

PECULIAR INFATUATION.

Different Methods of Following the Injunction "Love One Another."

Do men ever fall in love with each other?

Women do. Not long ago a young woman in New Jersey was married to a youthful laborer on her father's farm. Sometime afterward it was discovered that the husband was a female; the young wife refused, however, though earnestly entreated by her friends, to give up her chosen consort. The strangest part of the discovery was the fact that the bride knew her husband was a woman before she was led to the altar.

If men do not exhibit this strange infatuation for one of their own sex, they at least oftentimes give evidence of the fact that they love one another. There are many instances on record where one man has given his life for another. There are many more instances where men have given life to another.

It is a proud possession—the knowledge that one has saved a precious human life. Meriden, Conn., is the home of such a happy man. John H. Preston, of that city, July 11th, 1890, writes: "Five years ago I was taken very sick. I had several of the best doctors, and one and all called it a complication of diseases. I was sick four years, taking prescriptions prescribed by these same doctors, and I truthfully state I never expected to get any better. At this time, I commenced to have the most terrible pains in my back. One day an old friend of mine, Mr. R. T. Cook of the firm of Curtis & Cook, advised me to try Warner's Safe Cure, as he had been troubled the same way and it had effected a cure for him. I bought six bottles, took the medicine as directed and am to-day a well man. I am sure no one ever had a worse case of kidney and liver trouble than I had. Before this I was always against proprietary medicines but not now, oh, no."

Friendship expresses itself in very peculiar ways sometimes; but the true friend is the friend in need.

ABOUT THE FARM.

Hints for Farmers and Busy Housewives to Appreciate.

How to clear the fields of ox eye daisies is a question which is not easy of solution. If they are kept cut close with a mowing machine as fast as the blossoms appear, it will, in time, kill the plants so treated. But the seeds which become scattered from adjoining fields and roadsides germinate and produce more weeds. The evil is so widespread that nothing short of a general and persevering movement could eradicate it, and this is practical out of the question.

In fattening sheep increase the food very gradually. If they get to scouring it will be an expensive job to get them on their regular feed again. Give all your animals room enough. There would not be so many shoebills if horses had wider stalls so they were not obliged to lie on their feet. A good rack for a few sheep may be made of a sugar or molasses hoghead by cutting holes for the sheep to put their heads through about a foot from the bottom. Leave eight inches between the holes and the sheep will never be crowded while eating.

"In growing vegetables of any sort for shipping to market, it is always a good rule to plant largely of those with which the market was over-stocked the last season, and less largely of those which ruled highest in price." The foregoing item is being passed around among others and would do very well for personal advice to one man in a neighborhood, but if all farmers and gardeners followed this advice people who live on beans this year would have to eat turnips next year, and then something else. Farmers cannot always succeed by rule, nor by reversing rules.

Fred Mather, Superintendent of the New York State Fishery Commission, sends a statement of a computation he has made of the number of eggs in a sunfish. Taking a female fish whose extreme length was six and a half inches and weight five and a half ounces, he found by a very simple and accurate computation that it held, nearly ready for spawning, not less than 44,000 eggs. It is the habit of the sunfish to lay its eggs in nests made in the sand and gravel near the shore, where the male fish keeps guard over the nest until after the young fly hatch out.

F. T. writes that after the wood-chucks had become so numerous on his farm that they took a large part of the crops, he found an effective method of destroying them. His method consisted of shooting them in their lairs. For this purpose he took old fertilizer bags, or any old rags, saturated them with kerosene oil or crude petroleum, and shoved one of them down into the hole with a stick. A sod was first cut large enough to cover the mouth or the burrow. The rags were set on fire, and then the sod put securely in place and pressed down so closely that no smoke could escape. When this method is employed in woods or hedges, a damp day should be chosen, to avoid spreading the fire.

Where unrestricted swarming is allowed, it is not an uncommon thing for third swarms to issue, with two or more young queens. When there are several queen-mother in the hive, in which the queens mature at the same time, the first one hatched naturally leads the issuing swarm. If at this time there occur several rainy days to prevent the issuing, the bees will hold

the caps upon the cells and prevent the young queen from escaping. In such cases, if the bee-keeper listen at the hive, the young queens may be heard piping. When the weather comes fair, and the swarm issues, several queens will be liberated and issue with the swarm. Such swarms frequently cluster in several bunches with the different queens. In the case referred to, they had evidently clustered together and hung the superfluous queens.

Any person who was well acquainted with the methods employed upon farms even 25 years ago will see many changes before he has traveled far in a farming community at the present time.

Such changes come about very slowly for the reason that there are so many impracticable schemes proposed by men who are not acquainted with the business at all. Another reason is that the fact is too often overlooked that what will do for one farm will not be a safe rule to adopt on all farms. But with all these obstacles to steady progress, and all these reasonable doubts concerning everything new, we see less farmers who leave their tools and carriages out by the roadside all winter, less who dump the rocks on the best soil of the farm because they will roll down easily, less who spoil the looks and lessen the value of the fields by making swales deeper instead of draining and filling them up.

These are but few of the changes which may be seen in farm practice, and the management of stock, crops, manure, orchards and buildings all, show as great changes. And while noticing these changes we are led to ask, what has been the chief agency? The general reply would be that it was because people had learned better. This is true as far as it goes, but how was the knowledge disseminated? Fairs, farmers' clubs and similar organizations have done much to be sure, but if their teachings had been limited to the few who attended them, agriculture would have been in a much worse condition than it is now.

The agricultural papers have done, the work. sneered at, criticized and found fault with by their own readers and despised by other classes, accused of being ignorant and visionary; whenever they suggested any new departure they have kept drilling away, spreading new light as fast as it was obtainable, dealing out unwelcome doses of reproof where it was needed and being rewarded by seeing their teachings adopted so long after that no one ever thought of giving them credit for starting the agitation.

The American Dairymen calls for one action to check the use of so many miserable animals for breeding whose only recommendation is that they are herd-book animals. We copy the remarks which refer to Jerseys: For instance, a breeder of a cow that cost him several hundreds of dollars, and he bought her only because he had to take her in a lot with several others. He knows she will not give milk or butter enough to half pay for her keep, but he cannot afford to send her to the butcher, even though she be in good condition. The only way he can get his money back on her is either to sell her on false representations or to raise calves from her and sell them under statements that are little better than false. This is not a theory, but a "condition" that every breeder has to meet in a greater or less degree.

Supposing him to be honest, what can he do about it? The only remedy that suggests itself is the advanced registry or something in that nature. What a pity it is that someone (as the Jersey club will not do it) will not take up Major Campbell Brown's book and make a registry for Jerseys that have made records. The record or standard with the major's book, however, is too high. Ten pounds a week would be a more practical standard, and divide the book in half, letting the animals that have performed into the first half and their offspring into the other, then the purchaser could tell at a glance whether the animal had a good or bad prospect for a brilliant or useful future. Will not some individual put this idea into practical form? The work would not be difficult, for the facts could be taken from the present Herd register and Major Brown's book, along with other records now extant in the agricultural papers.

It is well to agitate this subject and not too early to begin. People who suppose that the registrations of ancestors is a proof of merit in the present individual are on a level with those who think that a man's life will be longer or more secure if he is insured. Recorded ancestry proves nothing but probabilities. A pure bred animal is more sure to transmit its own characteristics, because in doing so it is at the same time transmitting those of a long line of ancestry without any out-cross to "take back" to. And this peculiarity of transmission will exist in thoroughbred animals after they have become degenerated by neglect and injudicious selection, and they will degenerate under these conditions as surely as mongrel stock.

Therefore a mean thoroughbred is at best no safer than a respectable scrub to breed from. The pedigree of an animal only shows what has been done, but does not do away with the necessity for constant care and selection any more than having an honest father can insure a man against disgrace without regard to his own habits. And if these facts are not kept in mind by breeders and some strict rules adopted and followed, pedigree will come into disrepute, and the future will open a large field for stockbreeding missionaries.

Kansas has 41 counties without paupers and 37 without criminals.

To Dispel Colds.

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to prevent管道. When the weather comes fair, and the swarm issues, several queens will be liberated and issue with the swarm. Such swarms frequently cluster in several bunches with the different queens. In the case referred to, they had evidently clustered together and hung the superfluous queens.

A gander at Opelousas, La., turns the cistern faucet with his bill, and when the water begins to flow sits down under the stream and takes a bath.

One Thousand Dollars.

I will forfeit the above amount, if I fail to prove that Floraplexion is the best medicine in existence for Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Biliousness. It is a certain cure for the Complaints of the Kidney and Liver. Floraplexion builds up the weak system and cures all other complaints. It is a sovereign drug for it is and get well. Valuable book "Things Worth Knowing," also, sample bottle sent free; all charges prepaid. Address Franklin Hart, 88 Water Street New York.

The women in St. Louis, Mo., make life a burden to the gripemea on the cable roads by punching them in the back with their parasols when they want the cars stopped.

An Unparalleled Remedy.

In old times the happy combination of vegetable remedies to promote digestion, nutrition and excretion, stimulate the liver, skin, kidneys, heart, lungs, etc., purifying the blood and restoring depressed vitality, known to the old monks as St. Bernard Vegetable Pills, were regarded as a panacea for all diseases, especially those discolorations in physiology. There is no equal to them in existence. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent free to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 248, New York.

A man named Kingsley, at Portmouth, Ohio, has an apple growing on a grape vine, the result of grafting.

"It is a fact," that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

The number of diamonds known of the weight of thirty-six carats and upwards does not exceed twenty.

Frazer Axle Grease.

There is no need of being imposed on if you will insist on having the Frazer Brand of Axle Grease. One greasing will last two weeks.

The young men of Prattburg, N.Y., recently collected, with much diligence, all the pieces of old brass they could find in that vicinity. From them they kept drilling away, spreading new light as fast as it was obtainable,

dealing out unwelcome doses of reproof where it was needed and being rewarded by seeing their teachings adopted so long after that no one ever thought of giving them credit for starting the agitation.

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Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervous, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philadelphia. \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of success. Try it.

Crops of 107 and 108 bushels of oats per acre are reported in some districts of New Zealand. From the same colony come reports of a single turnip three feet in circumference, weighing twenty-eight pounds.

What Americans call a telegram is in England called a telegraph. The American postal card is a post card in England; cuffs become wrists.

A. M. PRIEST, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75¢.

The Natches Indians and the Aztecs have been called the fire worshippers, but the name belonged primarily to the Magi, the priests of the Persians.

Washing powders are strong alkalies and rank clays. The powder which is probably the best is Dobson's Electric Soap has been acknowledged for 24 years to be the purest of all. Try it right away.

The largest library in the world is that founded by Louis XIV., in Paris; there are 1,400,000 volumes, 175,000 manuscripts 310,000 maps and charts, and 150,000 coins and medals.

Rupure cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Almost 54,000 Frenchmen belong to the Legion of Honor, 32,021 of them being connected with the army and the rest civilians.

The expression, "He is a brick," is over 20 years old. Agesilaus, King of Sparta, 880 B. C., in showing his army of 10,000 men pointing to them said: "There are the walls of Sparta, and every man is a brick."

A report of the existence of a very peculiar cat family emanates from an Atlanta, Ga., man, who claims to be the possessor of a Maltese cat and kitten which are bringing up with the utmost care and attention a couple of infant mice.

An olive tree, with an authenticationally recorded age of five centuries, was recently destroyed by the wind at Beaucaire, France. It measured thirty-six feet in circumference.

That which is known to Americans as a pitcher is called a jug in England.

Nothing on Earth will make a hen lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Highly concentrated. Does small. In quantity used only a few grains. If you can't afford to pay all the price, send us a few grains. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption and its Cure, mailed free. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

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WANTED—Intelligent Active Agent in each town, to work in connection with our business. Good pay and territory to pushing man. For particular address, stating present or former occupation, W. F. G. Gerhardt, Mgr., Glens Falls, N.Y.

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PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Cases. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Patent Office. 5 yrs in last War. Adjunct Instructor, City School.

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White Swelling

"In 1887 my son, 7 years old, had a white swelling come on his right leg below the knee, which contracted the muscles so that his leg was drawn up at right angles. I considered him a confirmed cripple. Hood's Sarsaparilla woke up his appetite and soon pieces of bone came from the sore, the discharge decreased, the swelling went down, the leg straightened out, and in a few months he had perfect use of his leg. He now runs everywhere, and apparently is as well as ever." JOHN L. McMURRAY, Notary Public, Ravenswood, W. Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1.50 for \$5. Prepared by C. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

BEECHAMS PILLS

PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.



Worth a Guinea a Box.

FOR ALL

BILIOUS-NERVOUS DISORDERS,

such as Sick Headache,

Weak Stomach,

Impaired Digestion,

Constipation,

Disordered Liver, &c.

Arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole Physical Energy of the human frame.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE 25 cents per Box.

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, of St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

B. F. ALLEN CO., Sole Agents for the United States, 305 & 311 Canal Street, New York. "Fraudulent Agents do not keep them" will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price. Mention this paper.

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