants a carpet, it sends a diagram of it room to the Secretary of the Treasury and the carpet is here made and shipped.

The charweman of the Tressury take charge of the building after the clerks have gone away and for an hour or so they turn the D partment inside out.

They wash the windows, Lucy surnb the floors.

And they polish up the knobs On the big front doors.

They are under the charge of a head charwoman, who receives a good round salary for watching them scrub, and they get their \$240 a year for the business. A number of the girls of the basement sort waste paper and it takes quite a regiment to attend to their busineas. All the old envelopes, wrappers and scraps of paper which accomulate during the day are saved and are shoveled down into the waste paper room. This room looks like a great country cellar. Its walls are whitewashed and one-half of the room is divided into three great bins, which are filled with three kinds of paper. The girls are carefully watched and they sometimes find important documents, and in stances have been known of money coming down to this room.

# The Cantcen System.

A recent announcement to the effect that the "capteen system" was to be introduced in the military posts in the West, awakened no little curlesity, not only among the younger generation of civilians, but among Grand Army men, veterans of the war of the rebellion. The canteen system, as understood by the latter, consisted during the eventful years intervening between 1861 and 1865 in smuggling peach and honey and commissary whisky into camp-This is, in reality, about all the canteen system of which the old boys in blue were recognizant. But the canteen system which it is now proposed COR. CENTRE AND SAMPLE STREETS to introduce into the American Army is altogether a different one. It is an adaptation of a custom new general in Europeau armies, particularly so among English troops. There is to be a "wet" and a "dry" canteen. The wet canteen consists simply of a past club room fitted up with a library, games and refreshment annex, where for an exceedingly small sum, the private soldier can procure coffee, tea, cocoa, or chocolate; eggs, soup, or a square meal. Attorney-st-Law, The dry canteen will dispense articles of wearing apparel, notions for the toilet and all the stocks usually found at the post trader's on the sutier's. Both will by under government cons SAFETY BICYCLES trol, and, instead of exorbitant prices being the rule, first cost is all that is expected from Uncle Sam's blue coats. The canteen system has proved a success in Europe ; that it will be in the United States 's regarded as undoubted.

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TO

The Emotional Life of a Horse. The emotional life of a horse is remarkable. There are many instances on record where death of the horse has traced directly to grief. One instance is called to my mind which occurred more than twenty years ago. A circus had been performing in the town near where I lived, when one of the horses sprained his leg so that he could not travel. He was taken to the hotel and put in a box stall. The leg was bandaged, and he was made as comfortable as possible. He ate his food and was apparently contented until about midnight, when the circus began moving out of town. Then he became restless and tramped and whined. As the caravan moved past the hotel he seemed to realize that he was being deserted, and his anxiety and distress became pitiful. He would stand with his ears pricked in an attitude of intense listening, and then as his ear caught the sounds of the retiring wagons he would rush, as best he could with his injured leg, from one side of the stail to the other, pushing at the door with his nose and making every effort to escape. The stableman. who was a stranger to him, tried to soothe him, but to no purpose. He would not be comforted. Long after all sounds of the circus had ceased his agitation continued. The sweat poured from him in streams and he quivered in every part of the body. Finally the stableman went to the house, woke up the proprietor and told him he believed the horse would die if some of the circus horses were not brought back to keep him company. At about daylight the proprietor mounted a horse and rode after the crous. He overtook it ten or twelve miles away, and the groom who who had charge of the injured horse, returned with him. When they reached the stable the horse was dead. The stableman said that he remained for nearly an hour perfectly still and with every sense apparantly strained to the utmost tension, and then, without making a sign, fell and died with scarcely a struggle. The veterinary surgeon who was called remarked after the circumstances were told him that unquestionably the horse died from grief. If it is possible for all the mental faculties to become abandoned to grief to such an extent as to cause death, how much more does he appeal to the sympathy and regard of mankind.

#### Is Man's Height Decreasing.

A French statistician who has been studying the military and other records with a view of determining the height of men at different periods has reached some wonderful results.

The recorded facts extend over nearly three centuries. It is found that in 1610 the average height of man in Europe was 1.75 metres, or say 5 feet 9 mches. In 1790 it was 5 feet 6 inches. In 1820 it was 5 feet 5 inches and a fraction. At the present time it is 5 feet 3 inches and three-quarters. It is easy to deduce from these figures a rate of regular and gradual decline in human stature and then to apply this, working backward and forward, to the past and to the future.

Ey this calculation it is determined that the stature of the first men attained the surprising average of 16 feet 9 inches. Truly there were giants on the earth in those days. The race had already deteriorated in the days of Og. and Goliath was a quite degenerate offspring of the giants. Coming down to later times we find that at the beginning of our era the average height of man was 9 feet, and in the time of fact quite sufficient to account for the heroic deeds of the Paladins.

But the most astonishing result of this scientific study comes from the application of the same inexorable law of diminution to the future. The calculation shows that by the year 4000 A. D., the stature of the average man will be reduced to fifteen inches. At that epoch there will be only Lilliputians on the earth. And the conclusion of the learned statistician is irresistable, that "the end of the world will certainly arrive, for the inhabitants will have become so small that they will finally disappear"-"finish by disappearing," as the French idiom expresses it, "from the terrestrial globe.

# Grass Seeding With Clover.

The pea-vine clover lasts five or six years and makes good hay and pasture. It may be mixed with timothy and orchard grass, but although timothy runs out if not treated liberally, it is by far the best grass for hay, the heaviest and most nutritious. Orchard-grass hay is light, and unless cut early it is only second-rate hay. On the whole, it is more profitable to have a good meadow for three or four years than to have a poor one for ten, and it is an easy matter to break up the sod and reseed. By using one peck of timothy and ten pounds of the clover there would be about equal parts of the two in the hay. The seed may be sown with oats without risk if the proper course is taken, In case your mark is not registered in the Pat-mi office, apply to Mrss' & Co., and provure numediate protection. Send for Handbook. thus : The land should be well manured or fertilized or the grass will not make a full growth ; it should be well ploughed and thoroughly harrowed. and two bushels of oats may be sown and harrowed in ; the grass and clover are then sown right after the harrowing, and another light barrowing is given to cover it. This harrowing is important, as it insures the germination of the seed in dry weather and the safety of the young plants. After the oats are harvested the young grass THEPUBLIC will always find us at our place should not be pastured, except late in Under this treatment there is little dry.

# Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signa perhaps of the sure approach of that mor terrible disease, Consumption. Ask vour-Office Armory Building, opp. Court House selves if you can afford for the sake of save ing 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 Million Bottles were sold the past year It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at GEO. R. BIDWELL, once. Oothers do not be without it. For 305 to 210 W. 59th St., | Lame Back, Side or Chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Soldby Dr. T. J. Davison

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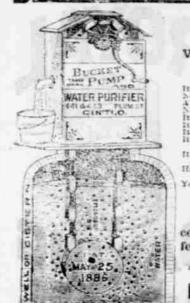
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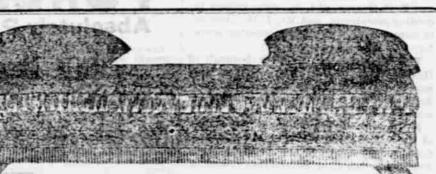
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#### How Lozenges are Made.

"The lozenge-maker dies, but the lozenge never," said a wealthy New York ex-merchant the other day. "Years ago," he continued, "all loz-

enges were made by hand. The dough or paste was rolled out as a pastry cook rolls out his work, and then stamped by hand into the circles, hearts and dismond so dear to the juvenile eye. In those days there many lozenge makers. But into the trade, as into every other industry, the inventor found his way, and in a few years made so many laborsaving machines as to drive workmen into other trades. To-day lozenge making is simplicity itself. The ingredients are thrown into a large trough, and a kneading machine converts them into fine dough. This is put into the lozenge machine in quantities of fifty to one hundred pounds at a time. The machine rolls it into fine sheets, cuts it in any possible pattern, revolves the dough between the shapes, embosses the lozenges, prints monograms, initials, or names upon them, or writes such pleasant sentences as 'I love you,' 'Yes, darling,' 'Come off, please;' then moves them off to drying boards and rings a bell to announce when each board is covered. They are dried in huge crates, and then cleaned, polished and boxed or barreled by a third machine. The entire cost of manufacture is so slight when these machines are employed that it is possible to turn out inished lozenges at a fraction over the cost of the sugar. Under these couditions it is impossible for hand labor to compete. 37

"Where do lozenges go?" "To everywhere, is the best answer. They are still the favorite filling for all mottoes, and seem as popular with children as ever before. The sale is larger, proportionately, in the country than in the city, just as it was twenty years ago. Beside these sources of demand, an immense number is manu. factured for druggists and patent medieine men. Cough lozenges and those for dyspepsia, sleeplessness and other allments are made almost exclusively by these machines, which accounts for the perfect uniformity and finish. It may be a good thing for the public, but it has been ruin to the skilled workmen who once made a handsome living in their manufacture."

#### Poison tor Arrow Tips.

We are indebted to a well-known writer for a graphic account of the manner in which a Piute Iudian prepared his deadly arrows. He gathered a dozen or more rattle snake heads and put them in a spherical earthen vessel, With these he put a half pint of a specles of large red ant. The bite of this ant is more poisonous than that of a bee. Upon these he poured a bit of water, and then sealed up with moist earth and a lid this vessel. He then dug a hole two feet deep in the ground, in which he built a roaring fire and put in some stones. When the interior of the hole and the stones were red hot he made a place in the bottom for the earthen vessel and put it in. About and upon it he put the hot coals and stones, and upon the top he built a fierce fire and kept it up for twenty-four hours. Then he dug out his vessel and, standing off with a long pole, he disengaged the top and let the fumes escape. He insisted that had they struck his face they would have killed him. The mass left in the vessel was a dark brown paste.

To test the efficacy of his concoction, the Indian with his hunting knife made a cut in his bare leg, just below the knee, and let the blood run down his ankle. Then, taking a stick, he dipped it into the poison, and touched the descending blood at the ankle. It immediately began to sizzle as if it were cooking the blood, and the poison followed the blood right up the leg, sizzling its way, until the Indian scraped the blood off with his knife. He assured our informant that had he allowed it to reach the mouth of the wound he would have been a dead man.

# ! Hints to Smokers,

I would say to any one who finds total abstinence too heroic stretch of virtue let him smoke only after a substantial meal, and if he be a Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils sugger or speaker, let him do so after, and never before, using the voice. Let him smoke a mild Havana or a longstemmed pipe charged with cool smoking tobacco. If the charms of the cigarette are irresistible, let it be smoked through a mouthpiece which is kept clean with ultra Mohammedan strictness. Let him refrain from smoking pipe, cigar, cigarette to the bitter, and, it may be added, rank and offy end. Your Turk, who is very choice in his smoking and thoroughly understands the art, always throws away the rear end of his cigarette. Let the singer who wishes to keep in the "perfect way" refrain from inhaling the smoke, and let him take it as an axiom that the man in whom tobacco increases the flow of saliva to any marked degree is not intended by nature to smoke. Let him be strictly moderate in indulgence-the precise limits each man must settle for simself-and he will get all the good effect of the soothing plant without the bane which lurks in it when used to ex-

# Not Qualified to Judge.

A case come up in the court over which Judge Brill presides in St. Paul, in which a big colored woman was a witness. She testified that she had whipped her little boy very severely, and as she went on with the story of ALL KINDS of HARNESS, the exceedingly stiff beating she had administered, the Judge's clear brow gr wa little darker, and he interrupted COLLARS HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS her to ask if it had been necessary to ored lady looked astonished at the question. Gazing intently at the Court she aprigett inquired:

"Jedge, was you eber de father of a wathless mulatter boy ?"

"No, no," said the Judge, hastily. "Then, Jedge, you don't know huffin bout de case."

THROUGH the wide world he only is alone who lives not for another.

# Intelligent Readers will notice that

are not "warranted to oure" all of diseases, but only such a from a disordered liver, viz:

Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Flatulence, etc. For these they are not warranted in-fallible, but are as nearly so as it is pos-sible to make a remedy. Price, 25cts. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

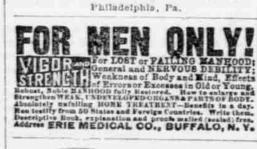
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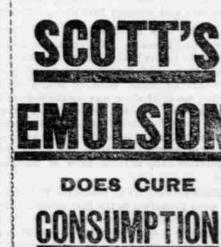
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and the public in general to the fact that he is still

and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House. Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest Per Ne penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment. TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY. Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER, Pansburg, April 13, 1883-ti.

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Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc., Re-

# Buffering from the effects of youthful errors, early

decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn. CANCER and Timors CURED : no knife -

# Money in Walnut Trees.

Just now, when the subject of h planting it occupying such a large to of public attention, it is refresting, an the Lancaster New Era, to hear of results which some men have been n izing from their timber trees. And the more valuable trees of the coer the black wainut has always beld an prominent place. A bard, beavy susceptible of high polish, it can be to a hundred uses. On furniture [1] always held the first place, and size fine building purposes. But as the mand for it has continued to the nearly all the walnut trees in easily a cessible localities have been cut atuntil there is but little left in long h tled localities. At present, the Sac of Indiana, Ohio and some others in ply the larger portion of the wall lumber of commerce at the present to It is even a greater favorite in Etta than with us here, and a great num of logs are annually shipped across ocean. Within the past few days Indiana man cut 120 walnut in standing in a piece of woods owned him for the round sum of \$10,000 is no doubt five times more than and originally cost the owner. Wen the past hours we are told by a gen man from Kentucky of a walnut down there of goodly proportions; of a particularly desirable curled varie for which fifteen bundred dollars h been offered. That one tree is to be worth all the man on whose late

stands paid for his farm. Every farmer knows that the waint is a very rapid grower. It is which ing how soon a young walnut free the springs up in a fence corner develor into a goodly tree. Before you ha thought much about it, it has become nut-bearing tree that is growing is money every hour. It is needless to a there are many hundreds, we may > haps truthfully say thousands of a in this country which are now precally worthless as cultivatable is but which could be successfully a profitably given up to the planting walnut trees. The tree reaches its for est development in the opened field a in the woods, along with other tree also reaches enormous proportions, A few acres of hilly land, such as

at present occupied by chestnut sprace planted with walnut trees a general ago would to-day be worth more in the entire farm on which they are la ted. But although these facts are a A known, not one man in a hundrel those who have lands that could be voted to this purpose ever gives thought, and, perhaps, not one thousand puts the idea into prasti-

Yet these same men will complete the hour that tilling the soil does a pay. If men could only be persuade look beyond the narrow present, to he broader views of the future, to he wisdom from the past, they would only be helping along the noble as of forestry, but at the same time by vancing their own pecuniary inter-

# Probably You Don't Know.

Apropos of the advent of a new in our two-cent postage stamps, it is be interesting to learn how the " pass" is made. The design stamp is first engraved on steel, and printing, the plates used have twoli dred stamps engraved upon them. men are busily engaged covering with colored inks, and passing the a man and a girl who are kept printing them with large, rolling is presses. Thus the stamp makers a in little squads of four all the After the small sheets of paper coning 200 printed stamps are dried at iently, they are taken into and room and gummed. The gum usel this purpose is a composition consider of the powder of dried potatoes and a er vegetables mixed with water. Aft having been again dried, this time racks fanned by steam power. sheets are put between sheets of put board and pressed in hydraulic per applying a weight 2,000 tons. Net sheets are cut in two. This is dost a girl with shears, hand cutting h

preferred to machinery, which all destroy too many stamps. The sheets are then passed to att squad of workers, who make the rations between the stamps. The then pressed once more and packed! labeled and stowed away, to be set to the various offices when ordered a single stamp is in any way mails the entire sheet of 100 stamps is but and 500,000 are said to be burned a week from this cause. The greates accuracy is observed in country sheets of stamps to guard again feribg by the employees, and darial past twenty years not a sheet but lost in this way. During the proces manufacturing the sheets are com-

Fortunes from Provisions.

at least 11 times.

"Many fortunes were made," General Sherman, "by the sale of visions to miners that I remember there was one incident of this kind rather surpreed me, When the fever broke out the whole United army engaged with Mexico was tioned in and around Monterey. the news of gold being discovered circulated among the troops they to desert by whole companies, and few weeks the army was redove about half its original size. A quantity of army stores had just received, and, there being no out them, they soon began to spoil. finally decided to sell them by and and they were put up for sale. bidding was not very active, an men, among them an army che bought the whole lot for \$2,000. arranged to have the goods self the minings camps by giving in who took them up one-third profits. They were sold to the 1 and when the accounts had beef tled it was found that each mal

made \$30 000 clear of expenses. Dyspepsia and Liver Compli Is it not worth the small price to to free yourself of every sy distressing complaints, if you at our store and get a bettle Vitalizer. Every bottle has guarantee on it, use accordingly