

### The Farmer's Rank.

The farmer with the nabob rank,  
And with the gilded millionaires;  
For he controls substantial banks,  
And holds in them the safest shares.  
His banks are banks of loan and clay,  
His shares are plow-shares in the mold;  
The more they break the more they pay,  
In dividends of green and gold.  
His face is bronzed with summer skies,  
His honest hands are hard and brown;  
But there is something in his eyes  
That came with light from heaven down.  
He is not of the earth a clod,  
With kings and millionaires he ranks,  
Where wood-birds sing and blossoms nod,  
The farmer owns the best of banks.

### PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

A corn dodger—The man who wears easy shoes.

A man is like a carpet, when he is kept down by tax.

Esculapius practiced medicine even when an infant, which gave rise to the song, "M. D. is the cradle."

The best description we have ever heard of a slow man was that he was too slow to get out of his own way.

The facetious postage-stamp clerk who told a man that asked for two twos that this was not an aesthetic post-office is now looking for a new situation.

A boy at Moline, Ill., had to be whipped thirteen times before he would consent to be vaccinated; but patience and a peach-tree limb at last won the victory.

No longer doth the snipe  
Pipe;  
No longer doth the quail  
Sail;  
But now we like them most  
On toast.

Friend of the family to the boy twins: "I'm afraid you little fellows don't always agree. You fight each other sometimes, don't you?" Twins: "Yeth, thir, thumtinth." F. of the F.: "Ah, I thought so. Well, who whips?" Twins: "Mamma whips!"

One of the surest preventives of sea-sickness is to take out your stomach and viscera, and leave them ashore until you return. This plan is attended with some little inconveniences, but it's a solid preventive. Cut this out and paste it in your hat. It may save your life next summer.

Brown, of Philadelphia, is a kind-hearted man. Every night he gives each of his children five cents for going to bed early, so as not to disturb him when reading the evening paper. About midnight he creeps noiselessly upstairs, takes the five cents from their pockets, and gives them a whipping for losing it.

"When I was young," says a young man, mournfully, "my venerable grandfather never used to tip me, his invariable excuse being: 'At your age you haven't any need of money; but later on, come to me.' Well, when I was eighteen I went to him and he coldly buttoned up his breeches-pocket and said: 'At your age you ought to be making your own way in the world!'"

Twelve thousand shovels are manufactured in the United States every week. And yet, remarks Burdette, when a man wants his own individual shovel after dark, he has to paw and claw around over two tons of soft coal, feeling for it, making remarks in the meantime that are enough to blister any coal shovel that ever hid itself between the end of the shed and an empty barrel.

A San Francisco paper says: "A very hungry arrival at the Palace rushed into the dining-room the other day and fell upon the tables with great determination. 'I declare!' said one of those hotel funny dogs, who sat at the same table. 'My dear sir, you remind me of the Frodugal Son.' 'Exactly,' said the hungry man, as he speared another cutlet. 'I'm forced to eat with the hogs.' And the lardy-dah was carried out on a chip."

Question in a French journal: "When a lady receives a visit from a gentleman, ought she to rise or remain seated when the visitor enters and when he takes his leave?" If the lady lives in Washington, says an American paper, she will rise without regard to Parisian etiquette and accompany him as far as the hall, to see that he doesn't carry off a ten-dollar ivory-handled umbrella in place of the dollar-and-a-half cotton one usually carried by visiting statesmen.

"Do you believe in Bronson Alcott's theory of aesthetic eating?" asked a Boston lady of her Chicago admirer. "I don't know what Bronson Alcott's theory of aesthetic eating is," he answered, "but when I'm hungry, a brace of mutton chops, some porterhouse steak, a dozen or two buckwheat cakes, four soft-boiled eggs and a plate of hash make a meal that is aesthetic enough for me." "Yes, yes, but you don't understand me," impatiently added his fair interrogator; "Mr. Alcott's theory has reference to persons, not to pigs."

The street letter-boxes in San Antonio, Texas, have been robbed so frequently that the postmaster has ordered them taken down.

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

#### Sashes.

Sashes of every description, says a New York paper, are worn by the million, from the tiny infant in arms to the silver-haired matron of mature years. In the latter case the sash is draped low on the left side of the skirt. This fashion is a conspicuous feature on some of the most elegant imported costumes. In dresses designed for more youthful wearers, and where the corsage is pointed behind, the broad sash is set directly under it, giving the back of the tounure the bouffant appearance now so much sought for.

#### Short Hair Again in Fashion.

Short hair is again in fashion, and in spite of all that can be or has been said to the contrary, ladies are sacrificing all that remains of their "crowning glory" which is left from the ravages of bandoline, heated slate pencils and crimping pins, to the Moloch of the present fashion. These short, rippling locks are to the last degree charming on some heads, but to many ladies it is far from becoming, as it gives them a masculine appearance not at all prepossessing; and even the pretty, round, rosy-faced girls who turn themselves into bewitching little Cupids by this style of coiffure must remember that they will be obliged to resort to the inevitable Derby hat for a head covering, as bonnets, hats and the stylish little French toques cannot very well be kept secure without some foundation to which they may be fastened.—*New York Evening Post.*

#### The Aesthetic Craze.

It is not by any means certain that the aesthetic craze is a craze at all. It is simply an innovation which, like a pendulum suddenly set in motion, has swung past its line of perpendicular. One thing is certain; this innovation is beginning to show itself in the style of dress worn by ladies in a way that promises the most complete and the most desirable revolution that can be imagined. It is getting to be the fashion for ladies to wear costumes adapted exclusively to their style of looks, so that the garb of every lady does to some extent represent herself; to produce, as if it were, a blossoming of her inherent qualities. Now this is something in accordance with the law of nature, and the effect cannot help but be satisfactory. We shall have diversity instead of uniformity, but as the diversity will be uniform in consistency with the varied expressions of nature, it will be that diversity that yields a sense of completeness instead of the broken, dislocated effect produced by the uniformity of the present style. It may be possible that the aesthetic innovation will reach to a great extent remodel and beautify man's dress as well as women's. Therefore let us welcome a craze that promises to give us beauty for deformity, and naturalness for unnaturalness.—*Chicago Express.*

#### Fashion Notes.

White is the favorite festival color.

American silks and satins are winning new praise abroad.

Embroidery on the fabric is the trimming for cashmere dresses.

Cable plush, with a cord between plush stripes, is a novelty.

Invisible green is the fashionable color for tailor-made cloth suits.

Breakfast caps of silk muslin have bows of plush ribbon for trimming.

The Marguerite corsage, with round half-low neck, is worn by young ladies.

A green velvet corsage and train is worn with white and gold brocaded satin.

Polonaises are fashionable, but must match the skirt with which they are worn.

Jockey costumes, consisting of a long coat basque and plain velvet skirt, are considered very stylish.

Bonnets, muffs, pelerines, dress trimmings, and fans made of peacock feathers are much favored.

Dolly Varden lives again in a new polonaise, a novel neckerchief, and a daintily-shaped dancing shoe.

Pale pink and silver are very fashionably combined in toilets designed for young ladies' dancing parties.

The Parisian hair-dressers complain of a growing disposition in ladies to dress their own hair, dispense with professional coiffeurs, and wear no false tresses.

Pearl fringes, white silk, chenille and seed appliques in elaborate flower designs, and cut crystal fringes, are lavishly employed upon costly and elegant bridal toilets.

Long-haired India cashmere, just because it is uncommon and unpretentious, is used alongside of the richest silk, velvet and plush cloaking fabrics for wraps of high ceremony.

Paris prescribes very plain dresses for young ladies' evening wear, on which no lace appears, the only trimming being plaitings of tulle or of the material. No lace is worn in the neck, only tulle plaiting.

Among the novelties in neck dressing

are the deep rolling collar and high Elizabethan ruff; the former made of heavy brocade velvet or satin, the latter of wide lace of some rich pattern, plaited up exceedingly full inside the rolling collar.

A pretty walking dress for a young lady is made of dark laurel green, Vigogne, with a plastron of moss green plush, the buttons imitating small red berries. A pelerine and muff of the plush are lined with deep crimson surah, and finished with handsome tassels of dark green chenille.

Among fabrics for children's dresses, nothing can be prettier than the soft, moss-like plushes which come in small multi-colored stripes; there are also chined, plaided and moired plushes, all of which are used most effectively for trimmings—that is, for sashes, revers, collars, pockets and shoulder-capes. Last of all, and most beautiful, are the pale-hued plushes in pale blue, silver gray, pink and lilac, to be daintily made up with white lace trimmings.

Some of the new Bernhardt gloves which reach far above the elbow, and are especially designed to be worn with short-sleeved evening toilets, are finished at the tops with insertion bands of costly point or duchesse lace three inches wide, and above this a ruffle of the same lace, put on with little or no fullness. This gives a soft and delicate look to that portion of the glove which generally has an unfinished look, especially in the Danish glove that is left unbound at the top.

#### Russian Women and Children.

The crying evil in Russia, be it remembered, is and will be, heaven knows for how long, its scanty population; and the main causes which prevent its growth are the fearful mortality among the children of tender age (forty per cent. before the age of five) and the forced barrenness of the women. The women, especially of the peasant class, usually marry late in life—not "till they have hardened their bones for their husband's work"—and they are crushed by unconscionable hard toil, both in their girlhood and wifehood. Here, as in Germany, a good helpmate is expected by her lord to be "as strong as a mule," and her mulish strength is not spared, even while she should be entitled to the tenderest care. With respect to the children those of the lower order, especially in the country, suffer from exposure to the cruel climate, partly owing to the poor's conceit that it is well the weakling should perish and only the hardy survive, but in a great measure from that dire necessity which bids poverty sink or swim. But even among the well-to-do people the children's constitution is tampered with and vitiated from the cradle by injudicious coddling and cooing. For the nursery, as we all know, is an exclusively English institution, and the children throughout the continent, Germany, perhaps, excepted, are sacrificed to their parents' blind fondness, being made to share the meals, to keep the late hours, and join in the talk of grown up people, as much detriment arising from the unsuitable diet as from the unnatural precocity of their mental development. Hence nowhere does one see so many pale, thin and puny, as well as knowing children of the upper classes, as throughout the czar's dominions; nowhere do so many succumb to the treatment. But apart from the training of children in private families, even in the foundling hospitals of St. Petersburg and Moscow (this latter harboring as many as 13,000 inmates, and the former providing for 29,000), we learn from Murray's handbook, which lavishes the highest praises on the vastness and munificence of those public charities, that "the mortality among the children is very great," and yet that "too many of these infants are saved at the expense of the offspring of the nurses left at that critical age to be brought up by hand in the villages." So little is the Russian fit to govern human beings even in the earliest stage of their existence.—*London Times.*

#### The Value of Local Papers.

Every honest reflecting mind knows that the local newspaper adds much to the general wealth and prosperity of the place, as well as increases the reputation of the town abroad. It benefits all who have business in the place, enhances the value of property, besides being a public convenience, even if not conducted in the interest of the ruling political power. Its columns are not filled with brilliant editorials, still it benefits you in every way. It increases trade, it cautions against imposition, it saves you from loss, it warns you of danger, it points out profitable advantages and increases your profits. Now, if you want such a paper you must support it by advertising your business in it; assist in increasing its circulation by getting your neighbors to subscribe with you for it. If you want such a paper, you must not consider it an act of charity to support it, but as a means to increase your own wealth as well as that of the place in which you live; therefore, support it by advertising and subscribing and paying for it.—*News.*

### THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

#### Simple Remedy for Catarrh and Bronchitis.

It is now generally known that carbolic acid is strongly disinfectant, and very usefully applied to putrid sores or purulent wounds. Wood creosote is similar, is decidedly antiseptic, and quite volatile. It is therefore natural to suppose it would be useful when applied to catarrhal and bronchial affections which arise from diseased or putrefying mucus. We learned of its use for this purpose from Dr. Pescetto, a leading physician in the neted Italian medical school in Genoa, Italy, from whose conversations we gleaned portions of the important article on "Catching Cold and the Remedies," given in last December's *American Agriculturist*. We have since recommended the following treatment in many cases with the best results. It can do no harm, is simple, and is eminently worthy of trial both for temporary and chronic affections.

**FOR BRONCHITIS.**—Get from the druggist's a little good wood creosote. Put two drops of it into a bottle holding a pint or so. Pour in a little more than half a pint of clear water, and shake it well; also shake well always before using it. Take a mouthful of this, throw the head back, gargle it some time in the throat, and then swallow it. Repeat this every two hours, more or less, so as to use the liquid within twenty-four hours. For each subsequent twenty-four hours use three drops of the creosote in three or four gills of water. This three drops a day may be continued as long as bronchitis appears. Two to four days is usually enough, though it may be continued indefinitely without harm.

**FOR CATARRH.**—Prepare the creosote water as above, in any amount, at the rate of one drop of creosote to one gill of water (four drops to the pint), or a little more water if the creosote be very strong and the water too irritating. Make a fresh mixture once in two or three days, and as much oftener as more is needed. Take a handful of this water, previously well shaken, and sniff it through the nose into the mouth and eject it. A little going down the throat will do no harm. Do this two or three times, and repeat it at bedtime, in the morning on rising, and, if need be, occasionally during the day. In fact, keep the nasal passages washed out with the creosote water. Its vapor will even penetrate the bony cavities, and also be drawn into the lungs with useful results. It destroys the purulent mucus, and tends to prevent its further secretion. It is useful for any discharges from the nose or lungs produced by colds or general weakness.

For bronchitis, and especially for catarrh, good rare cooked beef or other nourishing food, and quinine if needed, to obtain and retain a vigorous system, are capital aids to the creosote or any other medicine.—*American Agriculturist.*

#### Mistletoe.

Appropos of an article on mistletoe which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a correspondent writes: To those who have not looked into the matter it will be a surprise to learn that English mistletoe is rarer on oak trees than on other trees. But it may be of some interest to state that in other parts of the world oak trees are a very favorite abode for this curious parasite. When some years ago I was traveling in early April through Arcadia, on my way to visit the famous temple at Bassae, we passed on a rugged mountain side through what was evidently the remnant of an ancient oak forest. The trees were but dwarfs compared with our British oak, and they were very thinly scattered. But on every tree grew one or more big bunches of mistletoe. It was of a beautiful pale green, verging toward yellow, and very picturesque it looked among the bare gnarled branches.

Edward A. Freeman, the English historian, who is now visiting this country, said to a Baltimore interviewer: "There is one thing that strikes me as peculiar in this country, and that is your newspapers. They are conducted on an entirely different style from those in Europe. In your papers most of the space is taken up with local news that must interest only those residing in the locality where it is published. Your newspapers publish matters that our journals would never think of printing. In our newspapers we find news from all quarters of the globe, and which is of greater general interest. But I suppose this is because you have no center like London. That city is to us what New York and Washington together are for you. One is the commercial and the other the political capital of the country, while London is both. There are only two New York papers that print any foreign news of consequence. I notice that the size of your papers, as well as of ours, is larger than that of French papers, which are published on small sheets, and I am at a loss to account for it."

### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

More railroads were built in the United States last year than ever before. About 9,000 miles of track were laid on 258 different roads. Texas leads with 1,411 miles, and Colorado follows with 500 miles; Iowa, Dakota and Ohio have added over 400 miles each to their railway system, while Vermont constructed only two miles, and Rhode Island but one mile and a half.

According to a German economist the income of the world is \$13,520,000,000; debt, \$10,926,000,000; taxes, \$2,002,000,000; capital, \$85,612,000,000. Sweden has the smallest debt, or \$50,000,000; France the largest, or \$2,140,000,000. The United States has the largest income and England the most capital. Italy is the heaviest taxed, paying thirty-five per cent. of its income for taxes, to the average fifteen per cent. of other nations.

Mr. Jackson, a young American who has become the favorite friend of the king of Wurttemberg, has ceased to be a citizen of the republic, having sworn allegiance to the country wherein he has come to high honor. He has lately been made a baron and privy councillor, and his breast is covered with decorations bestowed upon him by the Austrian emperor, by his royal friend and by the king of Saxony. A correspondent of the *Boston Herald* says that the father of this youth, who is both modest and intelligent, was a relative of Stonewall Jackson.

Dennie Dunlap was a three-card monte man attached to a circus. A greenhorn whom he had swindled out of \$200, at Assumption, La., complained to a justice, who not only issued a warrant but went to the tent to serve it. Dennie was operating another victim, and he quietly offered the justice \$20 not to interrupt him for ten minutes. This proposition was declined. Then the gambler angrily drew a revolver, but the justice fired quickest, killing him instantly and coolly recovered the \$200 from his pockets. The gambling privilege of that circus is now for sale.

One of the strangest incidents of the Vienna theater fire came to light in the rescue of a young artillery private after three days and nights of peculiar suffering. He endeavored to escape from the burning building by a stage door, but owing to some mishap fell through a broken trap into a deep cellar. Here the poor fellow remained for seventy-two hours without sleep or food, and from the constant pouring of water into the cellar from the engines came near being drowned. His cries were at last heard by an inspecting fireman, who took him out of the water, which was up around his chest.

The census office has commissioned a representative to collect information regarding the water supply and the sewerage systems of the larger cities in the country, with a view to gaining light on the problems connected with the rate of mortality in the different cities and the diseases which chiefly prevail. This investigation is in keeping with modern progress, which aims at getting at the root of everything with scientific exactness. Thus far three cities have been examined—Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati. The latter prides itself upon the fact that more water flows through its sewers than in either of the other places named.

United States Consul Baker, of Buenos Ayres, thinks that the ostrich can be domesticated in the United States and made profitable. He describes an ostrich farm situated about fifteen miles from Buenos Ayres, and gives many instructions for the benefit of those in this country who may desire to go into the business. Fall grown birds cost from \$1,000 to \$1,200 delivered at Buenos Ayres, and 5,000 birds can be kept on 6,000 acres of land. The gross income derived from chicks produced by one pair of birds is from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per annum. At Cape Colony \$40,000,000 are invested in the business, and the business, and the value of the feathers annually produced is \$4,500,000.

Frank White, of Leadville, Col., returning alone from a trip in the Indian country, found himself freezing to death in a blinding snow-storm on the Grand river. Remembering that he had heard of old travelers on the plains talk about the latent heat in a snow-bank, he dug a deep hole in a drift with his hands and crawled in. Presently he began to feel more comfortable, and the delightful but ominous drowsiness which precedes death by freezing stole over him. He fought against it in vain, and at last became unconscious. The next morning he awoke, not in eternity as he had confidently expected to do, but in the snowdrift, warm and snug as the traditional bug. Through this extraordinary experience Mr. White has conceived such a high opinion of the value of latent heat to the mining community that he is

anxious to have it called regularly on the exchanges.

A committee of Presbyterians well known in philanthropic work, with Mr. William E. Dodge at their head, have presented a memorial to Congress asking for ample appropriations for the education of Indian children, and for the passage of a law providing for the settlement of Indians in severity, their lands to be held by them in fee simple. The committee say: "If the city of Philadelphia, with its 800,000 people, can easily educate its 105,000 children, how much more easily can the nation, with its 50,000,000 of people, undertake to educate its 50,000 Indian children?" The memorial further points out what has heretofore been accomplished in this direction, and refers particularly to the training schools at Hampton, Carlisle and Forest Grove, in which the education of Indian children has already shown gratifying results. The committee suggest to Congress "the authorization of the establishment of other similar schools at military posts which have been or may be vacated in different parts of the country."

An interesting discovery is reported from Pola, the chief naval station of the Austrian empire, and formerly a station of the Roman fleet. Near the huge amphitheater, only second to the coliseum in size and massiveness of construction, some workmen were lately engaged in digging an ice cellar for the use of the squadron and the naval arsenal, when at about a yard's depth from the surface they came upon a statue nine feet three inches in height, representing a Roman emperor, and in a state of almost perfect preservation. This effigy, executed in Grecian marble of the finest quality, is stated to be the most beautiful and highly finished effigy of its kind in existence. It has not as yet been recognized as the portrait of any particular emperor, but would appear to be rather an ideal or typical presentment of the Roman Cæsar. It is supposed that this noble statue originally adorned one of the niches of the vestibule belonging to the theater built by Augustus Cæsar in honor of his daughter Julia, and bearing her name.

At a meeting of the National Association for the Protection of the Insane and the Prevention of Insanity, held in New York, Dr. C. F. Dana, in a paper read by him, gave the following interesting facts: There are at present in the United States about 63,000 insane people, or one to 777 of the population. Twenty years ago the ratio was one to 1,310; in 1875, one to 953. The ratio in England is one to 350. By sections the ratio is: In New England, one to 588; Middle States, one to 600; Western States, one to 856; Southern States, one to 1,100. The ratio to which we may look forward in the future is, in New England, one to 500; West, one to 600; South, one to 800. In 1881 there were seventy-four State and thirty-four private asylums. The cost of maintaining them was \$12,000,000 a year. The needs of the insane are want of room in asylums, separation of acute and chronic patients and epileptics, improvement in the laws of commitment, more amusement and work for patients and a separation of State asylums from political influence.

Concerning the growth of the iron interest in this country, it appears from the report that in 1870 the total number of hands employed in the various iron and steel works of the country, and in the mining and other operations in direct connection with those works, was 77,555. In 1880 it was 140,978, an increase of more than eighty-one per cent. Of the total number of hands, 72,037 in 1870 and 133,203 in 1880 were males over sixteen years of age. Women's and girls' labor is scarcely used at all, for obvious reasons, only sixty-six being engaged in the work in 1880 and eighty-two in 1870. The total amount paid in wages was \$40,514,981 in 1870, against \$55,476,785 in 1880. As we have said, the average prices of skilled and unskilled labor for 1870 are lacking. In 1880, however, skilled mechanics received on the average \$2.59 a day, and ordinary laborers got \$1.24, the highest wages paid being in the Pacific States, where the mills are few, and the lowest in North Carolina, where the labor was largely that of colored men. In the Eastern States the average for skilled mechanics was \$2.70 a day, and for unskilled workmen \$1.21; in the Western States \$2.70 and \$1.31, respectively, against \$3.50 and \$1.75 in the Pacific States.

The ten plagues of a newspaper office are bores, poets, cranks, rats, cockroaches, typographical errors, exchange fiends, book canvassers, delinquent subscribers and the man who always knows how to run the paper better than the editor does himself.—*New York Commercial.*

"Make Somebody Glad," urges a recent poem. Hundreds of young men can comply with this request by simply bidding her good-night two or three hours earlier on Sunday nights.