One Hundred Bushels of Shelled Corn to

the Acre. Mr. Nathan G. Pierce tells the American Cultivator how he raised 100 busheis of shelled corn to the acre. He used for seed an eight-rowed corn which he has improved by careful selection, and believes it to be a good variety to raise, anywhere between Virginia and the Canada line. The ground selected for planting was a good piece of gravelly loam. It was well plowed about the first of May, harrowed, treated to a broadcast application of nine hundred pounds fertilizer to the acre; aga n harrowed faithfully, rendering the land fine and mellow; rows marked three feet apart, a small amount of fertilizer scattweed to each row. May 10, three kernels of corn planted in each hill, two feet apart in the rows; cultivated and hoed four times, allowing no weeds to grow; passed through the entire piece, cutting each hill down to two stalks; every sucker in each hill cut throughout the field. During the entire period of growth through the season the field was closely watched, every weed pulled and every ear of smut cut out. At the proper time, after the corn had become hard, it was cut, bound in bundles, and stocked. When dry it was drawn into the barn, where, with the assistance of a hired man, the corn was husked, weighed as husked, and found to yield one hundred and ten bushels of shelled corn to the acre, allowing seventy-five pounds of ears to equal one bushel of shelled corn.

Regularity in Feeding Stock.

While it is highly impor ant that the farmer should provide good food for his horses and cattle, yet it is equally important that they should be fed regularly, at stated periods. Animals are good time-keepers; and if the hour passes at which they are commonly fed, they are apt to make their wants known; especially is this the case of the cow. It is a very bad practice to feed her often and irregularly; and some farmers have an idea, that almost every time the barn is entered, the cows should be given hay or fodder. This is a mistake. The great object in view is to keep the cow quiet and contented, which can be readily accomplished by regular feeding, and supplying all the food they can eat. If fed in this manner in the morning, the cows will lie down and chew the cud, and are not disposed to be annoyed by the visits of any person. In the winter season, the second feeding should be about two o'clock in the afternoon, which will allow them to have from that time to milking, all they will eat, and giving a feed of hay when the milking is finished. The first stomach of the cow should be empty, or almost so, before any food is eaten. A cow chewing the cud cannot be hungry. who bears this in mind will be amply rewarded by the fine appearance of his stock, and the affection which will be bestowed upon him by them. - Planter and barmer. Recipes.

Continue the boiling from half an hour to a whole hour. Season with five ounces of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla. When done, turn into a mold, and place it on ice to stiffen Serve it w th whipped cream.

Eve's Pudding. - Grate quarters of a pound of bread; mix with the same quantity of shredded suct, the same of apples and also of currents; mix with these the whole of four eggs and the rind of half alemon; shred fine; put it into a shape and boil three hours. A cloth must be floured and tied over it. Make a pudding sauce to serve with it -the juice of half a lemon and a little

TAPIOCA Sour .- Make a good bef soup with two pounds of meat and bone, and two and a half quarts of cold clear water, simmering for four or five hours and adding an onion, some parsley and carrots. Put in a very little salt. Let the stock, when done, get cold. Take the fat off the top and reheat the soup.

putting in a tablespoon of tapioca to a quart of stock. Season to taste, and add a few drops of lemon juice.

FRENCH PICKLES .- One peck green tomatoes sliced, six large onlons sliced; mix these and throw over them one teacup of salt, and let them stand over night; next day drain thoroughly and boil in one quart of vinegar mixed with two quarts of water, for fifteen or twen-ty minutes. Then take four quarts vinegar, two pounds brown sugar, half pound white mustard-seed, two tablespoons ground allspice, and the same of cinnamon, cloves, ginger, and ground mustard; throw all together and boil fifteen minutes.

### An Odd Literary Contest.

There is a curious literary contest at Westminster school, England, every year. The head master gives out subects for epigrams between Easter and Whitsuntide. A few days before the school breaks up he takes his sent in the boys produce their compositions. They step forward one by one, and hand the epigrams to the head master, who reads the reverse. Before him lies a fittle bag of bright new coins fresh from the mint. They consist of penny, twopenny, three-penny, fourpenny and sixpenny pieces. (The fourpenny are a special coin, marked with a big 4, and not in circulation.) If an epigram be very good ton zue understood by the master.

The wheat crop of Ohio is worth \$51,000,000, the corn grop \$42,000,000 mown only in history.—Panama Star and the hay grop \$40,000,000.

TIMELY TUPICS.

The New York coffee house com-pany, reasoning that "hot coffee is better than whisky in cold weather," has established three stations for supplying car drivers and conductors. These are the city hall, the Battery, and at the foot of Grand street. At these points there is a daily total of three thousand car arrivals. At first cups of coffee were given away at these places, to the great satisfaction of the recipients of the company's bounty. Finally, however, the company began to sell the coffee at two cents per cup. Its members hope to be able to make this a regular business in winter at these points, while in summer they propose co provide cool drinks.

The floods in Holland have caused wide-spread devastation and suffering. Dikes at Nieuwkuyk that resisted storm and wave for eighty years succumbed to the tempests of this wild season, and a vast area, containing hundreds of thousands of acres and a population of 30,000 persons, was dooded. Add to this severe cold, and it is easy to form a conception of the suffering that ensued. Many houses were torn from their foundations, others fell in, and in many the inmates were made prisoners in the garrets and or the roofs, where they were subjected to all the pangs of hunger and exposure. The catastrophe was owing to the neglect of the government to maintain the dike in proper condition.

If the prosperity of the country can be measured by the miles of new railroads constructed, last year was the most prosperous in the history of the United States, excepting, perhaps, 1871. The total mileage is, according to the figures of the Raiway Age, 7.207 miles of track actually laid on 934 different lines. This falls but little short of 1871, the footing for which is 7,379 miles. The Age's table is not quite complete. Idaho and Wyoming Territories, where railroad building is in brisk progress, are not reported at all. Mississippi is also left out and the returns from other quarters are but partial. The Age estimates that the final figures will make the total construction for the year as high as 7,500, or greater than the mileage of any previous year in the United States, or in any other country.

The consumption of malt liquor in this country has increased over 100 per cent. in ten years. "During 1880," says the Retailer, the organ of the brewers, "taxes were paid on 13,374,000 barrels, or 414,000,000 gallons. This is equivalent to about 150 mugs for every man, woman and child in the country. Leave ing out the females and children, this vast quantity represents 600 glasses a year for each male over twenty-one years old in the United States. When we consider the very large number of adult males who drink no beer at al., and the other host who partake of it only in the most moderate manner, and at more or less protracted intervals, it is evident that some other Americans must drink a great deal. At five cents a glass this beer manufacture of 1880 brought \$375,600,000, or about \$7.50 per capita for every man, woman and child. This is a quarter more than the total running expenses of the United States government."

The new agricultural industry known cow chewing the cud cannot be hungry. This regularity as regards feeding should likewise apply to atering and milking. This regular system of feeding applies fully as well to pigs and sheep, when the latter are in winter quarters. Animals can be as easily scale. These gentlemen settled therefore and began buying up the as the central sugar factory system, which is now established in many sectrained as children, and every farmer ten years ago, and began buying up the cane raised by small farmers who had no mills, and refining the crude molasses of planters who did not care to be troubled with the operation, or had not the means to carry it on. There are some large plantations in Western FARINA JELLY.—Boil one quart of Louisiana now worked on the tenantry new milk; whilst beiling, sprinkle in system. Small farmers, in companies slow y a quarter of a pound of faring, of five to twenty, are allowed to cultivate as many acres of tine sugar cane lands as they can, free of rent, and are paid four dollars per ton for all they make. Several Chicago and Ohio firms are now planting on the tenantry plan, and many planters of the olden sort have followed their example, until there are now twenty-five central sugar factories on the Teche and the Atchsfalaya. Both these systems are said to work well, and hundreds of tenants have become very easy in circums ances since the industry was established.

### The Last American Empire.

The general opinion in Brazil is that the empire will not long outlive the reign of the present emperor, the good Dom Pedro. The imperial form of government does not flourish on the soil of the American continent, and the emperor's personal popularity, which is very great, has kept in check the democratic tendencies of the country, which cannot always be controlled even by wholesome laws, and wise, liberal and progressive government. Dom Pedro will probably be the last American emperor, and the vast country which he rules with so much intelligence and moderation will be numbered for good or ill among the republican experiments of the continent. The transition from the aristocracy to the democratic torm of government need not necessarily be attended by violence or danger to the public peace. The people are educated to self-government to a certain extent, and the change will be one rather of form than of fact or principle.

It will be rendered more easy to the public mind, as the successor of Dom Pedro is a mere child who has not sufficient following to control the public sentiment or to keep him on his throne by force. He is the son of the emperor's eldest daughter, and is but six years of age. The mother is intensely unpopu-lar. Were the emperor to die during age. the boy's minority the constitution midst of his youthful charges, and the makes the mother regent, an authority she could not long sustain. The em step forward one by one, and hand the peror wishes to have the constitution epigrams to the head master, who reads changed, so that the crown may be them out, and expresses his approval or given to his favorite grandchild, the son of his second daughter, whose hus-band is a German prince. This boy is twelve years old, and exhibits decided talent. But royalty is unpopular in the country, notwithstanding the rare ex-cellencies which have graced it during the present reign. Republicanism is the master awards a complete set of the breath of American political life. coins. If very bad, a solitary sixpence Surrounded by republics on all sides—not a penny. Of course, there are the empire has caught the infection, and termediate prizes. The epigrams may liberal ideas permeate the entire politibe in any language, without the limita- cal fabric. A constitutional president tion, presumably, that they be in a will so in displace the monarch, the simplicities of republican life succeed the pomp and splendor of imperialism, and the last American empire will be

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

How to Dress [with] Taste.

The art of dress comprises color, texture, form and ornamentation. The first consideration should be directed to color. The accepting of fashionable shades, without any regard to the and the result is rarely correct. By chance one may sometimes make a good hit in such matters, although by accident some of the best things in existence have come to light. Red, this season, is quite a favorite, and can be worn by the blonde and the brunette but the former must exercise a little discretion in adopting to any profusion this telling dye. The blonde who can be fittingly adorn herself in scarlet trimmings, and especially where the hue is in close proximity to the complexion, should be very fair; a clear white skin will beautifully reflect the brightness of the scarlet; whereas a face that has a yellowish hue, or a rather florid aspect, should never appear to favor scarlet; if this color is worn at all by such, let it be far away from the face, except when arranged in an evening toilet. A brunette cannot wear pale-green, which is most becoming to the fair beauty. Orange is the brunette's own color; but if the dark belle has blue eyes this dazzling stade will not enhance her appearance. The color of the toilet should be of that nature to impart a healthy tone to the complex-ion. This idea when effectually pro-duced has a very satisfactory result, Avoid wearing those colors that heighten or destroy either the red, yellow or white in the natural flesh tints.

Woman's Work

Women frequently complain that men do not know how hard they are obliged to work. The many little things they are required to do are quite as taxing upon them, they rightly say, as the larger labors of the masculine sex. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher says some-thing on this subject which all women will appreciate. "All men," remarks this distinguished gentleman, 'ought to go to the woods and do their washing and general work, such as sweeping, house-keeping and dish-washing. The work of work is not specific to the second to the men is not spoken of sensibly by men till they have done it themselves. Gentlemen readers, it is easy to talk, but just try it on a very modest scale once, and you will honor working women more than ever. Do as I have done-do a wash of six pieces, and then remember that a woman turns off 200 pieces a day. Look at your waten and see how long it takes you. Look at your soap and see how much you have used. Look at your white clothes, hand-kerchiefs and towels and see what you have done, at d never again speak harshly of or to a woman on washing-day, nor of laundry work as if it were unskillful labor. Try it. A sympa-thetic gentleman, having washed two pieces, will never change his shirt again without a glow of reverence and gratitude. She did this. A similar and salutary consciousness will come over him who darns his own socks. patches his own trousers, splices his suspenders and washes his dishes. Look not every man upon his own things, but every man upon the work of a woman. Such an experience in the woods will go far toward settling the woman questi p, by teaching us that we are all members of one another, and there must be no schism.'

### Fashion Fancies.

White pine-apple silk handkerchiefs, embroidered in gold, are worn around the neck.

Embroidery is exceedingly fashion-able, and may be found on all manner of fabrics in London.

White in gossamer fabrics is very much used over silk and satin in delfcate or bright colors for evening

Basques are finished on the very edge with large jet beads strung closely to-gether All well-made basques have lead inserted in the bottom; this holds them in place, especially when sitting.

Velvet, both the stamped and the plain, stands at the head of fashionable dress fabrics this season. The black is more used in the plain, but in colorsblue, wine and purple-the stamped takes the preference.

New styles of collars upon dresses are round and wide, and shaped to extend down the front of basque to waist-line. They are often finished with flat plaitings of lace. It is hardly necessary to add that a collar and trimming of this kind is only becoming to narrow shoulders, and long-waisted figures.

The English corduroy is much in demand. It wears well and does not turn brown, like the ordinary corduroy. A secret that seems to be known by but few, in making up corduroy and velvet, is to make it nap upward; in that way the pile is not so easily flattened, and it has a fuller, heavier look always.

Pretty side-bags are substituted for pockets, and the newest specimens are made of satin, plush or velvet, either black or to match the color of the dress. They are embroidered with gold, silver, steel, jet or colored beads, with silk, or are hand-painted and have a fringe to match all round and tassels on each side, r ribbon bows, according to the strings which fasten them to the waist, whether they are of ribbon or silk cord.

Most fanciful are the collars and ruffs for the throat just now. Some have a tiny wreath of flowers, with drooping buds, put upon lace; other's swan's down, or small marabout feathers, gold or silver spangled between each quilting of the isce, and others are like small collars of black or colored plush with jetted and beaded lace; and so much is worn round the throat now that, in addition to the ruffle, a beaded or embroidered band of velvet is sometimes

### " Ever Since the Flood."

The inundation of 1771, which swept away a great part of the old Tone bridge Newcastle, England, was long remem-bered and alluded to as "the flood." On one occasion Mr. Adam Thompson was put into the witness box at the assizes. The counsel asking his name received for answer:

Adam, sir-Adam Thompson.'

asked for an explanation.

"Where do you live?"
"At Paradise, sir."
(Paradise is a willage about a mile and

a half west of Ne weastle.) "And how long have you dwelt in Paradise?" continued the barrister. "Ever since the flord!" was the re-ply made in all simpacity, and with no intention to raise a laugh. It is reedless to say that the judge

A San Francisco Chronic e correspond ent at Calculta says: The annual fentival of Sal Deue, "Red Day," is contemporaneous in princ pie, if not in age, tival of Sal Deue, with our custom of snow-bailing, excepting the fact that it is symbolical of a religious rite. If anger is displayed by those who stand in the locality where the water falls, it is a certain augury of apostacy, and clearly evidences the fact that these demurrers do not subscribe to the doctrine of Sal Deue. This is certain to bring forth-from the enfoldments of the Hindoos a fresh supply of red powder on which he ply of red powder, on which he drives more water from out of a little brass pot, and if the victim is out of range he fires it on to the next comer—perhaps in the interim having been the recipient himself of the con-tents of a half-dozen other active squirts. This is continued for three or four days, and at the expiration of that time every native in town has his clothes bedrag-gled with red water. Until the British orities interfered, the Europeans t exempt from this practice, and

onsequence collisions and probable festivals were inevitable. We saw, leaning aimlessly against the corner of a palanquin, one of those curse-ridden wretches afflicted with elephantiasis. Suffering was writ-ten deeply in every lineament of his unnaturally full features, and his voice was full of woe as he with painful effort extended his hands to us and begged for money. There is no cure for this curse of India—nothing to hope for but death. This scourge of the Hindoos is attributed by physicians to the pernicious water and excess of fruit. Here also were bullock carts, palkees, gharrys, trucks, shouting coolies, barking dogs. Screaming kites above and shrieking steam whistles below, beggars for backsheesh, the ayah, the lordly rajan, the ever-important chuprassie and the ubiquitous bheasti-wallah (or water-carrier). This excess of black skins would grow monotonous were they not interningled with European faces, which we meet with pleasing frequency, and you may hear on Hoogly bridge from the lips of some European tourist: "This is awful joily."

#### One of the Viceroy's Duties.

Among the other duties entailed on a new viceroy of Ireland by his first draw-ing-room is that of kissing the cheek, not only of each fair debutante, but of every lady present. The severity of the duty may in many instances be tem-pered, yet the administering of many hundreds of courtly kisses in one evening must suggest the physiological fact that even the most exquisite pleasures turn to pain from too frequent repetition .- London Truth.

#### [Walla Walla Watchman.] Wise Words of a Willing Witness.

At the close of a mass meeting, according to the report of the same published in a La Grange paper, reference was made to the phenomenal efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil in the many painful dissases to which mankind is subject. We refer to the above as showing how strong a hold the Old German Remedy for Rheumatism has on the experience and good wishes of the great public.

There are men in Salt Lake City, once well-to-do, who have been literally bankrupted by polygamous families Polygamy on a generous scale is ex-ceedingly expensive. The five richest Mormons in Salt Lake City are William Jennings, W. H. Hooper, F. Bittle, H. S Eldredge and John Sharp. They are not solely ecclesiastical leaders, but are business men, and at the most modest estimate their wealth will average \$1,000,000 a piece. Of the five only the two last named have taken superfluous wives. The widely known Orson Pratt is said to be a poor man. The number of his wives is variously stated at from five to eight.

[Danville (Ill.) News.]

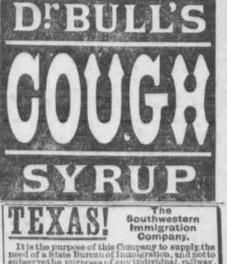
John Stein, Esq., City Brewer, referring to its valuable qualities, said to a News representative: I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family and recommend it to my acquaintances. It has always given the best satisfaction, and is truly a wonderful remedy.

The swaying to and fro of a chande-lier in a cathedral suggested to Galileo the application of the pendulum.

FOR DYSPERSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in the various forms, also as a proventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovest g from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

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A Hindee Festival.

How many children and women are slow); and surely dying, or rather being killed, by expessive doctoring, or the daily use of som drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that more knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrako, Dandellon, etc., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most fruit woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? Bee other column,

It is stated that in consequence of the great success of the Belgian national exhibition, two projects are now under discussion—one for holding at Brussels in 1883 or 1884 a universal international exhibition, and the Universal Educational exhibition.

from a running brook slew the giant Gollath, and millions of noble men since that time have died from a single stone in the bladder, which Warner's Sale Kidney and Liver Cure would have dissolved and carried away.

Every young man of slim income must shudder when he reads of the tremendous ice crop that has been gather ed, and realises that be cannot walk out with his best girl next summer without encountering seven ice-cream saloons to

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard with-out rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want

to know Which is answered in three words—Take Hop

Bitters! See other column. Fins were first used in England in the reign of Henry VIII., previous to which time the ladies used wooden

The cleapest method to cheat the undertaker (who is generally around when Coughs and Co ds prevail), is to buy and use Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup. It always cures.

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