

Comradeship or sinners.
A touching incident is reported from the Australian province of Victoria. A miner met with an accident and broke his leg. The nearest doctor was at Orbest, thirty-eight miles away. He was sent for, but could not leave the township, where several serious cases claimed his attention. The miner's mates thereupon decided to carry the sufferer to Orbest, and thirty-two of them having improvised a rough stretcher carried the poor man there in a day and a half. They had to traverse the roughest country in Crozingoland and to cross a river and two creeks, all of which were in flood. They got their mate into the doctor's hands in time to save his life.

When a girl does not look with favor upon a young man's suit he should transfer his patronage to another tailor.

A man isn't always to blame for thinking more of his typewriter than he does of his wife; he can dictate to his typewriter.

Every church should manage to concert a newspaper reporter, in order to have some one to root for free advertising.

The Worry of It.
The world has come to know that the muscles have much to do with the health of the system, and the era of athletics has so developed them that the whole man is a stronger being than in former years. But the worry of it all is that the muscles are of the flesh, fleshy. A little twist, or slip, or jerk—these happen in all work—and then a sprain. Sprains disable and are costly in time and money, but not if St. Jacobs Oil is used, for it cures surely and promptly and the worry of it is over.

A man never knows all his mother has been to him until it is too late to let her know he sees it.

Rudyard Kipling
Has written one of his best stories for the 1898 volume of The Youth's Companion. "The Burning of the Sarah Sands" is its title, and it is a stirring tale of heroism in the ranks. Those who subscribe to The Youth's Companion now will receive the paper free for the rest of the year. The Companion's twelve-color calendar for 1898, the Companion's yearly calendars are recognized as among the richest and most costly examples of this form of art. Illustrated Prospectus of the volume for 1898 and sample copies of the paper sent on application. Address, The Youth's Companion, 207 Columbus ave., Boston, Mass.

The man who loves money and hates work is going to swindle somebody.

A Non-sensical Notion.
Some folks actually believe that they can cure skin diseases through their stomachs. It is absurd on its face—absurd on the face of the man who believes, too, because his disease stays right there. Stays there till he uses Listerine. It is the only safe and certain cure for Tetter, Ring worm, Eczema and other itchy irritations. Good for Dandruff, too. At drug stores, 50 cents, or by mail from J. T. Shopshire, Savannah, Ga.

It was because Job devoted all his time to walking upright that he succeeded so well.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH TREATMENT.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December, 1897.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

What if it is midnight? Every stroke of the clock brings morning nearer.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. A bottle.

This is a cold world, and if you don't work you will surely freeze to death.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 231 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The golden rule exactly fits into every honest business transaction.

I can recommend Pico's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., Mar. 4, 1894.

A good conscience is better capital than a large bank account.

CURED HIS CATARRH
Getting Better Very Soon After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.
"My son had catarrh very badly and we could get nothing to do him any good. He was much run down. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla and after he began taking it he was soon getting better and is now well." Mrs. J. M. W. Hills, Antrim, N. H.
Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For Coughs

or Colds, for Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Throat Troubles or Lung Diseases, you can't beat and you can't better

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Half size bottle, 50c.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK.

Love and Sacrifice.—There is no sanctity but love, and no love but sacrifice.—Rev. Theodore T. Munger, Congregationalist, New Haven, Conn.

Determination.—There is no power on earth like the power of a great determination.—Rev. Dr. Thompson, Methodist, Louisville, Ky.

Sunday Wheels.—The Sunday bicycle is doing much to destroy the benefits of the day of rest and worship.—Rev. M. D. Kneeland, Independent, Boston, Mass.

Unselfishness.—A man has lived for his own final and best interests when he has lived for those around him.—Rev. James H. Franklin, Baptist, Richmond, Va.

Christ on Earth.—Every year has richer meaning a larger and richer conception of his mission and his love. Every century has magnified his thought, his life and his spirit.—Rev. Dr. Robins, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.

Saying "No."—To say "no" is the heart's greatest veto power. It is of more importance and of far more significance than that exercised by any Mayor, Governor or President.—Rev. J. Fred Heisse, Methodist, Washington, D. C.

Church and College.—One who loves and honors both the church and the university may well be disturbed when he sees them lowering their ideals by way of concessions to the materialistic spirit of the age.—Rev. Henry W. Pinkham, Baptist, Denver, Colo.

Change.—Neither sunrise nor sunset is ever a repetition of any that went before. Each day the trees wear a new grace, whether of summer's foliage or winter's lacework against the sky.—Rev. Robert E. Thompson, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sociology.—Dorcas solved the problem of the destitute in Joppa. She little thought as she made that first garment that she was dealing with an eternal principle—solving a problem in sociology.—Rev. John N. Prestridge, Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Stagnation.—It matters not whether you are 25 or 75, if you sit down on the record of your achievements of the past and do not try to keep on looking for newer ones you may be sure that you have reached your dead line.—Rev. L. A. Banks, Independent, Boston, Mass.

Eternal Love.—It is mockery to tell men and women that God helps them unless you are doing all you can to help them. Around us is the eternal love, and we know it is there when it reveals itself in the lives and acts of our brothers.—Rev. Francis B. Hornbrooke, Baptist, Boston, Mass.

Search for Buried Plunder.
The finding of a revolver marked "Blood for blood" has revived an old story of buried treasure at Phoenix, Ariz., and a number of men are digging in the vicinity of the place where the weapon was found. In June, 1876, five men held up a stage coach on the Black canyon road, near Arastita hill. One passenger was killed, and the booty consisted of a big roll of new \$100 greenbacks and a bar of gold worth \$32,000. A year or so later it was reported in Phoenix, and, indeed, throughout the extreme Southwest, that the product of the stage robbery had been buried at Phoenix.

Two of the robbers made partial confessions when mortally wounded, but their explanations were cut off by death. It seems that the robbers had feared to make use of the greenbacks because these notes were rare in that part of the country and would arouse suspicion. They therefore buried the bills and cut the gold bar in two with an ax and buried half, together with the pistol of the murdered passenger, which was a peculiar one, bearing the words, "Blood for blood."

The whole was inclosed in an iron coffee pot. Almost every year since the story of the treasure became known one or more searchers have appeared at Phoenix, each claiming to have a tip, received at some "bad man's" deathbed or in some equally sensational way. Some years ago a priest from Magdalena, Sonora, who had been given the location by a man who died of a wound received in a fight, spent a long time in searching for it without success. It is probable that the treasure, if ever buried at all, has been recovered by some searcher who thought it well to conceal his success.—New York World.

Some of us have more ups and downs in this world than others, but when we get to the cemetery we will all be on a dead level.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A literary critic says that Kipling's poetry is the only modern literary work which shows the results of inspiration. Well, a dollar a word is enough inspiration to produce quite an effort.

Judging from recent statistics, appendicitis seems to be growing into an epidemic in the United States that suggests the idea of a quarantine against the disease. However, it is worthy of inquiring whether it would be more effectual to quarantine against the disease or against the too ready surgeon's knife.

Complaint is made that the roads running out of Washington are in poor condition. Why should not the National capital be the centre of good roads, and all streets and highways in the District of Columbia be so built and cared for that they would be of interest to innumerable visitors, and perpetual object-lessons?

New York is getting lots of fun out of the recently reported "prairie fires" in the streets of Chicago. The suburban parts of the great "Porkopolis" are practically the open country, which explains the existence of such fires, which threaten isolated houses. Nevertheless, the ground is actually laid out in streets and avenues, and thus the New York papers are snickering at the "luxuriant" grass which sprouts in the streets of bustling Chicago.

An Illinois jury returned a verdict of \$54,000 the other day in favor of a young widow who sued for breach of promise to marry, and a special correspondent says that "the large amount named creates general surprise, as the largest personal damage verdict in the past in this county was \$5,000 for injuries resulting in death." The inference plainly is that trifling with a pretty widow's affections is a crime about eleven times worse than death.

King Chulalongkorn of Siam, an acknowledged authority on Buddhism, and the Buddhist priests of southeastern Asia have been planning a general revival of their faith under his lead. During his recent visit to Madrid he wanted to see a bull-fight, but he was told that that had been omitted from the festivities in honor of him for fear of wounding his religious susceptibilities. On his reply that his religion only forbade the killing of cows, a bull-fight was arranged.

Not since 1892 has the potato crop of the United States proved so nearly a failure, says the American Agriculturist, in its final report of the yield of 1897. Compared with the liberal crop of last year, there is an apparent falling off of nearly 30 per cent. in tonnage, and the quality of the whole is greatly deficient. The average rate of yield per acre is placed at 64 bushels, taking the country at large, against 86 bushels in 1896, 89 in 1895, and 62 in '92. Blight and rot, due to extremes of wet and dry weather, are the main causes.

At the Socialist Convention in Hamburg there were several remarkable features. The most remarkable probably was the ubiquitousness of the red flag. When the 290 Socialist delegates made their pleasure trip through the Hamburg harbor red was the prevailing tone all over the shipping and on shore. The longshoremen and stevedores waved red handkerchiefs, and one enterprising canker, as the steamer with the excursionists drew near his vessel, quietly painted in huge crimson letters on the side of the ship the legend: "Proletarians of all countries, unite!"

The rich placer districts of the world to-day appear to be hedged about with peril to health and life. Here is the Klondike over which Jack Frost stands guard and keeps off all but the hardest prospectors. Then there are the Yaqul gold fields, said to be immensely rich, which are not wholesome prospecting ground because of the jealousy of the Indians, who resent the white man's intrusion. Venezuela placers are reached only after risks of deadly fever and the equally deadly poisoned arrows of the Orinoco savages. So it looks as though the man who counts on getting gold dust and nuggets out of the earth must be ready to exchange blood for treasure.

In Brookline, Mass., where, it seems, many novel educational schemes take root, history is being taught by beginning with the town, Brookline, itself. A pamphlet has been prepared describing the town geographically, geologically, historically and governmentally. With this book as a guide the study is made inductive rather than deductive, the children having the chance to visit all the public and historical buildings in the town, etc. The pupil who learns what is in this little book will have at least the rudiments of local history, local geography, and local government. He will gain clearer ideas of the relation of things and men around him to the State and nation, and of the relation of present conditions to those that are past.

It is proposed by the Mayor and many thinking people of New Haven, Conn., to begin in the schools a study of the city ordinances which apply to the care of the streets, the rights of the road, and the acts that violate the laws of good order and health. The reason for this suggestion is that in many cases the parents are either ignorant or careless about the most common provisions of the ordinances. It is argued that if the children are made to study the laws they will be able to prevent many violations of them. Half of the accidents happening day by day are due either to carelessness or to some violation of the common laws of the roads.

Miss Hu King Eng, M. D., the only woman native of China who has ever graduated from an American medical college, has just received vary

high honors in her own country. Following close upon her appointment as the sole delegate from China to the Women's Medical Convention, to be held in London next June, comes the announcement that Li Hung Chang, China's Grand Viceroy, has appointed her first physician in his private household. Never before has this high office been given to a woman. Miss Hu King Eng graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1893, remaining another year, however, to take a post graduate course. She came to New York under the charge of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Before entering the medical college Dr. Eng took a special preparatory course of study in Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. She has long been under Christian influence, as her grandfather's was the second family in China to embrace the Christian religion.

Perfume From Living Flowers.
Captain Smees has discovered a method of gathering the scent of flowers as the plant is growing. He takes a glass funnel and heats the thin end over a spirit lamp. He then draws out the stem to a fine point. This accomplished, the funnel is filled with ice and placed on a retort stand, the pointed end being placed in a small glass bottle, without touching it. After this the stand and the funnel are placed in a green house among the flowers whose odors it is desired to collect. Gradually the vapor rises from the flowers, and, meeting the colder surface of the funnel, condenses into drops on the outside of the glass. From the point of condensation it trickles down until it drops into the bottle. In a surprisingly short time a large amount of perfume is collected, and it is claimed that ninety per cent of the contents of the bottle is perfume; the rest is water. Strange to say, this essence of the flower needs to be adulterated with spirits of wine. Otherwise it would become sour and useless.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Ohio's Champion Whittier.
Edward Weyls, a barber of 114 West Mound street, claims to be the champion penknife whittler of the United States, and his work as displayed in several pieces of wood carving certainly stamps him as a genius in this line, even if his title honors are disputed. Weyls uses nothing but a pen-knife and out of blocks of wood he molds figures and articles with the artistic tact of a sculptor. He cuts chains, scissors, wagons, locomotives, machines and other articles and things out of white pine with the rapidity of a buzz-saw. All Mr. Weyls wants is a block of pine, his jack-knife and a seat on a store box, and he can execute the most difficult and intricate pieces of art. His shop is filled with masterpieces, among the number being a panel figure of Mark Hanna and the facial expression caught by the artist is wonderful.

Mr. Weyls will put his work on public exhibition here in compliance with the wishes of his friends.—Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

German Head-Gear for African Chiefs.
A novel business order from West Africa has just been received at Hildesheim. A former native of that town, who has recently been engaged on custom-house duty in Togo, had made the acquaintance of some of the Hinderland chieftains, who are, presumably, well inclined toward things German. At any rate, they expressed a wish to him to be supplied with some signal personal decoration to mark their German sympathies. A furrier at Hildesheim has accordingly made to order a number of special caps and hats, which the friend of the Africans will shortly present to them. The caps resemble those of the Prussian army, with the imperial eagle and the chin-strap. A concession has been made to the taste of the Togosee by a liberal use of red cloth for ornamental purposes. The hats which are being sent out are in the form of the top-hat of Western civilization, but an imperial eagle is added in front, and a rosette in black, white and red flanks it on either side. The theory is that the caps will be worn by the African princelings on ordinary occasions, and the top-hats on high days and holidays.—Berlin Letter.

Bamboo as Building Material.
The great strength of bamboo is not at all understood by the majority of persons. It is said on excellent authority that two bamboo poles, each of them one and seven-tenths inches in diameter, when placed side by side, will support a grand piano slung between them by ropes, and that they will neither sag nor break under the burden. Bamboo will form poles a fifty-five to seventy feet long and from eight to ten inches in diameter. A derrick, twenty-six feet high, made of four inch bamboo poles raised two iron girder weighing together four hundred and twenty-four pounds. The wonderful lightness of this material in proportion to its strength has excited comment of late, and new uses are constantly being made of it. Scaffolding of bamboo have the advantage of lightness and strength. It is predicted that this material will come into general use for such purposes.

Excavations at Pompeii.
Formerly excavations in Pompeii were made solely with a view to the discovery of art and archaeological treasures, no effort being made to preserve the houses. The present method is very different, and one of the latest excavations is a house in which all the interior arrangements, furniture, wall decoration, etc., have been preserved or restored.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Chopped Clover For Hens—Late Sown Winter Grain—Crop Reporting—Moulting—Horse Dictionary, Etc., Etc.

CHOPPED CLOVER FOR HENS.
In the winter season, grass and clover in the fields are frosted and unpalatable. Fowls eat a great deal of vegetable food during the summer, and when it becomes of little value they suffer. This is their moulting season. Lime and nitrogen are needed to replace their feathers. Second-growth clover cut in small pieces and fed with grain will supply this need, and put the fowls again in condition to resume laying.

LATE-SOWN WINTER GRAIN.
It is not the size of fall growth made, but its character, that decides whether it can stand winter freezing and thawing. A late-sown small growth, if vigorous, will come out all right. In fact, for some reasons the small top is best, as it does not evaporate so much. Nothing can prevent the soil freezing on the surface lower than the grain roots reach in their fall growth. If there is a great amount of leaf on winter grain it is more easily killed to the root than where the growth is small.

CROP REPORTING.
Among farmer crop reporters the tendency to overestimate conditions and yields seems to be quite general. Usually the more enterprising and progressive farmers engage in this work, men who prefer to look upon the bright side of things, and an optimistic view of the situation results. Local pride sometimes sways the judgment of the reporter. Extraordinary yields are heralded far and wide, while in case of poor yields mum's the word, and this has its influence upon the mind that guides the pen of the harvest reporter. Then there is the self-interested fellow who is laboring to boom some particular section of country. His motives are selfish, if anything, and the farm press should write in squelching him. We believe in intelligent reporting, but in studying the situation we are brought face to face with this tendency to overestimate. Many farm reporters are careful and accurate; some, however, should study situations a little more thoroughly before jumping at conclusions.—The Epitomist.

MOULTING.
Young poultry usually moult twice during the first twelve months, therefore young thoroughbred stock should not be condemned until after the second moult for feathering or off-colored feathers. The first feathers are rarely perfect. The newly hatched Barred Plymouth Rock does not show the barring on the down, but is dark all over except a small light spot on the top of the head. Even the first large feathers, while they may convey an idea of what the matured bird will look like, they will show many imperfections. Even the apparently matured cockerel that has taken a prize at the show may in the next season's moult be unfit for further showing, and vice versa. Some specimens seem to lose their feathers in a few days, while others drag along all through the moult. This is largely due to a greater or less temperature of the fowl's body. The hearty-eating, warm-blooded bird is the first one to moult. Birds intended for exhibition can be helped, after they are well along in the moult, by pulling out all feathers that come easy—without drawing blood—especially the wing and tail feathers.—Agricultural Epitomist.

HORSE DICTIONARY.
A white spot in the forehead is a star.
A white face from eye to eye is a bald face.
A white stripe in the face is a blaze.
A stripe between the nostrils is a snip.
A white eye is a glass eye.
A horse has pasterns, not ankles, and there is no such joint as a hind knee or fore shoulder.
White below the pastern joint is a white pastern. Above the pastern, a white leg.
White around the top of the hoof is a white coronet.
A star, blaze or bald face can't be anywhere except on the face.
A snip can't be anywhere except on the nose.
Amble, a gait like pacing, but slower, in which the two legs on the same side are moved together.
Appel, the gentle tug on the rein given by the horse at each step.
Croup, that part of the horse back of the saddle.
Bore, to bear on the bit.
Bucking, leaping vertically into the air with all four feet, and coming together on the ground.
Elbow, joint of foreleg next above knee lying next to horse's side.
Forearm, that part of the leg between the elbow and knee.
Forge, to strike the toe of the fore-foot with the toe of the hind one; very often the result of bad shoeing.
Hand, one-third of a foot—four inches.—Western Rural.

ORCHARD CULTIVATION.
Good tillage increases the available food supply of the soil; it also conserves its moisture.
Trees should be made to send their roots deep into the soil, in order to fortify against drought. This is done by draining the soil, and by plowing the orchard rather deep.
This deep plowing should begin the

very year the trees are set, and it should be continued every spring until the habit of the tree is established.

Moisture is retained in the upper soil by very frequent but shallow tillage, by means of which the surface of the land becomes a mulch for the soil beneath.

Tillage should be begun just as soon as the ground is dry enough in spring. This tillage should be repeated as often as once in ten days through growing season—from spring until July or August.

Tillage should not exist for the purpose of killing weeds. Late cultivation may be injurious by inducing a late growth. At all events it can be of small utility when the tree begins to mature and rains become frequent. This season of respite gives the grower the opportunity of raising a green manure, and of adding fertility to his land at trifling expense and with no harm to his trees.

Fall plowing may be advisable for farm crops, but not for orchards. Only cultivated crops should be allowed in orchards early in the season. Grain and hay should never be grown. In general, level culture is best. The modern cultivators and harrows make such cultivation easy.

Trees, especially apples, are often trained too high, because of difficulty of working close; but modern tools permit the heads to be made low.

Harness with no projecting hames nor metal turrets should be used in bearing orchards. Those requiring no whiffletrees are also useful.

Potash is the chief fertilizer for fruit trees, particularly after bearing. Potash may be had in wood ashes and muriate of potash. An annual application of potash should be made upon bearing orchards of the muriate from 500 to 700 pounds to the acre.

Barn manures can be used with good results, particularly on old orchards. Cultivation may be stopped late in season, and a crop then be sown upon the land. This crop may serve as a green manure.—L. H. Bailey, in Orchard Bulletin.

THE PROFITABLE HOG.

There has always been a profit in feeding hogs for the fall market. And until cholera begins to show itself in some large herds, there was little risk in breeding and fattening hogs on almost any farm where corn was plenty. But since only high-bred stock is considered worth keeping for profit, the breeding and fattening of hogs requires as much care and has a greater risk than any other stock on the farm. This is no doubt due to the constant in-breeding among the breeds that put on fat early and are ready to market at 250 to 300 pounds in nine months.

The rapid development due to high feeding on rich food diminishes the vital power of the animal, and the early fattening before the bones are fully formed weakens the frame so that the nine months pig has become a helpless mass of fat with little power to take any exercise, which is always necessary to vigorous animal life.

This difficulty is exaggerated by breeding from sows that are not themselves fully developed and cannot therefore give much vitality to their offspring. The mother should be perfected in age, in size and constitution before she can give a vigorous life to her offspring.

Swine breeders sometimes overlook this important fact, because the pigs are to be sold for market often before they are a year old, and hence their short life is not sufficiently taken into consideration.

The Poland China, the Chester Whites and the Berkshires seem to be the favorites among feeders; the first two breeds named, perhaps, have been pushed too far in the tendency to take on fat and often become helpless before they are grown.

The Berkshires do not mature so early, and are larger and stronger framed; and they have the advantage of more lean meat, which is becoming more in demand. A cross between mature sows of Berkshire and a compact male of Poland China or Chester, would be perhaps a good cross for vigorous hogs and the production of pork with a desirable quantity of lean meat.

The Jersey Red is another breed which makes good mothers with large litters and good milkers. These should not be bred until they are more than a year old and then crops between them and the Chester White or Polands have been found to produce good-sized, vigorous pigs which mature early. In-breeding should be carefully avoided in the pure breeds and yet the male in any herd should be pure bred, but not related closely to any cross bred sows in the herd, when he is used. These cross-bred Jersey Reds sometimes prove very profitable breeders, and often raise fine litters of pigs until they are six or seven years old. An old sow should be kept as long as she will raise fine pigs.

The market for pork and stock hogs seems to partake of the general rise for all farm products. Feeding hogs has become an art as has the feeding of all other stock on the farm. Mixed feeds of grain with access to clover and roots in the fall before fattening time have been found to produce the cheapest and best pork.

Farmers who wish to raise hogs should be well prepared with a roomy, clean yard and plenty of pure water. Up-to-date hogs cannot wallow in the mire and flourish as did the old time hog. Modern civilization has made its mark on no animal more than the hog. He must now be respected if he is to be profitable.—Farm News.

Eight pence is a pretty low rate for coffins, yet this is what the Guardians of the Preston Workhouse in London have secured a four years' contract for. There's no doubt the pauper's bones will rattle over the stones in this kind of a box.