

THE BARBER'S PRAYER.

In spirit sorry for you, Lamb,
Indeed an' truly, I am;
The nightgown was so monstrous much
'Cap' filled an' de' he' to'
They pray for ev'rythin' they need,
But work would bring 'em all,
An' wants de fruit of all de yearth
'Be' like befo' de fall.

The Removal of Fences.

A Maine farmer is reported as
abutting the case thus strongly in
favor of the abolition of fences. "If I
had my way I would have a fence on
the farm. There are over 64,000
farmers in Maine. Their farms have
an aggregate over 42,000,000 rods of
fence, or rising 131,000 miles. This
is outside of ornamental fences, and
does not include some 2,000 miles
of more or less of highway fences.
There are 11,000 rods of highway fences,
16,000 rods of partition fences,
and some 15,000,000 rods of division
fences. Estimating the cost of these
fences at \$1 per rod, and that would
I think be a fair estimate, and the
total cost of fences in Maine is over
\$42,000,000. This is nearly as much
as all the farms and their buildings
are worth. It is more than twice
and a half the value of all our live
stock, and nearly as much as the
entire capital of the State invested in
manufactures.

We have no means of verifying
the statistics here presented, but it
is fair to presume that they are
measurably correct. The immense
savings to agriculture that would
follow the removal of fences, as
suggested in the foregoing remarks, is
surely a matter worthy of serious
attention. A work of this kind has
been going on for some years in
small towns and villages where front
yard fences have been discarded, and
often the rear and side fences as well.
In most States the laws in regard to
cattle and other animals found
large, if enforced, are sufficient to
protect unenclosed grounds from
degradations from this source. If
it came to be the general practice to
trust to these laws entirely and
promptly punish violations of them
it would soon be quite unnecessary
to go to the expense of building
fences around lawns and gardens.
The expense of keeping cattle in
bounds, or compelling them to be
kept there, would be insignificant in
comparison with the amount spent
in building fences mainly for the
purpose of protection. While it
seems idle to talk of dispensing with
fences altogether, it is not altogether
impossible that it would be entirely
practicable to do away with them
except for the purpose of limiting the
range of domestic animals. If the
grazing lands, yards and pens for
cows, sheep, etc., were securely
guarded there would seem no longer
any need of division and highway
fences nor of partition fences
intended merely as such. The farms in
many parts of the country are divided
up to a much greater extent than is
necessary in any case. In places where
the ground is very stony, about the
only way to dispose of surplus
rocks and cobble is to build them
in walls, and this may sometimes
afford a sufficient excuse for cutting
up a farm into a great number of
small enclosures. But where such
reasons are apt to be adduced, it
appears like a waste of time and labor
to divide up a farm into three or
four and five ten acre lots. It costs
money to obtain the material and
put up the fences; it costs to keep
them in repair, and last but not
least, it costs time and labor to let
down and put up a pair of bars every
few rods in going from one part to
another. And when there is a waste
of land that always goes
wasteful with fences. If the farmer
who computed the statistics we have
quoted had added to them the
amount, in acres, of land rendered
useless by the proximity of fences,
and thus practically withdrawn from
the arm of tillable soil, the results of
his computation would have been
still more astonishing. Especially
so would they be in a district where
the zigzag rail fences are still in use.
But even with the best construction
and the most skill in the cultivation,
there is always a wide border
of land along every fence that is
practically wasted. And to these
items are to be added the trouble
and annoyance of cultivating small
enclosures, the difficulty of ploughing
them properly, following all the
turns and sharp corners, and the
damage to such crops as corn and
potatoes that is almost unavoidable
where the rows are short and crooked
and the planting done close up
to the fences. When a horse
cultivator is used in such small fields
the growing crop must always suffer
more or less damage by trampling.
Other reasons that these
might be given why fences are often
a positive loss to the farmer and a
great hindrance to the successful
cultivation of his land. Without
going so far as to say, that the
farmer that fences would be discarded
altogether, it certainly seems as
though it would be a measure of
wisdom and economy to have
a few of them as possible and restrict
their use mainly to enclosures for
stock and grazing purposes.

Health Hints.

Only a small quantity of either
food or drink should be given to a
sick person at a time.
A clean newspaper often renewed
makes a better table cover for a
sick room than cloth.
Common baking soda is the best
of remedies in case of scalds and
burns. It may be used on the
surface of the burned part either dry
or moistened.
The French method of administering
castor oil is to pour the oil into
a pan over a fire, and when it
becomes hot and stir it well; when
it is done flavor it with a little salt
or sugar or currant jelly.
The Medical Journal states that a
few handfuls of common salt
scattered daily into closets, and an
occasional handful thrown into
basins, galleys and other receptacles,
neutralizes the noxious effects of the
omnipresent sewer gas.
A little daily change in the
arrangement of the furniture, a little
planning for such pleasant surprises
as an invalid can bear in the way of
food, company and amusement, will
often be more effectual in hastening
the convalescence of a patient than
a score of tonics.
An agreeable dish for an invalid's
tea can be prepared by toasting dry
crust of bread in a moderate oven
until they are brown. When cold
pour them in a moderate quantity
of milk, or cream, and then sift it
through a flour sieve into a dish.
Serve with milk, or cream and
sugar, if desired.
To Check Bleeding.
The natural process by which the
flow of blood is checked is the
formation of a blood-clot, which plugs
the orifice of the vessel, or by
pressing the edges of the wound
together, or in cases where this is
not easy and efficient, by compressing
the artery which supplies the part
from which the hemorrhage is taking
place in some part of its course
toward the vessel, or by the use of
the main arteries supplying the
head lie in the neck, one on each
side of the windpipe, where their
pulsations may be readily felt. In
case of a wound of an artery in the
neck the cut ends of the vessel
should be compressed with the finger,
if possible, or the artery, both below
and above the wound, should be
pressed firmly against the backbone.
Unless skilled surgical aid can be
speedily obtained, there is little hope
of saving life in case these great
vessels are wounded.

Stand Up, Young Man.

The young man who was raised a
pet is becoming a nuisance. He is
seldom of any use. He is wanted
now-a-days is a practical man
who can do something else besides
smoke cigarettes and twist a cane.
The time to learn to work and to
learn business habits is in one's
youth. He who leads the life of a
butterfly until he is twenty-five or
thirty years of age and then recog-
nizes the fact that he has become
a man, has precious little to
recommend him when he applies for
a job. This may be a chestnut, but
it fits not a few young men of every
land. The Reform Farm is better off
if they only knew it, than thousands of
boys who are at large. There is
nothing like being practical, and
there is but one way to be so, and
that is to be so. Acquire business
habits and train yourself to good,
honest, hard work. Don't waste
your time learning to be a cavort;
you can buy one already tied.

Never use water which has stood
in a lead pipe over night. Not
less than a wooden bucket should be
allowed to run before any is taken
for use.

If brooms are dipped for a minute
or two into a kettle of boiling
suds, once a week, they will last
much longer. It makes them tough
but pliable, and a carpet is not worn
half so much by sweeping with a
broom cared for in this manner.
The suggestion that sage tea ap-
plied to the scalp will prevent the
hairs from falling out is an old one,
but a good one, all the same. A
convenient plan is to strain the tea
and add bay rum in the proportion
of one-third run to two-thirds tea.
The run keeps the liquid from
spoiling in warm weather.

For a mild cathartic and efficient
tonic, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.
Every bottle warranted. For Sale
by C. N. Boyd.

Spooks of Memorial Island.

On a lonely little island called
Memaloosie, in the Columbia River,
sixteen miles below the Dalles and
about one hundred miles from Portland,
Oregon, lie the bleaching bones of
thousands of Wasco and Kikicat
Indians. The island, further back
than reaches the memory of the old-
est pioneer, has been a burial place
for these tribes. Boxes of bones
and grisly skeletons, lying promiscu-
ously on the ground, have been seen
on every hand. Here Mutsawatsh,
Powah, and other chiefs sleep their
last sleep.

On the death of any of the Indi-
ans they are wrapped in their finest
blankets, adorned with trinkets and
trappings, and are buried under the
surface of the soil, or on the water
surface of which they are placed and
left face upward. Here they remain
in the open air until the wind and
rain and birds of prey have done
their work, and the bones lay ghastly
and white. Then they are gathered
and buried in boxes, some of which hold
a basket, while in others a cord can
be stored. In these sarcophagi they
are supposed to remain until the last
trump sounds. But, as a matter of
fact, every young doctor and every
collector of fossils, ambitious to
earnest request to see his cabinet,
hies himself thence for a skeleton. Still,
there are bones to spare.

A strange freak was that of Victor
Trevett, a talented man of the Dalles,
who had held some of the higher
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Things Worth Remembering.

That a hot bag of sand relieves
neuralgia.
That a box of borax water will re-
move dandruff.
That milk which stands too long
makes bitter butter.
That salt should be eaten with
nuts to aid digestion.
That rusty iron should be rub-
bed over with kerosene.
That well ventilated bed rooms
will prevent morning lassitude.
That it rests you in sewing, to
change your position frequently.
That a little soda water will re-
lieve sick headache caused by indig-
estion.

That a hot strong lemonade taken
at bed time will break up a heavy
cold.
That a cup of strong coffee will
remove the odor of onions from the
breath.
That tough meat is made tender
by lying for a few moments in vine-
gar water.
That a cup of hot water drunk be-
fore meals will relieve nausea and
dyspepsia.

That one in a faint should be laid
on his or her back, loosen the cloth-
ing and let alone.
That conservative night sweats
may be arrested by sponging the
body nightly with salt water.
That the hair may be kept from
falling out after illness by a frequent
application of sage tea.

That you take out spots from
the wash goods by rubbing them with
the yolk of an egg before washing.
That cold tea should be saved for
your vinegar barrel. It sours easily
and gives color and flavor.
That a fever patient can be made
cool and comfortable by frequent
sponging off with soda water.

That to heat the whites of eggs
quickly add a pinch of salt. Salt
cools and cools eggs from rapidly.
That white spots upon varnished
furniture will disappear if you hold
a hot plate from the stove over it.
That bran water is good for a
rough complexion. Put a handful
in a rag, dip it in tepid water, and
wash with it.

That teaching children may be re-
lieved of convulsions by being im-
mersed in warm baths with cold
cloths on their heads.
That pulverized camphor and lard,
stirred to a salve, is excellent for
croup or cold applied to the throat,
nose or chest, after which cover
with soft flannels.

That a mixture of rain water, col-
ogne and glycerine, should be kept
by those who are troubled with
roughness of the skin. Apply to the
face and hands after washing.

That nervous headache, when
pain is in front and the blood ves-
sels are full and throbbing, may be
relieved by putting cold cloths on
the head, and hot water on the
feet.
That warm mustard water should
be given to one who has accidentally
swallowed poison. This will cause
vomiting, and a cup of strong
coffee should be given to counteract
the remaining effects.

A Sea Bat.
Some years ago some devil-fish
appeared in a harbor where several
schooners were lying, and the sail-
ors, who were Swedes, and had
never seen one of the fish before,
saw them playing around in the
harbor, and thought it would be a
good joke to spear one. So they took
a light stick and a pair of old whale
bones and started out to sea, and
the schooner and started out, and
were joined by the other boats. In
a short time one of the boats got
alongside of a sea bat, and a rouser
it was too. When they struck it
they had thought the whole bot-
tom had been hit, and a second later
that boat was rushing up to the
harbor at a rate she never went before.
It was a blind lead, though, and the
fish had to turn, and the skull was
jerked around so quickly that the
bat fell, and one man was tum-
bled overboard.

Up the chain, they went, some
yelling for the boat and the others
to cut the line as it was evident that
she would fill in a moment; but it
happened that the only man who
had a knife had been dropped over-
board, and as they couldn't get the
line untied they had to let it go.
They saw the boat was rushing up
to jump overboard and let every-
thing go, when the fish changed his
course and headed right for one of
the schooners. They had to jump
then, anyhow, and as they went
overboard, the fish dived under the
vessel, and the skull struck her side
with a crash that broke all the
pieces. The end plank, which they
found out later, to which the line
was made fast, went off with the
fish. The men were picked up two
days later the devil-fish floated
astern. It measured about eighteen-
feet across, and was estimated to
weigh a ton.—New York Sun.

Robbing a Stage Coach.
HELENA, M. T., August 31.—The
Marysville coach was stopped by
two highwaymen about eight miles
out of Helena on Saturday, and the
treasure box, containing about \$12,000
in bullion from the Drumlum-
mum mine, taken. The passengers
were relieved of their valuables.
One of the robbers had given the
plot away to officers, and when the
treasure box was broken open by the
sheriff and a posse captured the
robbers and recovered the booty.
The passengers were made to stand
in line at the muzzle of a gun held
by one of the highwaymen while
the other one went through them in
the old-fashioned manner.

The prisoner, one named Jackson
and Gordon, were released and re-
leased and get the reward of \$600.
Jackson has served several terms in
the California Penitentiary for stage
robbery. He claims that Gordon
had worked the same scheme before
getting rewards for robbery and
getting rewards.

Tomato Soup.
Take one quart of tomatoes, one
pint hot water, a tablespoonful of
sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, four
cloves, four peppercorns, one table-
spoonful of chopped parsley, one
tablespoonful of butter, two table-
spoonfuls of flour. This is a soup
without stock. The tomatoes are
first put on with the hot water, and
the seasonings are added. The soup
is put in a stewing pan, and the
butter and flour together with
white sauce; add to the soup,
let it cook a moment, strain and
serve. Corn starch may be used
instead of flour, one half the quantity
being necessary. Strain at once in
a hot tureen and serve.

Red Star
TRADE MARK.
ROUGH ORE
PROMPT, SAFE, SURE
FOR COALS, OILS, AND OTHER TRADES.
THE GREAT
ST. JACOBSON'S
TRADE MARK.
FOR PALE AND OTHER TRADES.
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PALE AND OTHER TRADES.

HELP
I will offer at private sale at my farm one bay
horse and one black horse, also a pair of
black and white sheep. Also, a two-horse
spring wagon, with good outfit of the best
kind, and a pair of mules. Also, a pair of
fruit or pear good milk cows, three yearlings
and a yearling calf. I have also a No. 1 American
fruit barrel, 24 inches wide, 9 1/2 feet long,
with a capacity of 20 to 25 bushels of apples
per day. There is no better evaporator than this
one. It is made of iron, and is very durable,
and only used one season. I will sell it for
\$40, provided it is taken away in two weeks
from the date of this paper. The above mention-
ed property can be seen at any time at my
farm, in Jersey township, Farmed Township, by
address C. N. BOYD,
Somerset, Pa.

Valuable Personal Property.
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General Grant's Recurrence.

He was never a secretive man un-
til the position of responsibility in
which he was placed compelled him
to be chary of giving expression to
his opinions. He then learned the
force of the philosopher's maxim
that the unspoken word is a sword
in the scabbard, while the spoken
word is a sword in the hands of one's
enemy.

In the field there were constant
visitors in camp ready to circulate
any intimations of the commander's
movements, at the risk of having
such valuable information reach the
enemy; in the White House every
cautious expression to an applica-
tion for favors was apt to be tor-
tured into a promise, and the President
naturally became guarded in his in-
tercourse with general visitors. If
questioned beyond the bounds of
propriety, his lips closed like a book,
and the intruding party was left to
supply all the subsequent conver-
sation. These circumstances proclaim-
ed him a man who studied to be
uncommunicative, and gave him a
reputation for reserve which could
not fairly be attributed to him. He
was called the "American Sphinx."

That a hot strong lemonade taken
at bed time will break up a heavy
cold.
That a cup of strong coffee will
remove the odor of onions from the
breath.
That tough meat is made tender
by lying for a few moments in vine-
gar water.
That a cup of hot water drunk be-
fore meals will relieve nausea and
dyspepsia.

That one in a faint should be laid
on his or her back, loosen the cloth-
ing and let alone.
That conservative night sweats
may be arrested by sponging the
body nightly with salt water.
That the hair may be kept from
falling out after illness by a frequent
application of sage tea.

That you take out spots from
the wash goods by rubbing them with
the yolk of an egg before washing.
That cold tea should be saved for
your vinegar barrel. It sours easily
and gives color and flavor.
That a fever patient can be made
cool and comfortable by frequent
sponging off with soda water.

That to heat the whites of eggs
quickly add a pinch of salt. Salt
cools and cools eggs from rapidly.
That white spots upon varnished
furniture will disappear if you hold
a hot plate from the stove over it.
That bran water is good for a
rough complexion. Put a handful
in a rag, dip it in tepid water, and
wash with it.

That teaching children may be re-
lieved of convulsions by being im-
mersed in warm baths with cold
cloths on their heads.
That pulverized camphor and lard,
stirred to a salve, is excellent for
croup or cold applied to the throat,
nose or chest, after which cover
with soft flannels.

That a mixture of rain water, col-
ogne and glycerine, should be kept
by those who are troubled with
roughness of the skin. Apply to the
face and hands after washing.

That nervous headache, when
pain is in front and the blood ves-
sels are full and throbbing, may be
relieved by putting cold cloths on
the head, and hot water on the
feet.
That warm mustard water should
be given to one who has accidentally
swallowed poison. This will cause
vomiting, and a cup of strong
coffee should be given to counteract
the remaining effects.

A Sea Bat.
Some years ago some devil-fish
appeared in a harbor where several
schooners were lying, and the sail-
ors, who were Swedes, and had
never seen one of the fish before,
saw them playing around in the
harbor, and thought it would be a
good joke to spear one. So they took
a light stick and a pair of old whale
bones and started out to sea, and
the schooner and started out, and
were joined by the other boats. In
a short time one of the boats got
alongside of a sea bat, and a rouser
it was too. When they struck it
they had thought the whole bot-
tom had been hit, and a second later
that boat was rushing up to the
harbor at a rate she never went before.
It was a blind lead, though, and the
fish had to turn, and the skull was
jerked around so quickly that the
bat fell, and one man was tum-
bled overboard.

Up the chain, they went, some
yelling for the boat and the others
to cut the line as it was evident that
she would fill in a moment; but it
happened that the only man who
had a knife had been dropped over-
board, and as they couldn't get the
line untied they had to let it go.
They saw the boat was rushing up
to jump overboard and let every-
thing go, when the fish changed his
course and headed right for one of
the schooners. They had to jump
then, anyhow, and as they went
overboard, the fish dived under the
vessel, and the skull struck her side
with a crash that broke all the
pieces. The end plank, which they
found out later, to which the line
was made fast, went off with the
fish. The men were picked up two
days later the devil-fish floated
astern. It measured about eighteen-
feet across, and was estimated to
weigh a ton.—New York Sun.

Robbing a Stage Coach.
HELENA, M. T., August 31.—The
Marysville coach was stopped by
two highwaymen about eight miles
out of Helena on Saturday, and the
treasure box, containing about \$12,000
in bullion from the Drumlum-
mum mine, taken. The passengers
were relieved of their valuables.
One of the robbers had given the
plot away to officers, and when the
treasure box was broken open by the
sheriff and a posse captured the
robbers and recovered the booty.
The passengers were made to stand
in line at the muzzle of a gun held
by one of the highwaymen while
the other one went through them in
the old-fashioned manner.