Keeping an Eye on the "Kids." The school board officer in a town which shall be nameless, recently received an anonymous letter informing him that at a certain house were two kids that were not attending any school. He at once started for the house indicated, and in reply to his official knock came the good woman of the house.

"You have two children who do not go to school," said the officer. . "Children?" said the woman. "We've

"Oh, yes, you have," said the officer. The woman stepped back and called her husband.

'Here, John; here's a man who says we have some children, and they don't go to school.

"You are mistaken, sir," said he. "But read this." persisted the officer. The man read at first with a puzzled expression, and then a light broke over

"Yes," he said at last, "I suppose I must admit it. My kids don't attend schools, certainly, because I really don't like to send them.

"It doesn't matter what you like-they will have to go, ' said theofficer. "Let

The man meekly led the way to an outhouse, where, calmly reposing by the side of an old Nanny goat, were two ver-

# "He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last.'

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the ther nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for perfect happiness comes with good health Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and

Spalding's Attletic Librery should be read by every boy who wents to become an athle e.

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### Why He Knew.

Samuel Partridge once published an almanae in London which bada greateirculation in England. It was especially popular among the farmers, because it such lively example of the perplexing

One day, while Partridge was making and more scrupulous to interpret the predicted the weather a year in advance. a trip in the country, he took dinner at speaker's meaning, in proportion to the an inn, and, when about to resume his journey, the hostler warned him that it was about to rain. Partridge paid no attention and set out, but soon returne,d having been drenched by a heavy shower.

He was so impressed by the hostler's weather wisdom that he offered the man a crown to tell him how he could predict with so much certainty.

"Easy enough was the reply. "We have Partridge's Almanac here. "Ah, yes, to be sure," said Partridge,

smiling, "I had not thought of that." "And that man," went on the hostler, "is such a liar that when I saw the Almanac set down to-day as fair, I knew it would rain.'

Partridge paid the crown in silence.

health.

though that would, of course, carry with The common opportunity comes, as it no right to the seat. It is that right the divinest opportunity in the whole his- which is limited to the principal date. tory of the world came, cradled in ob- For all other purposes the ticket is quite scurity.

through the daily tasks and pile up trouble.

This is heroic but a penalty has to be

A woman in New Matamoras, Ohio,

MRS. ISABELL BRADFIELD, tells in the

following letter how she fought with

disease of the feminine organs until

finally forced to take to her bed. She

TOME duties to many women seem more important than

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM-I feel it my duty to write to you to

tell you that I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-

pound and think there is no medicine in the world like it. I

suffered for nine years, and sometimes for twelve weeks at a

time I could not stand on my feet. I had female troubles of

all kinds; backache, and headache all the time.

No matter how ill they feel, they drag themselves

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Complicated.

the tricks and complications which sav-

age men devise to express their simple

thoughts. Observe the detail of gender.

It seems to us that nature itself has regu-

lated that matter once for all. In most

languages inanimate things are treated

as masculine or feminine; but, in any

case, male, female and neuter genders ex-

haust the possibilities. You cannot have

more than three genders, or less than two, for the sexes must be distinguished.

So it appears to the civilized mortal. But

an Australian of Daly River contrives to

ecognize four, while an Algonquin of

North America and a Dravidian of India

have two, indeed, but they are not male

and female. For the Daly river person

insists that plants shall have a gender of

their own; the Algonquin and the Dra-

ridian agree that it is the distinction of

living and dead, not that of sex, which

should be maintained. The great Fulah

nation also ignores male and female,

making one comprehensive gender for

human beings and everything that re-

The Australians of the Daly river act-

ually put gender into their verbs; but

they do not call upon them to agree with

the noun in gender as well as in number

and person. Another contrivance highly

developed in the Daly river is the inflec-

tion of the adjective. Besides singular

and plural they have, as we should ex-

pect, the dual, "and they are very strict

about the use of it." One would say that

the resources of human speech do not allow the plural number to be formed,

syllable of the noun on the interposition

of one midway, as in Turkish. But

Antipodean ingenuity is equal to the

task. These black fellows express the

plural by a change, not in the noun, but

in the verb. Upon the whole, there is no

Good for Admittance.

good for an admission, even though the

'Good for this date only" stamped upon

the pasteboard seems to mean that it

could be used at no other time, Proba-

bly most of the public accept that as

proving the impossibility of making use

of the ticket, and therefore few make

any attempt to get at least part of the

worth of their money when they were

prevented by any cause from using the

ticket on the date marked on it. But it

could be presented at any time and would

be good for admission. Any theatre

manager would have to recognize the

WOMAN'S

DEVOTION

TO HOME

holder's right to enter the theatre, al-

An unused theatre ticket is always

rule that language is more comp

barbarism of those who use it.

lates thegeto, and another for all crea-

tures and things outside.

European tongues give no notion of

TOPICS.

Brow New Fruits Sparingly --- A Remedy for Borers--- Grapes for Family Use--- Insects and Stored Grain, Etc., Etc.

Grow New Fruits Sparingly.

It is not advisable to try many new fruits until they have been thoroughly tested. Most states have horticultural experiment stations, operated by the state horticultural society, and all states have a government experiment station where novelties should be teston a large scale. It will do no harm to grow a few new plants to see what they will do in your locality, but do not spend much money on them.

### A Remedy for Borers.

remove all the projections by scraping with some blunt instrument. Then scrub the trunk and the lower part of the limbs with a mixture made one pound of hard soap with two galhas been heated to boiling add one pint of crude carbolic acid. A small eggs and the hatching of grubs.

### Grapes for Family Use.

There are still many farmers' families that have not half the supply of grapes that every family should require. It is a fruit that appears only two or three months on the markets, because most of the early varieties, and those most easily grown, are poor keepers. There are, however, enough kinds of grapes of high quality, and always sure to ripen. The little Delaware, if not allowed to overbear, is a first a red grape, and the two latter black, and both superior to the Conthe furore now that there was a few years ago about the Niagara it is still large a quantity of fruit and seed as a stronger the sashes may be removed .severely thinned the fruit is liable to Epitomist. unless by change in the first or the last | rot.

### Insects and Stored Grain.

The depredations of insects that attack stored grain may be almost wholly prevented, and without much trouble. If bins have had infested grain in them, certainly they should not be used for new grain until they have anyhow, before new grain is put into

But the sovereign remedy for this class of insects is bisulphide of carbon. This is a colorless liquid with a very disagreeable odor, and is a powerful poison. It is very inflamable and must be kept away from fire. At ordinary temperatures it vaporizes. and being heavier than air, descends into the grain and will kill anything in

it that is alive. The manner of applying it is to pour it into shallow dishes, and set them on the surface of the grain. From a pound to a pound and a half may be used for tight bins, but open bins and cribs will require a larger quantity. The grain may be exposed to the treatment for twenty-four hours, or even longer, without injuring it for milling purposes, and without destroying its power of germination. If buildings are badly infested, it is well to repeat the treatment, in warm wen her, in about six weeks. Bisulphide of carbon is not expensive. If bought at wholesale, the cost of treating a ton of grain would not be over twenty cents at most.-The Epitomist.

# Take Care of the Chicks.

flock from chill and diarrhea.

cially wheat, for those three or four the seed can be harrowed in and the weeks old. It satisfies them longer, soil compacted, thus placing the roots and if sand and small grit are used of the grass or clover an inch or so they grow like weeds. We lost but below the surface where they will not three, two of them killed, out of 120 be killed by spring or early summer this spring. We kept them in a clean, drouth. In a field of winter grain the dry house. The south side is screened oats are almost on top and a slight with chicken wire and can be opened drouth any time during the the first of to the sun. On cool days I do not let the year will cause them to perish. the hens out, but the chicks can run out and in. The side of the coop is newer sections of the country and to like two large doors, and can be raised a considerable extent over the middle to any height or sloped down to make west, it is the practice to have the a roof to keep off rain. I feed coarse out crop follow corn. The corn stalks corn meal, bran and shorts. They have are removed and the oats seeded on clover and grass pasture on fine days. top of the ground and then plowed un-I put about twenty with each hen. der with a cultivator or disk harrow or Take off two hens at once if I can some such shallow-going implement. and put the chickens in one pen. I The harrow follows and levels the have it so the chicks can pass from ground. During wet seasons this does one pen to the other freely, for it is very well, but when the weather is hard to keep them in their own place. dry, as has been the case frequently If the hens are cross and there is not during the last ten years the shallow an easy way to escape, many are layer of loose ground treated by the

killed.

keep out of her way. It doesn't pay to set bens where covering with a cultivator is not to be others lay with them and break their recommended. eggs. Neither does it pay to hatch 300 or 400 chicks and let half of them die. Italy now furnishes a larger number It does pay to take care of them. I of immigrants to the United States put in two months last spring. I than any other country.

have sold nearly \$50 worth of chickens, also equal value in eggs and have 110 hens left to carry on my business NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL this year, besides the eggs and chickens used, of which I took no account. I don't know anything else that can pay so large a profit on the capital and time invested .- S. N. Wolcott in

the Orange Judd Farmer.

llow to Make Hot-Beds. There is really no great art in making a hotbed, yet there are requirements about it that must be complied with to attain desired results. The object aimed at is to produce a steady, permanent temperature, much above that of the season. A well drained, well protected spot should be selected ed before they are tried on the farm for such a bed. Lay off the site for the bed as large as desired; make the frame that is to go over it the size of the sashes with which it is to be covered. Then remove the earth to about a foot in depth. On the bottom spread straw or forest leaves which Where the trees have a rough bark serve, in a measure, to prevent the heat from being absorbed from the manure by the earth.

The best material for the bed, and that commonly used, is moderately by mixing one quart of soft soap or coarse stable manure. If the manure be very dry, when piling it to start lons of water, and after the mixture fermentation, moisten it pretty freely with water. The more thoroughly the manure is pulverized and mixed with amount of paris green and lime may short straw litter, and the more firmly be added to this, if desired. With the it is pressed down, the more heat will scrubbing brush apply this mixture to be evolved, and the more even and the frees early in June and then twice durable will be its warmth. Put in at intervals of two or three weeks manure to about six inches above the thereafter. The object of these appli-surface of the ground, pressing it cations is to prevent the laying of down firmly. Over this spread fine, rich soil to the depth of six inches; and it would be better, before spreading it, to heat it, in order to kill all insects it may contain. When the temperature of the bed subsides to a proper degree, say about eighty degrees, the seed may be put in. Drill in the seeds a little closer than they are allowed to grow. Then when the plants get a good start, thin out to a

proper distance apart. Care must be taken to avoid injury to the plants, both from heat and cold. A very little heat in the middle of a certain cropper and always ripens. So sunny day would be likely to wilt does the Salem, Wilder and Barry, the and scald the plants. On the other hand, a sudden change to a lower degree, would be equally ruinous. cord. The Wilder grape we have fre. give air and sunlight, to avoid injury quently kept in good condition for use from too great warmth, and also to until spring. Although there is not harden the plants, raise the sashes slightly, for the fresh air to enter and keep down the temperature. When one of the best white grapes and ex. very cold weather approaches, or is tremely prolific. It bears too heavily apprehended, cover the sashes with for its own good or that of the vine, straw, over which spread old carpets Nature cannot supply material for so or boards. When the plants become Niagara vine will bear. Hence, unless James I. Baird in the Agricultural

### flow Shall Oats be Seeded.

The best farmers in localities where oats are grown for feed and for market believe that the ground should be plowed to a depth of four inches, seed sown at the rate of two and one-half to three bushels per acre, and the field a matter of choice. harrowed until sure that the grain been thoroughly cleaned, and it is a covered and the ground is pulverized very excellent practice to clean a bin and well compact. The field should The temptation is very strong to go on while yet wet, and as a result much damage is done to the mechanical condition of the soil, especially on soils that do not contain much vegetable matter and "bake" easily.

> Sow as early in spring as practicable. That is, the sooner this work is out of the way the better, but it must be remembered that after the oats are on the ground and are sprouting or just about to sprout, the germ is very easily killed by cold weather and consequently it is better to wait until all danger of freezing is over. If the soil is very light and open, it may be well to roll the ground and follow the roller with a slant toothed harrow, which will form a dust mulch and prevent excessive evaporation. This, however, is not often necessary.

If it is thought best to sow grass or clover seed with oats, use a very light seeding of oats, say a bushel or a bushel and a half per acre, and a heavy seeding of grass and clover seed. Many people object to using oats as a nurse crop for grasses and clover, claiming that the heavy leafage of oats will smother out the grass plants. This, however, is not true if the seeding of oats is light and it is Keep them and their coop free from the experience of many of our best vermin. Keep them in dry coops on farmers that during the dry season rainy days. Damp quarters or run- no method is so effective in securing ning out on wet days will thin out the a catch of grass as seeding with oats. It is much better than seeding with I like to have a variety of food, esperye or with any other winter grain, as

In many localities, particularly in the cultivator is not sufficient to prevent If a hen is extra cross I confine her evaporation and consequently there is in a roomy lath coop or tie her up by a great injury from drouth. Many a the leg with a soft string till she is farmer has lost his entire crop of oats better or the chicks large enough to because of his failure to spend a day or two more on his seedbed. This

### A THRILLING SCENE AT HAVANA.

### A Missionary Urges Forgiveness for Spain in Dramatic Fashion.

Sometimes mere personal force and nsistence, especially in a cause which s regarded as sacred by its champion. will in a moment overcome long standng hatred. The Cuban people have nany reasons to regard the Spanish in their island with deep resentment. Their ordinary feeling toward them is one of hatred, but there are many men among them who are trying to put an end to the feeling for the sake of the future good of the island.

One advocate of reconciliation is the Rev. Dr. Diaz, a missionary of the Baptist Church in Cuba. He has in Havana a considerable congregation. One of the correspondents relates that on a recent evening, when five hundred Cubans were assembled at his Gethsemane Church, he filled them all with emotion by holding up to their gaze a Mauser rifle.

which Spain killed so many of our the gentry in question, who assert that people. But we forgive her, and to the rate is wholly inadequate. The show our honesty of purpose, we will not use it on her people now that we the question of abolishing this restrichave a chance. Instead, we will for tion, aside."

from the audience.

the uproar ceased, the speaker said, they redeem the pledged article, having

shouted the audience. But Doctor

Diaz shook his head. "No," he said, "we will not burn it: in the course of the month, we must not. This is the banner of a country which was once great. Her cents can be charged as interest on a flag is about all she has in the world now! By this flag we have been most of these dinner loans do not exwronged, scattered, slaughtered; but it | ceed that amount, the pawnbroker has is the flag of our fathers just the to make his thirty entries or so a same. Do not forget that. Shall we month for a sum of half a cent.-Lonthrow it away as we did the Mauser, the sword and the cannon? I say no. Let us do with this what will show that we can have pity for a fallen foe, who was once of our own people," Thereupon the speaker folded the

flag closely and placed it near his "Let it remain there," he said, quietly, while for a few moments a hush fell upon the congregation, more ex-

## The Abstinence of a Camel.

Companion.

the camel, one of which is that he is

of training; and it is a fallacy to sup. preclation of his royal guest, told how pose that he is better without water he had the tree covered with a tent of corps we watered our camels every as the heat of the weather required, in the winter, giving them their fill of on the berries, and that when he was days; but if in the summer we expect- removed the tent, and in a few sunny ed a long desert march without water, days brought them to maturity. we trained them beforehand by watering them only every third day; but I | mended the ingenuity of her subject .never found that this improved their Waverley Magazine. condition. The Arabs keep their camels longer without water, it is true, but then they travel slower and their anilowers their condition and makes them subject. Recently Mr. J. H. Gurney, be done.

# The Bluest Blood in India.

his house was the only one from which | recorded, the Delhi Emperors could not force a bride. The Mewar chiefs' refusal to let the blood of the Mahometan conquerors mingle with that of their daughters would probably have been got over had they been nearer to hand, as Jeypore and Jodhpore were. It the bluest blood in India-the cream of Rajput aristocracy. His Highness, who was born in 1850, succeeded his kinsman in 1884; is reserved, dignified, of active and temperate habits, a good horseman, and has killed more tigers than any other Prince. He is the husband of one wife-another unusual distinction-and has one son, born in 1884. As a ruler his instincts are conservative; rarely leaving his own State, he has seen little of the outer world .--The Sketch.

# Swords Giving Exceptional Privileges.

It is announced by the Imperial Gazette of Pekin, the court circular of the Chinese Empire, that the Dowager Empress has presented two "Schang-Tschl. Elector of Tunn, the other to Prince Tsai Lieu, III. grade.

this execution without even a word to and hence, doubtless, the expression of his victim's butchery.

The idea of the sword, however, is hat it is a safeguard against treason. The bearer must instantly do away with any one who may have designs igainst the ruling family, and thus disourage "lese-majeste." At the same time it is a mark of esteem for those

who receive it. The Schang-Fang sword dates back enturies, still there is only one other nstance, besides the one just mentioned, recorded in Chinese history, where this sword was given to any one. It was presented on that occasion to the Mon-Gol General Sai-Schang-ah by Emperor Hsien-Feeng. when, during the Tai Ping rebellion. that General distinguished himself by exceptional bravery and earned the rank of Generalissimus.

### Japanese Pawabrokers.

Pawnbrökers in Japan are not atlowed to charge more than 100 per cent, upon their advances, enough, in all conscience, it would seem to Euro-"This," he said, "is the weapon with | peons, and yet not enough to satisfy Japanese Dict has been considering

get all about it, and throw this piece It appears that thousands in the large towns who subsist by manual There were cries of "No! no" and labor find themselves constantly with-"We can never forgive" from the ex- out money to buy their dinner. They cited audience; but Dr. Diaz threw the have enough left to pay for their gun aside and went on to enforce his breakfast and bath, which they seldem lesson, using in turn a sword and a neglect and which costs them about small cannon much as he had used one farthing; but dinner is beyond the Mauser rifle. Finally he held aloft their resources. It is their custom. an old Spanish flag, and there came therefore, to put every day some of instantly fierce cries and loud protests their property in pawn in order to buy the midday meal, and in the even-Holding up his hand for silence until ing, when they receive their wages, 'And what ought we to do with just enough left to pay for their supper and breakfast. This performance "Burn it! Destroy it! Stamp upon it!" they go through regularly six days a week, so that the pawnbroker has to make nearly thirty entries in his books

The law lays down that only five loan of five cents for one year, and, as don Leacer.

### A Unique Experiment.

Sir Francis Carew, whom Queen Elizabeth visited twice at his mansion house in Beddington, Surrey, had planted his gardens with choice fruit trees, of which he was very proud, The surprise prepared for his royal guest illustrates how difficulties can be overcome by ingenuity.

pressive of forgiveness than any On the occasion of Her Majesty's words could have been.-Youth's second visit to him he invited the lady to walk in his garden, and led her to a tree laden with beautiful, luscious cherries, though it was more than a There are many fables told about month past the time for such fruit.

The Queen ate heartily of the delisupposed to have several stomachs clous fruit, and marveled how it was and to go for weeks without water as possible to have them so late in the season.

His abstinence is merely the result | Sir Francis, delighted with the apor can work as well. In the camel canvas, and wetting it now and then, second day in the summer, every third withheld the sunbeams from reflecting water morning and evening on those assured of Her Majesty's coming, he

Elizabeth, flattered and pleased, com-

# Age Attained by Birds.

It is often asked how long different mals are grazed on soft food, contain species of birds live, but there is little ing a certain amount of moisture; this definite information to be had on the Inferior to a corn-fed camel when hard in a paper in the "Ibis" has brought work and long, fast journeys have to together a number of statements on this subject, and discusses it at some We always found that if we put a length. Mr. Dresser, in his "Birds of grass-fed Arab camel alongside of Europe," gives an instance of a raven ours it failed in work and endurance; having lived sixty-nine years. Mr. if corn-fed it cried out for water as Meade-Waldo has in captivity a pair soon and sooner than ours did. I say of eagle owls (buho Maximus), one of 'cried out," because a camel when it which is sixty-eight and the other wants water moans continually, and fifty-three years old. Since 1864 these there is no more painful sound at night birds have bred regularly, and have in the desert than the ceaseless moan now reared ninety-three young ones. ing of thirsty camels.—The Cornhill. A Bateleur eagle and a condor, in the Zoological Gardens at Amsterdam, are still alive at the respective ages His Highness Maharana Dhiraj of fifty-five and fifty-two. An imperial Fatch Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. L., of eagle of the age of fifty-six, a golden Oodeypore, is the sixtleth or so chief of eagle of forty-six and a sea eagle of his dynasty, founded by Bappa about forty-two, and many other birds of A. D. 728. His position is unique, for the age of forty downward are also

# "Victorian Manners."

A young lady coming the other day out of Kensington Parish Church, picked up a handsome purse, containing, among other articles of more or less value, a dividend warrant. The owner's card was also inside, the adnever was got over, however; hence dress on it being that of a house in a neighboring square. The finder packed the purse up, directed, and posted it, and took the trouble to register it, at a total cost of seven cents, She had given her own name and address, and, receiving no acknowledgment, she wrote, after a few days, to inquire if the purse had been received. In reply she got a postcard bearing the words, "Yes, thanks." As a sample of the manners of a certain type of Englishwoman in the late Victorian age, this will not be easily beaten,-London Truth.

# The Word . " Salary."

The way languages are built up is ery interesting, and the derivation of the word "salary" is curious as well, Fang" swords, one to Prince Tsa In ancient times Roman soldiers received a daily portion of salt as part of their pay. Sal is the Latin for salt, These swords give their bearer the and when the salt was in the course right of beheading any man, woman of time commuted for money, the or child who may have offended alm or amount was called salarium, or salt incurred his disfavor. He can perform money. Hence our word "salary" the Emperor and need make no record "not worth his salt," that is, not worth his "salt-money" or salary.

## Seven different doctors treated me. Some said I would have to go to the hospital and have an operation performed. But oh! how thankful I am that I did not, that I tried your Vegetable Compound instead. I cannot say too much in its praise, nor thank you enough for what it has done for me. I want you to publish this in all the papers for the good of other sufferers.'

The wives and mothers of America are given to overwork. Let them be wise in time and at the first indication of female trouble write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., forheradvice. This

advice is promptly given without charge. The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled; for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, advising and helping by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.