

THE NATIONAL GAME.

HANLON, of Pittsburgh, has played in center field for eleven years.

CONNOR has struck out more times than any of the New Yorks.

The Baltimore Club has released Second Baseman Wise and Pitcher Blakely.

The colored Gorham team is credited with having won forty-one successive games.

LOUISVILLE has been crippled through the sickness of Stratton and the lameness of Donovan.

The only use Cleveland's team has been this season was to help Chicago win the League pennant.

RINKES, of the Cincinnati League, has not pitched a winning game against the Pittsburghs this season.

DAVIES, the crack pitcher of the Milwaukee Club, is the son of a minister and will not pitch on Sunday.

AN iron-bound contract with John B. Day is the thing that keeps Pitcher Welch on the payroll of the New York Club.

MCGILL, of the St. Louis Association, is a great pitcher. He has the most perplexing curves of any left-hander in the country.

ARTHUR CLARKSON, of the New Yorks, pitches a good deal like his famous brother John, of the Boston, and also affects his mannerisms.

The Cincinnati League Club released Pitcher Radbourn (too high salary) and signed Crane, upon many promises to abstain from liquor.

BROTHERS still leads the Boston Association Club in batting, but Brown and Duffy are close behind him. Five of the team have over .300 in batting.

FIVE of the Boston Leaguers have now over one hundred safe hits each; namely, Long, Stovey, Tucker, Brodie and Nash. The latter leads the team in batting.

No more young players will be tried by Chicago the rest of the season. Will Hutchison, Victory and Gumbert doing good work the club is well fixed all round now.

MILLER, of Pittsburgh, is the only major league catcher who doesn't wear a chest protector. He persistently refuses to wear it because he thinks it interferes with freedom of movement.

The New York Club has Pitchers Rusie, John Ewing, Welch, Sharratt, Barr, Clark and Conklin under contract, and has made an offer to Daley, late of Boston, and all this after allowing Keefe to go.

WHILE Baltimore and Washington were disputing over Short Stop Ely, of the defunct Duluth Club, the Brooklyn League Club stepped in and signed him; also Pitcher Inks, whom the Washington Club thought it had secured.

BROTHERS, of the Boston Reds, is hitting the ball this year as in the old Detroit days. On the last Western trip he made a record for the longest hit in Columbus and Cincinnati, and recently he twice put the ball over the right field fence on the home grounds.

The value to a pitcher of having a strong team back of him has been illustrated in the case of Easton, who was not able to do anything while in Columbus, but as soon as he had a steady team like the St. Louis Browns back of him he is able to do excellent work.

WHILE Anson bears the reputation of being a great baseball general, and is the all towering element in the Chicago team, yet the fact is that much of the brains of the team are to be found in the man who plays third base. If the history of this remarkable club is ever written the chances are that full credit for its success will not be given to that sturdy and brainy ball player, Tom Burns, to which he is entitled.

THERE was a great eleven innings fight in Chicago the other day between the local team and the New Yorks, and the former put an end to the game, neither side having scored a run. There was only one error made on either side, and that was a ball dropped by Pfeffer after a long hard run. There were no passed balls and no wild pitches; in fact, the game was a nearly perfect as has been seen in some time.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

DUBLIN has 300,000 Irish.

JAPAN now has 34,000,000 people.

RUSSIA is storing up corn for war.

MASSACHUSETTS is the richest State.

NEW YORK has 5000 Federal officials.

The railway commission of Florida has been abolished.

A serious drought is prevailing in Southern Mexico.

The World's Fair prizes for horses will be \$52,000, and for cattle, \$30,000.

The official estimate of the damage by the Martinique cyclone is \$10,000,000.

The wheat crop just harvested in North Dakota exceeds fifty million bushels.

The Census office reports says there are 49,100 asses on farms in this country.

JAPAN expects to have built eleven heavy ironclads for its navy, to cost \$45,000,000.

The Argentine Republic frowns upon the wholesale immigration of the expelled Russian Hebrews.

In 1800 there were in the United States 73,045 almshouse paupers—40,741 men and 32,304 women.

A new disease in England is described as being a combination of pneumonia, meningitis, tetanus and sore throat.

The Provincial debts of Italy amount to 14,902,000,000 lire, equal to \$2,960,000,000, or \$103 for each inhabitant.

ACCORDING to Hebrew estimates, the number of Hebrews in New York City is now between 80,000 and 100,000.

The managers of the Columbian Exhibition have concluded to place \$200,000,000 insurance on the buildings and exhibits.

The population of Alaska is reported at 31,000, a decrease of 2000 in ten years, due to the fatal effect of liquor on the natives.

CLEVELAND has passed a law reducing the price of gas to sixty cents per 1000 and giving the city an option on the gas works at any time.

GEORGIA's new county railroad tax law has been sustained by the Supreme Court. This will add \$250,000 a year to the burdens of the railroads of the State.

The new cable which establishes direct telegraphic communication between the United States and the east coast of South America has just been opened.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

UTILIZING COAL ASHES.

One of the best uses for fresh coal ashes is the hen house first, while fine and powdery as a dust bath, and afterward to go in with the fowl's droppings, removing offensive odors and absorbing ammonia when the mass begins to heat.

Put the droppings into a barrel and sprinkle coal ashes on the surface. Towards spring mix several barrels together in a box, and with a sieve it can be made fine enough to drill readily, or be distributed in hills by old tablespoons good for nothing else.—Boston Cultivator.

THE MISSION OF WEEDS.

No one should disclaim against weeds. They are certainly troublesome to the careless farmer, but when rightly considered are a gentle reminder by beneficent nature that we are neglecting work which should be done. And as virtue is its own reward, that of careful attention to business opportunities always pays the farmer handsomely. Weeds are thus an inducement for the farmer to do his whole duty in the thorough cultivation of the land, which would be apt to be neglected otherwise.—American Agriculturist.

FERTILIZER FOR LAWNS.

Sulphate of ammonia is an excellent temporary fertilizer for lawns, stimulating the grass into a vigorous growth for a few weeks, but it does not last like bone dust and phosphates. When the grass on a lawn becomes brown in summer a top dressing of sulphate of ammonia during a shower will give it a good color in a few hours, but it is soon washed out by heavy rains. If the sulphate is mixed with fine dry muck and left in the heap until it is all dissolved and absorbed by the muck and this applied as a top dressing to grass, its effects will be a little more permanent.—New York Sun.

PUMP FOR A DEEP WELL.

For a well 225 feet deep a special pump is required. One of the kind known as the centrifugal pump would be the best for the purpose, as it throws a powerful stream the whole size of the pump tube. With a stream eight inches in diameter and flowing 200 feet per minute, the supply will amount to seventy cubic feet per minute, or enough for 200 acres of land at the highest estimate. As the velocity of the stream is of great importance, it would be most desirable to use a steam engine for the pumping. This would be the more necessary with the propeller pump, in which the velocity is a matter of importance, if the capacity of the well is sufficient. One inch of water per day would be a sufficient supply for fifty acres with an eight-inch pump. A six-inch pump would give one inch of water per day to twenty-eight acres. The probable cost of an outfit for this purpose would be not far from \$500. If only one acre is to be irrigated a small windmill would be sufficient with a pipe of two inches diameter. The cost of an outfit of this capacity would not be more than \$150.—New York Times.

REMEDY FOR CHICKENS WITH THE GAPES.

Mrs. K. R. Taylor, Kentucky, writes: The authorities say the best remedy is prevention, but in a wet season this is difficult of application except by the scientific poultry raisers. When prevention has failed, the thing to do is to take a long horse hair and bend it, twisting the loop so it can be probed into the chicken's throat with a spiral motion. Catch the chicken with the left hand, press its wings to its sides, hold its head back, open the bill, put out the tongue until a coarse twine can be hooked over the raised portions at the base of the tongue and held beneath the bill firmly, while the horse hair loop is worked into the windpipe gently to the depth of two or two and a half inches of the loop. With a spiral motion twist it out, and repeat until you bring several bunches of small, bright, red worms. After all have been extracted, the chick will, perhaps, froth a little, but in ten minutes it will eat its food. If in twelve or twenty-four hours it still throws its head back and gasps, repeat the operation. Old hands say blue grass is better than horse hair, but the latter is always available. This is the preventive of sore death.—American Agriculturist.

EXPERIMENTS IN FIG-FEEDING.

It is well known that corn is the chief fattening food for pigs in a large part of the United States. Experiments which were made during three years are reported in full by the Illinois Station, showing the feeding value for pigs of corn, of corn and grass, of grass alone, the comparative value of soaked and dry corn, the value of droppings from cattle and of apple pomace in feeding pigs. In eight trials in which corn alone was fed, aside from salt and coal slack, pigs varying in weight from sixty-five to 590 pounds, kept in pens of small lots without grass, gained at the rate of from 10.46 pound to 14.73 pounds per bushel, the average gain being 12.36 pounds per bushel of shelled corn.

The rate of gain for food eaten and the gain for food eaten in proportion to weight decreased after four or six weeks' feeding with corn only. There seems to be no constant relation between the weight of the pigs or the season of the year and food eaten or the gains made.

In four trials pigs fed all they would eat of shelled corn, with blue grass pasture, gained at the rate of 12.04 pounds per bushel of corn. Pigs under like conditions except that they were fed but half as much corn, gained at the rate of 12.03 pounds per bushel. Pigs in dry lots fed shelled corn, gained at the rate of 10.52 pounds per bushel. In no case did pigs make a satisfactory gain after six or eight weeks feeding on corn alone.

In two trials pigs fed soaked corn ate more and gained more than those fed on dry corn, but the difference was not great. Two pigs in a two acre pasture

lot in which three yearling steers were feed corn, gained in twenty-four weeks 195 pound. In a second trial under like conditions two pigs gained 231 pounds in thirty-one weeks; the gain in neither case being large. A trial of apple pomace as food for pigs resulted unsatisfactory; the pomace kept well, but the pigs ate but little of it. A short experiment made it so evident that it is unprofitable to confine pigs to a grass diet solely, that further trials in that direction were not made.—New York World.

WHEAT WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

Wheat has been grown with entire success by the sole use of fertilizers. But yet it is a doubtful thing to recommend, because so many conditions may prevail that might prevent success. When loss would be ruinous, as in this case, any unqualified advice would be ill-judged. All that can be said safely is that it has been done, and in this way: The quantity of mineral elements taken from the soil being known, it is a mere matter of calculation to apply to the soil the fertilizers called for, and to use them in the ordinary manner.

For instance, thirty bushels of wheat being desired, and it being known that this quantity of grain with the straw takes from the soil forty-five pounds of nitrogen, which is equivalent to nearly fifty pounds of ammonia; twenty-three pounds of potash, which is equal to sixty pounds of the muriate of potash; about twenty-five pounds of phosphoric acid, which is equal to 150 pounds of the best superphosphate; all the other elements required are supplied with these fertilizers. Three hundred pounds of nitrate of soda would supply the nitrogen required in another and perhaps the best form. Now, it is to be supposed that the soil will contain some fertility that would make up for any possible failure that might occur with the fertilizers, and thus the expected results are reasonable to be looked for.

But it may turn out that some adverse circumstances may occur and disappointment result. This is the uncertainty that may mar all one's hopes, and the contingency is to be prepared for. Can this be met without inconvenience? This question is the main consideration which renders it so difficult to give any certain advice in the matter. The risk is to be run under almost any circumstances, and if the experiment is first tried for one year with a small part of the crop, its success or failure will be a guide for further attempts.

As the cost of these fertilizers will be \$17 or more, it is clear if thirteen bushels of wheat can be grown in the ordinary way, it will be about the same thing, except that the land may be so well fertilized that the products may be in excess of the yield mentioned, or the whole of the fertilizers named may not be required, half as much may be sufficient, and the result will be so much more favorable. It is most probable that one trial of the method may clear the way to a more extensive attempt, which might be found satisfactory. Five acres, for instance, may be put in wheat this season, and the result will be a guide for future work. There will be no difficulty in continuing the method of growing the crop if the requisite supply of fertilizers that may have been found necessary are used for each crop, grown.—New York Times.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Fermented soft feed for poultry often induces disease, especially cholera.

A young duck is easily choked if fed upon dry feed alone. Water should always be supplied to them when fed.

The moulting season requires from eighty to ninety days, and the hen requires good care while this is going on.

All poultry intended for market can be improved by feeding heavily on fattening food a few days before selling.

One advantage with stone-drinking vessels is that they will keep the water cool much longer, while they are easily kept clean.

In selecting out the roosters, so keep for next season's breeding take those that are compact, of medium size and very active.

If young turkeys can have the run of the wheat and oat stubble fields they will pick up much grain that would otherwise be wasted.

A good nest egg can be made by making a hole in the large end, and letting the yolk run out and filling the shell with plaster of paris.

The Missouri Beekeeper claims for the Carniolan bees that the gray type is the only pure one, any showing of yellow being a sign of admixture.

Bees have claws by which they can stick to a board upside down, explains Dr. Miller in Gleanings in the Bee Culture, but if it's glass the claws will not hold, and then an oily secretion of the foot allows them to stick. Wet the glass and the oily foot will not stick, and down comes your bee.

Mrs. Atchley tells in the Bee World how she treats wormy combs: "Soak in clear water twenty-four hours and hang out to dry, or throw water out with the extractor and hang so they don't touch." Dr. Miller's comment is that if this settles the fat old fellows an inch long it beats brimstone.

Joseph Yuill, of Ontario, Canada, says he milk his cows right up to the time of calving, and since he adopted this practice he has not had a case of milk fever, and we presume none of garget. He used to have a great deal of trouble when he let his cows go dry two months or less. When the milk gets bad for domestic consumption he feeds it to the pigs.

No dairyman should purchase ready-ground feed. He may not be deceived, but it is one chance out of many that he will not. The waste of the oatmeal mills, the hulls only, are largely used for mixing in ground feed and the rest consists mostly of the poorest corn and mill screenings. The very best is the cheapest in buying feed.

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE.

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Why He Looked Sad—Trials of the Underlings—Conjugal Devotion—A Change of Base—Badly Left, Etc.

What did the telegram say, papa? What did the telegram say? You look so worried, so pale and ill—why should we not be gay? Is something wrong at the store, papa? Is mother sick at sea? What did the telegram say, papa, that you look so sad at me? "Nothing," you say. Now, tell me true. Something's gone wrong, I know, for 'tisn't often you look that way, nor often you answer me so. But he answered not the pleading child and never a word did he say. The telegram read: "The gray mare won, and we're in the soup to-day."—Horsehead's Basoo.

CONJUGAL DEVOTION.

Doctor—"Did your wife take the buttermilk as I recommended?" Husband—"No, doctor, it was too sour for her, so I put some sugar in and drank it myself."—Fleegende Blatter.

THE TELLER'S VACATION.

Depositor—"Is the teller in?" Manager—"No, he has gone away." Depositor—"Ah! gone for a rest, I presume?" Manager (sadly)—"No; I fancy it's to avoid arrest!"

BADLY LEFT.

"There are very few types of the former styles of beauty left," remarked the young man. "Yes," replied Miss Passeigh, with a sigh, "but those who are, are very much so."—Washington Star.

INDEED IT IS.

He (sadly)—"I had expected, Miss DeNere, that you would have accepted the proffer of my hand and heart." She (coldly)—"And it is the unexpected that always happens, don't you know, Mr. Scutleigh."—Detroit Free Press.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

"What do you think of Smith?" "I think he is a very bright fellow." "Well, you know he doesn't speak well of you." "What do you suppose I care what an ass like Smith thinks of me?"—Harper's Basoo.

TRIAL OF THE UNDERLINGS.

"He says Jones?" "What he is suffering from dyspepsia." "Why, he doesn't look like a dyspeptic." "He isn't; but his employer is."—Chicago News.

A BRIGHT POLISH.

"Have you weak eyes?" said a lady to an applicant for a kitchen position who wore blue spectacles. "No, ma'am, but I scoured pots and things so thoroughly that the glitter of them hurt my sight," said the applicant. —London Tit-Bits.

"THERE WAS A CROWD."

The disappointed girl—"It was awful look." He called at the same time. Both wanted to propose. Neither would go, and—

The Confidante—"Which one got left?" "I did."—Omaha Bee.

SHE WAS HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

"Yes, the ceremony has been performed and John and Mary are one." "Indeed! Which one?" "Well," answered the father of the bride, "from what I know of Mary's mother, I should say—but, ah! here she comes."—Detroit Free Press.

AT A BOND OF UNION.

Mr. Watts—"Mrs. Briggs and her husband seem to be such a happy pair." Mrs. Potts—"Yes, they are so considerate of each other. She tells me that they had been married three years before either one knew that they were both fond of onions."—Indianapolis Journal.

the clock four times, and pretended to be half asleep three times, but the young editor who was calling upon her was so much in love that he did not observe these manifestations of weariness. At length she said: "Most newspapers have mottoes, haven't they?" "Some have."

"Has yours one?" "Yes."

"What is it?" "We are here to stay." "I could have sworn it was something of that kind," she said with a sigh, and the silence was resumed.—New York Press.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

"Now," said little Johnny, "let's play Indian." "How do you play Indian?" asked Tommy.

"Well, you be Indian and I'll be pale face. Now, I'll make a treaty with you that I'll give you your apple. See! There, now I'll make a new treaty with you that I'll eat your apple. See!" "But I won't do it. I'm going to have my own apple."

"Oh, no; that ain't the way to play Indian. If you don't do the way I say you'll be a hostile, you know, and I'll blow you full o' holes."—Detroit Free Press.

HIS SCHEME WORKED.

"Tickets, please," said the conductor of a train on a line running east out of Detroit, as he entered the car. There was a very general response in the shape of pastebored until he came to a farmer who was very earnestly looking out of the window.

"Tickets, please," said the conductor. The man paid no attention. "I'll take your ticket, if you please." The man looked up at him. "Hain't got any," he answered, slowly. "Well, the money then. Where are you going?" "Hain't got any money."

"Well, then, what are you on here for? If I don't get either money or ticket I must put you off the train."

"You wouldn't stop an express train just to put off one man, now would you?" "Wouldn't I? You'll soon see whether I will or not. Now, I want your ticket or the cash, without any more fuss."

"Nary one." The conductor paused for a moment or two and then called the brakeman. "Now, are you going to get off without a fuss or will we have to throw you off?"

The man sighed and said he would go off quietly. When they got out on the platform and the conductor had his hand on the bell rope the passenger cast his eye over the flying landscape and said: "Ain't there no way we can fix this up?"

"Certainly. Ticket or money." After another look the man shook his head. "Let her go, captain."

The conductor pulled the rope. The air-brakes screeched and the train came to a stop. The man stepped off and then handing the conductor a bit of pastebored, said: "I don't cheat no railway company, captain. Here ye are."

"Why in thunder didn't you give me this before? You can ride five miles further on this ticket. Step aboard lively, now."

"Never mind, captain. I would have to walk five miles back if I did. I live over yonder. So long, cap."—Detroit Free Press.

Fruit Eating Animals.

It is quite curious to note to what extent animals of various kinds devour fruit. The apple is highly appreciated by horses, cows, sheep, goats, hogs, deer, elephants, rabbits, squirrels, domestic fowls and many of the wild animals and birds. The persimmon is greedily devoured in immense quantities by opossums and dogs. The fig is a favorite food among animals, horses, sheep, goats, hogs, camels, elephants and fowls greedily devouring it. The cherry as our fruit growers well know, is a delicacy which the whole feathered tribe contend for. Peaches are only relished by a few animals, among which may be mentioned the rabbit. Grapes are eaten with great relish by horses, cows, sheep, deer, hogs, camels, elephants, and sometimes by dogs and many wild animals. Dried fruits of all kinds are eaten with avidity by Esquimaux dogs. Fruits, such as the orange, lemon, lime, shaddock, sour plum, green olive, etc., are shunned by nearly all animals, as they are by worms. Olives, when they have become thoroughly ripe, will readily be eaten by hogs, after they have once acquired the taste. The ostrich will eat many kinds of fruit with enjoyment. Nuts of nearly all kinds are relished and sought after by squirrels, monkeys, hogs, parrots and many other kinds of animals and birds.—California Fruit Grower.

Language of the Brutes.

It is announced as a new discovery that monkeys have a language of their own, vocal sounds to each of which an idea is attached. That is nothing new. Every observant farmer's boy knows that the cat-bird talks, and the crow and nearly every other animal, and it does not take much study to learn what each means by its words. You know what they say for "come," for "get out," for "here is something good to eat," for "run, there is danger," for "I'm hungry." "Cluck, cluck!" says the mother hen, and every chickling will run full tilt to get the bug or crumb which she says she has. Then "cheer-o-o," and the chicks will scot under the bushes. Hunters used to call the moose and the deer and the wolf. The stag moose required two kinds of invitation—first, the call of his mate, which would bring him toward the hunter, but not near enough for a shot, and then the challenge of his rival, which would bring him with a plunging charge. To say that simians talk is nothing new. Everything talks that has lungs and a larynx.—Chicago News.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for various commodities and their prices. Includes items like Bees, Milk, Sheep, Hogs, Flour, etc.

WATERBURY (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Table listing cattle market prices for items like Beef, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs, etc.

PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing Philadelphia market prices for items like Flour, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, etc.

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ROBBERS USE DYNAMITE.

They Secure a Large Sum of Money and Escape Into Mexico.

Telegraphic advices from Samuel, Texas, a small station on the Southern Pacific Railway, situated in a thinly settled section, give an account of a daring train robbery committed by six masked men at that place shortly after midnight. Dynamite and Winchester rifles were used to intimidate the express messenger and to gain entrance into the car.

All the money and valuables in the safe in the express car were secured by the robbers, as well as several sacks of mail matter, including registered packages. The amount of money obtained cannot be learned, but it will doubtless reach into tens of thousands of dollars.

The train was just pulling out from the station when six masked men, who had scouted their positions, simultaneously mounted the engine, mail and express cars. Over forty shots were fired into the baggage and express car, without injuring any one, when an unexpected mode of procedure was adopted, that of exploding a dynamite cartridge against a small window in the express car. The effect of this was to tear the window out and otherwise to damage the car.

The express messenger was stunned, but recovered in a few minutes, only to be overpowered by the robbers. He was made to give up his safe key. The train was delayed several hours. The robbers took their time in doing the job and went through it with the utmost coolness. Horses were in readiness for them, and on the completion of their work the bandits rode rapidly away. They are now in Mexico beyond the reach of the authorities.

DROPPED TO DEATH.

Aeronaunt Hogan Lost His Hold 1000 Feet Above the Earth.

At the Exposition Grounds at Detroit, Mich., George Hogan, the Ann Arbor aeronaunt, made an ascension, performing the while on the trapeze. When 1000 feet from the earth he lost his grip on the trapeze bar. The crowd did not seem to comprehend the situation until the doomed man had almost reached the ground.

The body shot through the air with frightful velocity, head downward, and struck the sidewalk on River street. So great was the impact that the two-inch planks were broken and splintered. Body spurted 100 feet. Not a bone in the body escaped unbroken and the head was mashed beyond recognition.

Hogan leaves a widow and one child. He was a brother of the Professor Hogan who made an ascension in Campbell's airship in Brooklyn, N. Y., a couple of years ago and was never heard of again.

The most extensive camphor raiser in Formosa, the beautiful island where that precious gum is grown in large quantities, is named Butler, and is generally called in the East the "camphor count." A camphor raiser is a refreshing change after so many malodorous trades.