

ON THE FARM.

John Ramsey was working on his farm, his careless, loose dress displaying to advantage his tall, muscular figure. A broad straw hat shaded his handsome face. The hands that guided the plow were strong hands, but whiter and more delicate than such pursuits usually allow.

Daisy Hale sat watching him. Her dress was pink, but made with flourishes on the skirt and ruffles on the waist. She wore a jaunty hat covered with puff of white muslin and bows of blue ribbon to match the spots up on her dress.

The face under Daisy's hat was gloomy, not to say cross. A very pretty face, but not pleasant, having a petted, spoiled-child frown and a brooding discontent in the large blue eyes.

Presently the farmer drew near her, and, taking off his hat, fanned himself with it, while he stopped his horses and leaned indolently against the plow.

You look deliciously cool under this great tree, he said. And—hem! very much dressed for 9 o'clock in the morning!

In a penny colic, he said contemptuously. It is to absurd for you to be plowing and hoeing and milking cows and doing the work of a laboring man! I thought when you came home from college you would do something besides work on the farm.

And let the farm go to ruin. That would be a poor way to pay my debts.

Your debts! she said, looking astonished. Do you owe debts?

Certainly You and I are both very heavily in debt, Daisy. I think when Aunt Mary took us in, poor little orphans, I her nephew, you her third cousin, all the money she saved in her life of hard work was spent upon our education. Do you know that she has nothing but the farm, and that to take her from it would probably shorten her life?

But you could send her money, if you were in the city in some gentlemanly business.

Perhaps so in ten or twelve years from now. To-day I propose to work this farm and see how many bushels of corn I can raise on it.

He took hold of the plow handles as he spoke, started the horses, and left her, her eyes full of angry tears. He might as well have said what he meant, she thought, springing down and starting for the house. He thinks I ought to cook and make butter and work like a servant girl, when I have studied so hard and tried to make myself a lady, that he might not be ashamed of me.

As she drew near the house the sting of John's words penetrated more and more through the crust she had drawn over her heart, until a fresh stab had met her at the door. Looking in at the door, she saw a white head bowed in weeping, a slight figure shaken by sobs.

Quickly through all the selfishness, self-reproach struck at the girl's heart, and in a moment she was on her knees beside the low chair; her arms around the weeping woman.

Oh, Aunt Mary, what is it? Oh, please don't cry so! Oh, what has happened.

Why, Daisy, dear—through sobs that would not be checked at a moment's notice—don't mind me; I am only tired dearie—only tired.

Now, I will darken the window, Daisy said, and you are at rest! Sleep, if you can, until dinner time.

But, Daisy, you cannot make the dinner.

I will try, was the quick reply; and Aunt Mary submitted.

Washing the potatoes, shelling peas, frying ham, making coffee, all allowed thought to be busy, and Daisy sighingly put away some of her day dreams over her homely tasks.

She had taken off her flourishes and hat and put on a plain dress and large check apron before she began to work, and she was rather astonished as her kitchen duties progressed to find herself happier than she had been since she returned home.

When John came to dinner he was astonished to find Aunt Mary "quite dressed up," as she blushing said, in a clean print dress and white apron, her dear old face showing no sign of heat or weariness, while Daisy, with added bloom and bare white arms, was carrying in the dinner.

The new girl at your service, she said saucily, as she pulled down sleeves. Dinner is ready, sir.

But her lips quivered as he bent over her and whispered, God bless you, dear! Forgive me if I was too hasty this morning.

John said but little as the day wore on and still found Daisy at her post. It was not in the nature of things for Aunt Mary to sit with folded hands, but it became Daisy's task to inaugurate daily naps, to see that only the light work came to the older hands, to make daily work less of a toil and more of a pleasure.

And the young girl herself was surprised to find how much she enjoyed the life that had seemed to her a mere drudgery.

Once more came a June day when Daisy sat in the fields and John stood leaning against the fence beside her. Four years of earnest, loving work had left traces upon both young faces, ennobling them, and yet leaving to them all the glad content that rewards well-doing.

Many hours of self-denial both had met bravely, many deprivations both had borne well. Daisy wore a black dress and upon the hat in John's hand was a band of crape, but through a sadness of their voices there yet rang a tone of happiness.

You love me, Daisy? John said to her.

When have I not loved you? she answered.

And you will be my wife? Darling, I have long loved you, but after Aunt Mary was stricken down with paralysis I would not ask you to take up new duties. Now she needs you no longer, and you shall leave the farm whenever you wish.

Leave the farm? Oh, John, must we leave it? I thought it was yours now.

So it is. And you have made it so beautiful as well as profitable! Oh, John, why must we leave it?

Only because I thought it was your wish.

I would break my heart to go away. I love my home.

And John, taking the little figure into a close embrace, wondered if any city could produce a sweeter, daintier little lady than the one he held in his arms.

FORTUNE.

All I desire, said Seneca, is that my poverty may not be a burden to others, or to myself, and that is the best state of fortune that is neither directly necessitous nor far from it. A mediocrity of fortune, with a gentleness of mind, will preserve us from fear or envy, which is a desirable condition, for no man wants power to do mischief.

We never consider the blessing of coveting nothing, and the glory of being full in ourselves without depending upon fortune. With parsimony, a little is sufficient, and, without it, nothing; whereas frugality makes a poor man rich.

If we lose an estate, we had better not have had it; he that has least to lose has least to fear, and those are better satisfied whom fortune never favored than whom she has forsaken. The state is most commodious that lies between poverty and plenty.

Diogenes understood this very well when he puts himself into an incapacity of losing anything. That course of life is most commodious which is both safe and wholesome; the body is to be indulged no further than for health, and rather mortified than not kept in subjection to the mind.

It is necessary to provide against hunger, thirst and cold, and sometimes for a covering to shelter us against other inconveniences, but not a pin does it matter whether it be of logs or of marble. A man may lie as warm and dry under a shingle roof as a slated one.

Let the mind be great and glorious, and all things are despicable in comparison. The future is uncertain; and it were better to beg of one's self not to desire anything, than of fortune to bestow it.

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PROHIBITION TESTED.

The election at which prohibition was put on trial in this city is entitled to a place among great events. No election of a local nature was ever before held in a city of 60,000 people in which more was involved. It has now been eighteen months since the election, and twelve months since the law went into effect. We are prepared thus from observation to note results.

Prohibition in this city does prohibit. The law is observed as well as the law against carrying concealed weapons, gambling, theft and other offenses of like character. In consideration of the small majority with which prohibition was carried, and the large number of people who were opposed to seeing it prohibit the law has been marvelously well observed.

Prohibition has not injured the city financially. According to the assessors books property in the city has increased over two millions of dollars. Taxes have not been increased over two millions of dollars.

Two streets in the city, Decatur and Peters, were known as liquor streets. It was hardly considered proper for a lady to walk these streets without an escort. Now they are just as orderly as any in the city. Property on them has advanced from 10 to 25 per cent. The loss of \$40,000 revenue, consequent on closing the saloons has tended in no degree to impede the city's progress in any direction. Large appropriations have been made to the water works, the public schools, the Piedmont fair and other improvements. The business men have raised \$100,000 to build the Atlanta and Hawkinsville Railroad. The number of city banks is to be increased to five.

The coming of four new railroads has been settled during the year. Fifteen new stores containing house-furnishing goods have been started since prohibition went into effect. These are doing well. More furniture has been sold to mechanics and laboringmen in the last twelve months than in any twelve months during the history of the city. The manufacturing establishments of the city have received new life. A glass factory has been built. A cotton-seed oil mill is being built worth \$125,000. All improvement companies with a basis in real estate have seen their stock double in value since the election on prohibition.

Stores in which the liquor trade was conducted are not vacant, but are now occupied by other lines of trade. According to the real estate men more laborers and men of limited means are buying lots than ever before. Rents are more promptly paid than formerly. More houses are rented by the same number of families than heretofore. Before prohibition, sometimes as many as three families would live in one house. The heads of those families now not spending their money for drink are each able to rent a house, thus using three instead of one. Workingmen who formerly spent a great part of their money for liquor now spend it in food and clothes for their families. The retail grocery men sell more goods and collect their bills better than ever before. Thus they are able to settle more promptly with the wholesale men.

A perceptible increase has been noticed in the number of people who ride on the street cars. According to the coal dealers, many people bought coal and stored it away last winter who had never been known to do so before. Others who had been accustomed to buying two or three tons on time, this last winter bought seven or eight and paid cash for it. A leading proprietor of a millinery store said that he had sold more hats and bonnets to laboring men for their wives and daughters than ever before in the history of his business. Contractors say their men do better work, and on Saturday evenings when they receive their week's wages, spend the same for flour, hams, dry goods, or other necessary things for their families. Thus they are in better spirits, have more hope, and are not inclined to strike and growl about higher wages.

Attendance upon the public schools

has increased. The Superintendent of Public Instruction said in his report to the Board of Education made January 1, 1887:

"During the past year it has become a subject of remark by teachers in the schools and by visitors that the children were more tidy, were better dressed, were better shod and presented a neater appearance than ever before. Less trouble has been experienced in having parents purchase books required by the rules, fewer children have been withdrawn to aid in supporting the family, the higher classes in the grammar schools have been fuller and more children have been promoted to the high schools, both male and female, than ever before in the history of the schools. All these indications point to the increased prosperity of the city and to the growing interest in the cause of education on the part of the people."

There has been a marked increase in attendance upon the Sunday schools of the city. There is especially noticeable among the suburban churches. Many children have started to the Sunday schools who were not able to attend for want of proper clothing. Attendance upon the different churches is far better. From 1500 to 2000 people have joined the various churches of the city during the year.

The determination on the part of the people to prohibit the liquor traffic has stimulated a disposition to do away with other evils. The laws against gambling are rigidly enforced. A considerable stock of gamblers' tools gathered together by the police for several years past was recently used for the purpose of making a large bonfire on one of the unoccupied squares of the city. The City Council has refused longer to grant license to bucket-shops, thus putting the seal of its condemnation upon the trade in future of all kinds.

All these reforms have had a decided tendency to diminish crime. Two weeks were necessary formerly to get through with the criminal docket. During the present year it was closed out in two days. The chain gang is almost left with nothing but the chains and the balls. The gang part would not be large enough to work the public roads of the country were it not augmented by fresh supplies from the surrounding counties. The city government is in the hands of our best citizens.

The majority in this county in favor of prohibition was only 235. Such a change has taken place in public sentiment, however, that now there is hardly a respectable anti-prohibitionist in the city who favors a return to barrooms. There is very little drinking in the city. There has been 40 per cent. falling off in the number of arrests, notwithstanding there has been a rigid interpretation of the law under which arrests are made. Formerly if a man was sober enough to walk home he was not molested. Now if there is the slightest variation from that state in which the centre of gravity falls in a line inside the base the party is made to answer for such variation at the station-house.

Our experience has demonstrated to us beyond a doubt that a city of 60,000 inhabitants can get along and advance at a solid and constant rate without the liquor traffic.

THE NUMBER OF VIRTUAL PROHIBITION COUNTIES in this State seems to be on the increase. In addition to Forest, Indiana, Potter and Warren, Somerset county is now under no-license rule, the Associate Judges having seen example of those of Huntingdon county, who refused all license applications in Huntingdon borough, and gone them one better by refusing to grant any licenses in the county at all. If the Supreme Court does not put a stop to this kind of thing it will soon be only necessary for the Prohibitionists to elect Judges, if they can, in order to accomplish their first object. It looks very much like local option by judicial districts.

You cannot restore rancid butter to a sweet, good butter. It may be somewhat improved, however, by washing it first in new milk and after that in cold water. Another plan is to beat up a quarter of a pound of good fresh lime in a pall of water, and, after allowing it to stand for an hour, until the impurities have settled, pour off the clear portion and wash the rancid butter in that.

POPULATION AND FOOD.

REFUTATION OF THE ARGUMENTS OF A MODERN MALTHUS.

In Almost Every Country There is Food to Spare—Why Malthus's Doctrine is no Longer Plausible—The Earth's Food Producing Capabilities.

The current number of The Forum contains a sprightly article by Thomas W. Knox, entitled "Standing Room Only." It shows that several countries in the world contain so many people that they can scarcely walk about without jostling each other. For example, the statement is made that Java has 308 inhabitants to the square mile, Japan 234, Italy 246, Belgium 481, and the Netherlands 312. The author then states that there is hardly a country whose population is diminishing, while that of most countries is increasing with wonderful if not with alarming rapidity. This increase of population is largely due to the absence of wars and better sanitary conditions.

Mr. Knox thinks that it is time to study the philosophy of Malthus, who held that population, unchecked, increased in geometrical ratio, while food can only be made to increase in arithmetical ratio. He also argues that checks on population are absolutely necessary, and claims advantages for war, pestilence, famine and most of the destructive vices. He states that few of the countries in which there is "standing room only" can produce food enough for the inhabitants, and shows by official census tables that the number of these countries is increasing very rapidly. He predicts that our own will be added to the list of overpopulated countries in no very distant future. At present few of the original thirteen states produce food enough to supply all the inhabitants. The line that divides the states that do not produce food enough for the people from those that do is constantly moving farther west.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

This modern Malthus has no cause for alarm. In almost every country in the world there is food enough and to spare. In nearly every land food producers are discouraged by overproduction. At one time farmers found no fault with prices, but complained because they could raise but little. Now they complain of low prices, and find fault because so much is produced. English papers state that there was never a time in the history of the country when a day's wages would purchase so much food. During last year sugar sold for a penny a pound, and many farmers used it as a condiment or food for cattle and pigs. Fresh herrings sold in London markets for a halfpenny each, and the poorest laborers ate white bread, oranges and bananas. During several months small fruits were so cheap that they commanded only a nominal price, and some farmers and gardeners used them to fertilize their land. One vessel brought 40,000 carcasses of frozen mutton from one of the Midland islands, where it was bought for a penny a pound. Two steamship companies paid a penny a bushel for the privilege of carrying wheat in bags from America to English ports, so that the grain of civilization was cheaper in Liverpool than in Baltimore. The price of farm products is so low in Great Britain that the owners of several large estates declare that they can realize more from them as game preserves than as cultivated farms.

The truth is, the doctrine of Malthus is an exploded lumber. It was a plausible theory at the time he wrote, but the introduction of machinery on farms, the use of steam in agriculture, the improvement in breeds of animals, the utilization of products formerly wasted, the new methods of preserving fruits, vegetables, meat and fish, and last, but not the least, the increased speed of vessels and the low rates for carrying all kinds of articles intended for food, have produced a revolution and destroyed the philosophy of the pessimist of the dinner table. We hear of coal famines and water famines, but there are no food famines anywhere, and there is no prospect of any.

FOOD PRODUCING CAPABILITIES.

We have hardly begun to test the food producing capabilities of the earth. A German traveler declares that Siberia is capable of producing grain enough to supply all western Europe with bread. An English authority states that wheat was worth but ten cents a bushel in the interior of Asiatic Turkey last year, and that many farmers did not find it profitable to harvest their fields. The island of Hayti is capable of producing enough yams and bananas to feed 20,000,000 people. Hardly any portion of Africa except the narrow valley of the Nile has been brought under cultivation. But an insignificant part of Australia has been devoted to the production of food. South America, in the opinion of Humboldt, is the grand division of the earth capable of producing the most food; still a large portion of it remains unexplored, and no good farming is done in the parts that have been longest settled. It could be made not only the granary but the stock yard for supplying Europe with food. Wild cattle are almost as plentiful there as rabbits are in Australia, and thousands of them are killed every year for their hides and tallow. Sheep are raised with scarcely any care, and pigs turned into the forests become fat on nuts and wild fruit. No believer in Malthusian philosophy ever visited South America.

By selecting breeds of animals that mature early, and constantly supplying them with suitable food, steers are made to weigh as much when they are thirty months old as they formerly did at twice that age. By the general introduction of the silo the beef and mutton production of this country could be doubled, even if no more land was devoted to raising fodder crops. Our countryman, Seth Green, originated the expression "water farming," and demonstrated that an acre of water was capable of producing as much food as an acre of land. Experiments show that German carp can be raised at about half the price of the cheapest meat, and the prospect is that most of our small lakes and artificial ponds will soon be utilized for the production of food the same as they are in China and Japan. Food producers everywhere are crying for more mouths to feed, so that they can get a better price for what they raise. But the prospect is that the cost of nearly every kind of food will continue to decline, even if the population of the earth is doubled.—Chicago Times.

The Law in Michigan.

Advance agents of theatrical companies have to be cautious how they bill Michigan towns. The law of the state is very particular as to the kind of pictures displayed, and reads: "No sign, picture, painting, or other representation of murder, assassination, stabbing, fighting, or any personal violence, or of the commission of any crime, shall be posted, under penalty of fine or imprisonment." Even the picture of Virginia in the forum is forbidden.—New York Sun.

A Remarkable Operation.

A very remarkable operation has just been performed by Mr. Keetley, at the West London hospital. A child was brought in, having a large mole covering nearly the whole of its cheek. He transplanted the mole by exchange. That is, he removed the mole from the cheek to the arm, and planted flesh from the cheek to the cheek. Everything succeeded perfectly.—Boston Transcript.

NOT MAN AND WIFE.

There are some queer couples in this world, remarked a Dearborn street real estate agent. The other day a man and woman called to see about renting a flat on the North Side. The woman did all the talking, and turned to the man for confirmation or co-operation. He always agreed with her, and did it very meekly.

Well, says the woman finally, I will give you \$25 for the flat, won't we, John?

Yes'm, replied the man.

And I'll pay the rent promptly, too, won't we, John?

Yes'm.

And I'll take good care of the house, won't we, John?

But, I inquired, as usual in such cases, are you man and wife?

Man and wife! exclaimed the woman sharply, indeed we are not; are we John?

No'm.

What? says I, not man and wife?

Not much. I'll have you know that in this family we are wife and man; ain't we John?

Yes'm.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—For a year or more bad blood has existed between the Austrians and Slavonians of this city. Yesterday the Austrian flag, carried by the Illyric society on their way to picnic grounds, was guarded by the police. Last evening fifty armed Russians, Bulgarians and Poles, under the leadership of one Groptevitsh, a Bulgarian, awaited the return of the picnic party, when an assault was intended to be made. The police, however, had been warned, and a strong force sent to the scene caused the bloodthirsty Slavonians to withdraw. The latter are more incensed than ever against the Austrian colony and trouble is predicted.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., August 15.—W. P. Snyder of Middletown, a survivor of the Chatsworth disaster, passed through this place today. He was an occupant of the third car of the fatal train, but escaped with a few bruises. He said to an Associated Press reporter that the stories of robbing passengers were greatly exaggerated, but few attempts at robbery have been made. No one at the scene of the accident, he said, seriously believed that the bridge had been set on fire by incendiaries, railroaders especially scouting the idea. Snyder's hand shows the effect of digging in the earth in working to extinguish the flames.

—DRUNKENNESS OR THE LIQUOR HABIT POSITIVELY CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINE'S GOLDEN SPECIFIC.—It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once improved with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race st., Cincinnati, O.

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EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Henry Dopp, late of Howard township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate will please make payment thereof, and those having claims against the said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE D. JOHNSTON, 80—61. Executor.