A PARTING GUEST.

Dear world, how shall I say farewell to As from thy friendly house I go at last?

Let me not like an unloved wanderer be From thy door cast. No, I have been a little while thy guest;

Still there are light and music, down thy The laughing recognition of a jest

Rises and falls. Thou hast with love and bread my wants

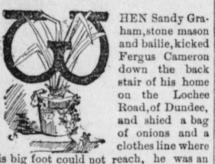
supplied, And hurried on my hours in joyous flight; But longer with thee now I cannot bide-I come to say good-night;

But leave not other friends who need thee here-

Give me thy hand and I am quickly gone; Thy lamps will light me with their genial cheer

Until I meet the dawn. -Meredith Nicholson, in the Century.

A MIDNIGHT ASSIGNMENT.



clothes line where romances that ever cast a fragrance over the life of a newspaper man.

This was the cause of all the trouble. Fergus Cameron was the ten-shilling-aweek clerk at the salt pans. One and one made two during the day, but one and one in the evening represented only one, for while the former might be bags of salt, or pounds, shillings or pence, the latter were the mutually sympathetic hearts of Fergus Cameron and Maud Graham, the pretty daughter of the Dundee bailie.

Now, the average Scotch bailie is a much bigger man, in his own estimation, than the President of the United States. A chief magistrate of our nation might allow his daughter to marry an ordinary book-keeper; but a President of the United States is no criterion in estimating a man chosen to fill the chair once graced by such illustrious characters as Donald MacTavish and Sandy Jamieson. Shades of Nebuchadnezzar! who so great as a Scotch bailie?

You may have heard of the Scotch bailie, but I knew one. It was long ago, but the awe-inspiring influence of a personal acquaintance with him has not yet departed. He was a newspaper man, so he said, claiming the title by virtue of part ownership with his wife and Kirsty Buckley, a crabbed old maid, in a newspaper and magazine depot. All in all, he was a great man in the town. Examination day always brought him to school, and on such an occasion he generally stood with the Latin book upside

"Excuse me. Bailie," our teacher would remark in his meekest way, "excuse me, you have the book upside

"Sir, don't you think a baille can read Latin upside down?" How we prayed that a kind Providence

in much love and mercy might make of us bailies and newspaper men.

Do you wonder that Fergus Cameron was kicked downstairs, and that a bag of onions and a clothes-line hastened his departure, and that three weeks later he stood upon the deck of an Atlantic liner, gazing with tearful eye on the fast fading shore-line of the land of blue mist and purple heather? An American youth would have been happier under the circumstances, for he would have had Maud Graham with him; so little respect has an American youth for the exalted office of a Scotch bailie.



HE FOUGHT THE BLAST.

Cameron arrived in New York with a few dollars in his pocket and fewer friends by his side. He spent the first night in a cheap lodging-house on West street, and in the morning set out to and an old friend of his father. The prospects of employment at his own occupation were by no means bright, but an acquaintance on the part of the old man with the city editor of a morning paper opened for him the door of the newspaper kingdom. Into the humblest position went Fergus Cameron. Naturally bright, well educated, and with no end of capacity for work, he cheerfully and dividual is a matter of considerable diffiure and success, but his application to business and the excellence of his work superiors in office. The star that ruled trousers. his luckless lot might have fated him much that was disheartening, but its adverse influence did not extend to his busi-

had fallen all of two days and nights, and the States were beginning to feel the deadly effects of the great blizzard.

ness career.

Fergus Cameron was in the West, plowing his way toward a country village. A midnight assignment had fizzled out, his only horse had stumbled into a ditch and broken its leg, and his choice lay between death in the snow and a struggle toward the village. Every minute was like an eternity, he seemed to be dragging the world at his heels. Mindweary and body-sore he fought the bitter, blinding blast until overtaxed nature gave up the battle, and he sank in the snow.



FERGUS CAMERON SURPRISED.

Two weeks later Fergus Cameron awoke from the torpor of oblivion and saw the world of light again. From the large heating stove in his bed-room a cheerful fire shot shafts of light over the soft rugs on the floor. The surroundof onions and a ings were strange; what did it mean? He lay there looking drowsily about his big foot could not reach, he was an him, and slowly recalled the incidents of unconscious factor in one of the prettiest his terrible battle with the storm, wondering to whose hospitality he was indebted for his salvation. His dreaming was pleasantly disturbed by the entrance of r graceful female figure. Who was it? Cameron rubbed his eyes wondering if it was a new phase of his delirium. Another rub; another look; were his senses playing him false? By his bedside stood grace and goodness personified in his old sweetheart, Maud Graham.

> They are married now, and all the trials of the past are forgotten in the sweet bliss of the present. Old Bailie Graham's views have broadened considerably since he failed in business and crossed the ocean, and no one is more willing to admit that his handsome sonin-law is a much more important person than a Scotch bailie who can read Latin upside down .- The Journalist.

An Island of the Dead.

The captain of a coasting vessel that lately put into Guaymas, Mexico, tells a story of a strange discovery made by him when his vessel had been driven off her course some weeks ago. He sighted an island not down on any of the charts. He sent a boat ashore and the men returned and said that no one lived there, but there were many houses and evidences that at one time the island had been inhabited. The captain himself then went ashore and found that the island had undoubtedly been swept by a scourge of some kind, which had carried off every living being. There were numerous huts showing that at the place had been thickly inhabited, but not a living thing could be found. An investigation showed that the former residents had died in such numbers that they had not been buried, but the skeletons were lying around the island wherever the people had been when death had overtaken them. In one hut were the remains of seventeen people, while in many others skeletons were found in great numbers. They had been dead for such a time that the bones were beginning to decay. There was little to show what kind of people they were, but it is supposed that they belong to some of the numerous island tribes which were so abundant on this part of the coast fifty years ago .- New Orleans Picayune.

Giants' Bones Unearthed.

Tradition tells us that somewhere along a ridge in the southern part of this county, there lies buried "twenty mule loads of gold." This treasure is supposed to have been placed in some isolated spot by the early inhabitants of the land-possibly the mound builders. A week ago some one in meandering about a cave which is formed by an over-cliff of this ridge, accidentally found a coin, upon which could only be distinguished the letters "A. D." This exciting his curiosity, and knowing of the traditional treasures, led him to make further exploits. Securing a pick he began digging and soon unearthed the skeleton of a human body, which was described to our informant as being extremely large. The jaw-bone was large enough to place over the jaw of an ordinary man, and the arm-bone was over two inches longer than of men above the medium size. Not being satisfied with this find, digging was continued until the second, third and fourth skeleton was unearthed, which equalled in size the first one discovered .- New Florence (Mo.) Leader.

A Contractor's Little Scheme. A local contractor has a peculiar method of keeping tab on a gang of Italian laborers working under him. The men are known only by numbers, and to keep track of the doings of each inmanfully faced his new duties with a culty. They are all apt to sneak off calm determination to turn the battle of when the foreman's back is turned, and life into victory, and be a bigger man sit down for a rest. The unique plan of than a Scotch bailie. His was the old, the contractor in question is devised to old story of success and failure, of fail-ure and success, but his application to consequent loss of time. In the morning before the gang goes to work each man's carried him into the good graces of his number is printed in chalk on his When the men knock off work in the evening the chalk marks are inspected, and if any are found to be erased or blurred, the unfortunate Italian to whose trousers the blurred number A wild night in January, 1888. Snow scheme works admirably, as the men prefer to forego the pleasure of a few minutes' rest rather than lose their pay. -- Philadelphia Record.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

HEAVY HOGS IN BETTER DEMAND.

It is the increased foreign demand for pork that causes the call for heavy hogs. Up to the time that pork from this country was excluded from Germany, France and Italy, heavy pork always commanded the best prices. Since the restrictions have been removed the old conditions of markets are beginning to return. It is not likely, however, that the extremely fat, neavy hogs once in demand for their lard will ever be popular again. Cotton-seed oil is now so largely used for lard that it has permanently reduced its price. - Boston Cultivator.

A HORSE FOR SERVICE.

The inquiry is frequently made what kind of a horse shall I buy for real and hard service? The horse for real and hard service should be from fifteen to sixteen hands high, according to the kind of service required. He should be of a good dark color, have a free high action, light head and neck, thin, large sloping shoulders, strong, muscular thighs, deep chest, short back, strong joints, large, sprightly, kindly eye, short and strong pasterns, and readily teachable. He should have fairly large, sound feet, and his proportions should be good; and he should have spirit but a level head. He should be kind, gentle, and prompt in action. He must be kept up to extraordinary excellence by the very best care .- American Agricul-

DISHORNING COWS.

The removal of the horns from a cow is not such a serious operation as to be in any way detrimental to the animal A good deal of nonsense has been written in regard to this. The horn is quite insensible, and the only pain felt is that of cutting through the core of the horn, which is the only sensitive part that is touched. This is done very quickly and in such a manner as to cause only a slight loss of blood. There need be no apprehension of any injurious result to the animal if the work is done as it should be, as thus. The saw is a narrow and thin-bladed one, and should be sharp. The animal is secured in such a way that the horn can be reached easily -the best way is to fix the head in stanchions. The horn is then sawed off close to the skin, and without leaving a stub. The wound is covered with tar, in which the hair is matted so as to make a plaster that protects the raw part. A piece of cloth well tarred is then placed over the hair, and this is all the dressing needed. The animal will go to feeding at once, and the wound heals in a short time. It is very seldom that the bleeding is of any account, and at the worst it stops as soon as a clot is formed. The kind of saw used by butchers or a common thin-bladed hack saw is used .-New York Times.

HOW MANY HENS TO THE ACRE! A Lawrence, Kansas, reader asks: "How many hens can be kept on an acre without crowding? Also, how what size?"

acre for all the green and meat they 200 would be the outside number, and they ought to have some insects or meat in addition to what they would be apt to find on the acre.

nately used and sowed with grass or rye for green.

The fowls for the most health and profit should be kept in flocks of not more than fifty-twenty-five would be better. Of course they may be under one roof, if the large building is divided into apartments that are unconnected within and the fowls of each let onto the runs from openings direct from their apartment.

A building that gives a space eight by ten for each twenty-five fowls is plenty

large enough. Let the building or buildings face the south and have plenty of glass on that side-have no openings to the north, northwest or northeast, and if you can avoid the west opening it will be all the better.

Sheds, under which the fowis may shade themselves in summer and enjoy a dust bath in winter, will be appre-

Unless one has had experience with poultry they best begin on a small scale and grow to keeping fowls by the acre. -Farm, Field and Stockman.

SUBJECTS FOR FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

John Hollingworth, President of the Muskota Farmers' Institute, having been requested to prepare a list of subjects suitable for discussion at the meeting of the institute during the winter, has submitted the following. The list is an excellent one and may prove useful to the members of other institutes:

Dairy schools, are they desirable? The creamery and cheese factory as a means of manufacturing and marketing or spread out over your fields? farm products.

Beef vs. miik, which is the more profitable for the farmer in this locality? Stock and their products vs. crop, which pays better to sell?

Scrub stock vs. pure breeds, which can we better afford to keep? Sheep, are they desirable stock, or otherwise?

sirable member of the farming commu-Poultry, their management and profit. Fruit culture as a farm adjunct.

The pig are; his profits, is he a de-

Bees as a recreation and profit to the Experimental stations. Root crops, their utility as fodder and

low to grow them. Ensilage as fedder and how to make The sunflower, its cultivation and use

ns food for farm stock. Soiling, pasturing, or bush-feeding, which pays best;

Tree planting and conservation of

standing timber, its agricultural value. Noxious weeds, how to deal with

Roads and how to make them, their value to the farmers. Statute labor vs. taxes, which is more

economical? Agricultural education in the rural school, is it desirable?

Combines and how to check them. Legislative control of our railways. Money, how to borrow.

Corporation vs. individual effort. Farm buildings, their construction cost, efficiency.

Drains, their construction and value. Manure, how best to save and apply. Ashes as a fertilizer .- Chicago Times.

POULTRY CHAT.

There is wisdom in keeping a comfortable, well-sheltered house for poultry. There is a secret in caring for laying hens; a comfortable coop is one secret in obtaining eggs from a flock of

hens in winter. Take a head of cabbage, strip off the larger leaves, tie a string around the stump, hang it just high enough so that the hens can reach it by jumping up a little. This furnishes required exercise as well as green tood. The cabbage may be stored in a cool cellar that is dry and sheltered from excessive cold.

Many who are building new poultry houses are having wooden floors in them, raised several inches from the ground, to admit of a free circulation of air underneath to prevent dampness. A floor of this kind should be tight, with a covering of three or four inches of dry earth, to be replenished once a month.

Eight to ten females to one male is better than any more or less, as experience shows. This refers to stock that is confined within the limits of a run and carefully bred. Stock running at large on the farm may increase the number by six or eight, but this is not breeding with care for the finer points in view.

Poultry breeding without sufficient thought or adequate investigation has been more or less mongrelized, so to speak, in past years, but now it is coming down to a real science and study, the results of which are apparent to any intelligent farmer who has kept several of the finer breeds of poultry.

The Malay game fowl resembles somewhat the Indian game, yet is much smaller and inferior to the latter. The Indian game male weighs from nine to eleven pounds at maturity, temales from seven to eight and one-half pounds. They are a neater and more stylish fowl than the Malay and should not be classed with them.

The White Cochin is a pretty farm fowl. It is a clean, noble-looking bird, always attractive because of its massive proportions. Some people do not admire them because or their awkward, lazy movements, while their quaint appearance attracts many to them. They lay quite well and make excellent table poultry. On some farms they have the preference over any other breed.

If the many broken-down men of our large cities could be induced to retire to many buildings are necessary and of the country and enjoy the pleasures and health of such a life and raise fruits If the fowls are to depend upon the and poultry for the markets, even though much harder work than that of a clerkhave, from 100 to 120 would be about ship or similar confining occupation, the right number to have to the acre- they would never return to the latter

occupation after a year's experience. Bronze turkeys still lead the procession in turkeydom, and many farmers, the past season, have demonstratrated A greater number may be healthfully that they can raise them, and the farm kept if the runs are kept spaded or alter- is the place to do so. Turkeys require great care, as every one who has kept them must admit, but they can be reared just as well as any towl we have if this one point is observed. Carelessness is at the bottom of most of our non-success. -American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Look out for chicken roup? Deep plowing means twelve inches. Head work is not hard on shoe leather. Soft feed for growth; hard feed for

Don't let your economy run into parsimony.

Heavy manuring means a coat three inches thick. Good seed means about ten times as

good as is generally used. Always have a flock of ducks, and so

be prepared for wet weather. A little extra feeding of the turkey will often return a good profit.

You can not bring a piece of poor land up to concert pitch in less than three years.

gather the eggs regularly in order to avoid loss. Keep watch of the price of cow feed and when you can buy it cheap enough

In cold weather care must be taken to

lay in a supply. If you are not doing very well making and selling butter, think over the idea of

establishing a creamery. Where do you keep your money? Banked up in a heap by the stable door,

One objection to keeping the eggs too long for hatching is that old eggs are

apt to hatch out weak chickens. The first step toward increasing the profit from your dairy will be to cull the herd. Look it over and see if this is not

No time should be lost in securing whatever ducks are wanted for breeding. They will begin laying early in the

All domestic poultry swallow their food without mastication. It passes into the gizzard where it is prepared for digesion.

The objection to the majority of cellars for storing fruits is that they are toe warm. Fruits keep better at a low tem-

A farmer asks: "What will prevent tomatoes blighting when they have plenty of water!" The best remedy or preventive is to change the place of setting the plants from year to year.

WISE WORDS.

It is sometimes hard to distinguish innocence from bluff.

Contentment is not knowing anyone who has anything better than you have. Every man it trouble feels that his friends are not as indignant as they should

Nearly any man will spend \$100 worth of time to get thirty cents worth of revenge.

Men are like little boys; they all like to have a great big rag tied around a lit-

tle sore. The man who can win the reputation of being able to lick everybody saves

himself lots of fights. There is one thing you can always depend on a man doing, and that is the

thing he wants to do. Men and women are the only things

ever created that the nearer you get to them the smaller they get. There is one thing in which the poor man has the advantage of a rich man; he

knows who are his triends. When a girl who is engaged to be married tells of her engagement, it is a very good sign that she was never engaged before.

Every woman believes that if her husband could be married to some other woman for a week he would know how to appreciate her. Marriage seems never so much a fail-

ure to a man as when something goes wrong at home that he can't possibly blame on his wife. It makes no difference how worthless

a man is: his mother thinks it no sacrilege to delude the best girl in the world into marrying him.

We heard two young men discussing boarding-houses. "At the place where I board," one of them said, "the home influence is better than the meals."

Young people usually talk so much to each other when they are engaged that by the time they are married they have nothing left to say, and begin to invite others in.

A New Story of General Grant. I was told a good story about General

Grant, the other day that I never saw in print, writes the Washington correspondent of the Courier-Journal. It will be recalled that early in the war the New York Fire Zouaves were a crack regiment, commanded by Colonel Ellsworth. Every man in the ranks had been a fireman, and it was confidently believed that Elisworth's command was able to put down the war without assistance. The Colonel was a young man, handsome, gallant, burning with military ardor and thirsting for military fame. He was as much the idol of the North as Ashby was a few months later the idol of the South. The Fire Zouaves were the first troops to march into Alexandria, Va. Their Colonel was at their head, and after the town had surrendered Ellsworth saw a Confederate flag

flying from a hotel. Instead of ordering a squad to remove it he bolted into the house, ascended the stairway, went out on the roof and captured the flag; descending he -was confronted by the landlord-one Jacksonwho shot him dead. Jackson himself was then shot to death, and the affair created more sensation than considerable battles a few years later. After the war a daughter of Jackson secured an appointment in one of the departments here. She was a modest, diligent and capable young woman, and discharged her official duties acceptably. In the course of time a super-loyal gentleman was put in charge of the bureau in which she worked.

Nosing around, he soon discovered the antecedents of the young clerk and discharged her. She was friendless and penniless, and as a last resort went to the White House and called for General Grant. He received her, and she related her story to the silent man. Without saying a word he took a piece of paper and wrote: "The war against men is ended, and my Administration shall not begin one against women. Restore Miss Jackson to her former clerkship instantly." This was addressed to the loyal bureau official, and the young lady is yet in the public service. That was an exhibition of chivalry that Duriois or Francis I. might have envied.

Out of Sorts

tendency, or caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches does not feel right.

The Nerves

seemed strained to their utmost, the mind is cot fused and irritable. This condition finds an exce ent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers soon

Cures Indigestion restores harmony to the system, gives strength mind, nerves and body. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sheridan's Condition Powders

THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD TUTT'S

Rainfall and Population.

The distribution of population relative to mean annual rainfail indicates not only the tendency of people to seek arable lands, but their condition as to general healthfulness. The average annual rainfall in this country is 29.6 inches, but the variations range from zero to perhaps one hundred and twenty-five inches. Gauging the distribution of the population in accordance with the annual average rainfall in different localities, some interesting points are observable, not only as to the number of inhabitants in the areas calculated, but as to the density of population. The greater proportion of the people of the United States are living in the regions in which the annual rainfall is between thirty and fifty inches. Mr. Gannett calculates that about threefourths of the inhabitants of the country are found under these conditions; and, further, that as the raintall increases or diminishes, the population diminishes rapidly. The density of population in regions where the average rainfall is between thirty and forty inches is 43.1 per square mile; in regions where it is from forty to fifty inches annually, the density is 59 per square mile; in regions where the rainfall is from fifty to sixty inches annually, the density is 25.1, and in the arid regions of the West, where the rainfall is less than twenty inches, being twofifths of the entire area of the country, less than three per cent. of the population finds its home. The population has increased rapidly in the regions having from thirty to forty inches average rainfall .- Popular Science Monthly.

The price asked of the Southeastern Railway for a piece of land in Bermondsey, England, sixteen feet deep, comprising an area of 4000 feet, was at the rate of \$65,000,000 an acre.

A citizen of Paris, Ky., was fined \$7 recently for allowing his own cat on his own premises to kill his own chickens.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Curs.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J.
Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Caiarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists soil at 25c.per bottle

DONALD KENNEDY. Of Roxbury, Mass., Says:

Strange cases cured by my Medical Discovery come to me every day. Here is one of Paralysis—Biladness—and the Grip. Now how does my Medical Discovery cure all these? I don't know, majess it takes hold of the Hidden Polson that makes

less it takes noid of the Hodden Polson that makes all Humor.

Vibornia Citt, Nivada, Sept. 9th, 1891.

Domald Kennedy—Dear Sir: I will state my case to you: About nine years ago I was paralyzed in my left side, and the best doctors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try your Discovery, which did its duty, and in a few months I was restored to health. About four years ago I became blind in my left eye by a spotted cataract. Last March I was taken with La Grippe, and was confined to my bed for three months. At the end of that time, as in the start, then it struck me that your Discovery was the thing for me; so I got a bottle, and before it was half gone I was able to go to my work in the mines. Now in recoract to my vere, as I lost. work in the mines. Now in regard to my eyes, as I lost my left eye, and about six months ago my right eye became affected with black spots over the sight as did the left eye—perhaps some twenty of them—but since I have been using your Discovery they all left my right eye but one; and, thank God, the bright light of boxes; is my left eye. I am wonderfully astonished at m, ad thank God and your Medical Discovery.

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken 'sick, and suffered as no one but a "dyspeptic can. I then began tak-"ing August Flower. At that time "I was a great sufferer. Every-"thing I ate distressed me so that I "had to throw it up. Then in a "few moments that horrid distress " would come on and I would have

For that

Stomach

Feeling.

Horrid

"to eat and suffer "again. I took a "little of your med-

"icine, and felt much "better, and after "taking a little more "August Flower my "Dyspepsia disap-

"peared, and since that time I "have never had the first sign of it. "I can eat anything without the "least fear of distress. I wish all "that are afflicted with that terrible "disease or the troubles caused by "it would try August Flower, as I "am satisfied there is no medicine "ennal to it."

HICH FIVE OR EUCHRE PARTIES Abould send at once to John Serastian, G. C., R. L. & P. R., Chicago. TEN CENTS, in sta per pack for the silekest cards you ever shaffed, \$1.00 you will receive free by express ten packs.



naide of 10 years. Write to one for maps lars. CHAS, L. HYDE, Pierre, S. Dak