A TALK ABOUT PARROTS,

TWENTY THOUSAND POLLYS IN THE METROPOLIS.

A Bird That is an Interesting Subject of Study-Taking Care of Parrots-Their Memory.

The parrot population of this city is estimated at twenty thousand. The Pollys, as they are all called, without distinction of sex, are interesting jects of study. There are good and bad parrots, just as there are good children and bad children. The bad parrot is one which has not forgotten the harsh, discordant screams of parrot language in the tropical forests, and indulges in them throughout the livelong day. He is also the possessor of a limited vocabulary of "Polly wants a cracker" style, whose the endless reiteration is even more aggrava tingly annoying than his natural screechand chattering.

The screeching nulsance can be dis-ouraged and ultimately reformed by indiciously administered punishments. indiciously The vocabulary can be extended and made interesting by careful training, and some melodious and tuneful whistling may be taught as a pleasant adjunct to the spoken word. The reason there are so few good parrots is found in the great ng these birds. While in ortality an the process of reformation and education they die in such great numbers that a steady stream of recruits is necessarily kept coming into the country. The resuit is to keep down the proportion of good parrots, birds that can talk coniderably, sing something and whistle tuncs

A Sun reporter had his attention attracted by a fine parrot in front of Jeffer-son Market the other day. Stopping to look at it his thoughts reverted to the appalling death rate among parrots, and he was pitying the pretty fellow, when the latter suddenly perked his head sideways with the question: "What's the matter with you, hey?" followed by a burst of upronzious laughter. The owner of the parrot, John Morris, the florist, was for years a bird fancier, though he does not now keep birds for sale. Mr. Morris talked entertainingly.

"Sam is a very smart bird," said he. "When you are disposed to pity Sam on account of any impression on your part that he is in any danger of losing his excellent health, you are away off. I have three other parrots in just as good shape. It is the effect of their care and dict They get no bread, no coffee, no fruit no vegetables, no hemp seed, and especially no meat. They do get plenty of good, plain canary seed, water, and a liberal supply of sand and gravel. Twothirds of the mortality among parrots comes from over-feeding. Some years ago I came to this conclusion. The birds vents that came to me, sick and feverish, with ragged, dull, and dirty plumage, were so evidently suffering from dyspepsia, that over-feeding was the first thought as to the cause. In their confined state, having little or no exercise, they suffer if they are stuffed with rich, heavy food.

"It occurred to me that canary seed contained all the necessary elements of nourishment in a simple, easily digestible form. 1 determined to make the experi-A sick parrot that was brought ment in to me was chosen as a promising subject. He had suffered from dyspepsia for months, and was a miserable looking bird. that scemed bound to die anyway. I thought he might as well die testing my treatment as to perish in the old-fashioned way of being stuffed to death. I put him in a clean cage and for twenty-four hours put no food of any kind in the cups. Then I put in a little hemp seed, so that the bird would neither starve nor ge enough to eat. The hemp seed lasted only a part of the day, and the next morning I put in some canary seed. When the hemp seed was gone that day the bird began picking at and playing with the canary seed. In a day or two he well to crack and eat it. Then I seed, and after awhile supplied nothing but the canary seed. fanciers shook their heads and said the bird could not live on canary seed alone, and that I was bound to lose fint I persevered, and the result justified me. The bird steadily proved in condition and plumage. The bird steadily im have since repeated the treatment many times with the same success, and have adopted canary seed as the standard and sole and for my parrots. Several fanciers and lacks who have seen my birds, tried it, too, and I tell you of it for the benefit of the public.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Harrowing Corn With the slanting tooth harrows all the small weeds may be destroyed in corn until the plants are six or eight inches high, and without pulling up enough to damage the crop. This plan is better adapted to corn in drills than in hills. It is generally drilled too thickly, so that occasional pulling up of a stalk by a drag-tooth makes the crop better. If the field is soddy or stony, and the corn be planted in hills, it is possible that an en-tire hill may be taken, and this would that there will follow, in this locality, at least, three days of good hay weather; leave too wide a vacancy on either side. But the adjoining hills would ear better, so there would be little loss of grain even

Ryc Meal for Pollen.

in such a case.

An old bee-keeper says that in locali-ties where willows and hazel do not abound it is well to feed bees with ryc meal, as it is a good substitute for pollen, which is the main ingredient in the bee bread, on which young bees are fed. Rye meal, when fed, especially in late springs, stimulates brood-rearing, and enables colonies to send out earlier and stronger swarms. It should be placed in shallow troughs or pans a rod or more from the hives, where it will soon be found by the bees, and gathered eagerly by them.

No business can succeed in the long run which does not give a fair profit. Without going wild over the reports of the immense profits realized in a few instances from keeping bees, there seems no doubt that when taken up as a regular business, and intelligently pursued from year to year, it will pay a profit as large as most other callings. Possibly, for a few years those already in the business and following it with energy, may make a larger profit than most rural in-dustries give. But this will not continue

Labor and capital will flow in this direction until profits are equalized. Soil for Plants.

I get

Some plants, like the fuchsia, prefer leaf mould to any other soil you can give them, but I do not have any difficulty in growing most kinds of plants in a comost, which is generally more convenient to get at than genuine leaf mould is. It s my practice to mix turfy loam-which by turning over sod in old pastures. and shaving off that part of it which is full of the fibrous roots of the grass-garden uld and manure -preferably that from a vard where cows have been kept-well together, and add sand, as I pot my plants, putting in more or less, accordin to the strength of the roots on the plant I am potting. The proportion is about onethird each of turfy matter, loam and manure. Small-rooted plants will do better in a soil made quite light with sand than they will in a close and heavy one, while roses require but little sand

in the soil they grow in, as their roots are strong. It is necessary that the manure used should be well-rotted. That which is fresh is not good for plants, and I would sooner go without any than to use That which is a year old will be so de-composed as to crumble apart readily, and that is the kind to use.

Most amateurs do not seem to consider it worth while to pay much attention to the item of sand, but they ought to do so if they would grow plants well .- Our Country Home.

Weed Out the Flock.

This is the best season for classification of ewes and disposing of the By this time a correct judgpoorest. ment of the lamb or lambs reared by each ewe can be formed; and the weight of each fleece is also known. The profitableness of a ewe depends upon the num-ber and quality of the lambs she raises, her weight of wool, etc. One ewe may raise a lamb while another loses hers; yet the former will shear such a poor fleece that she is really the less profitable. The loss of a lamb often occurs through no fault of the ewe. Nevertheless, prolificacy is a desirable quality in a ewe. A od ewe properly treated before and after weaning, can rear two good lambs bridles. Soon the performers file in and without injury to herself. Some ewes are better moders than others. It certainly will not be profitable to keep the inferior sheep through next winter. If the classification is They will try to, at all events. made now, the rejected class can be made ready for market on grazs; which makes the cheapest desh. Many farmers spring, struggle, leap and kick in their spring, struggle, leap and kick in their efforts to bestride their horses. The mowill find the most profitable market for these culls on their own farms. Truly ment they are mounted several horses develop astonishing bucking propensities, to the anguish of their riders and the dethere is a prejudice among consumers against aged ewes. But this is chiefly owing to the fact that such are often put light of the gallery. Now they start around the hall at a walk. It seems upon the market in poor condition. \mathbf{A} around the hall at a walk. It seems rather tame, doesn't it? But soon the command, "Trot!" is given, and the fun begins. The poor fellows bounce about on the horses' backs like india rub-ber boys, and wabble from side to side like jumping jacks. The trot is accelerated, the horses take the galiop, and dash around the hall, tum-bling their riders in heaps at the corners, while those who by chance are still lean sheep does not make good mutton, whatever its age. It is not claimed that fattening an old ewe will make her yield the best mutton: but it may be made good and palatable. When the ewes are culled out every year, there will be soon no very old ones. This is not the season for the consumption of salt pork; and all things considered, mutton will be a good thing for the farmer's larder .- American while those who by chance are still mounted grasp frantically at their horses'

horses, or sheep, cut when the clover is in full bloom, or when the timothy is just heading. A week or ten days before the time for cutting the early or cow hay begin to watch the weather sharply and without regard to the 'weather indica tions' from Washington. On the first decidedly clear day, especially if after a general storm, and the wind north and cool for the season, begin mowing at once, and, if convenient, with two machines, so as to get a quantity making as soon as possible. The chances are nine out of ten, if not ninety-nine out of 100,

nence it is best to cut down at once all that can be handled in that time. 'The young grass on the damp ground and in the cool air will cure slowly (as it should do to make the finest cow hay),

and the machine probably need not be stopped the first day to rake the hay. But the bunches and thick places should be shaken up and scattered about, and as soon as the steel-tooth rake can per orm properly the grass should be gathered into winrows-into small ones if it is curing slowly, and large ones if it is curing rapidly. The time of raking and curing rapidly. The time of raking and the size of the wiarows give us complete

control of the operation of curing. cured too rapidly we lose part of the heads and leaves, and lose at the same time the finest quality and aroma of the hay. If cured too slowly we run too great risk from the weather. The winrows should be turned or rolled over once

or twice to expose new surfaces to the sun and air, but need not be re-spread as in the method of cocking. The latter, indeed, is too costly in time and labor for modern farming. "If partly cured hay is likely to be caught in a storm, cocking and hay caps may be resorted to; but the great secret

of successful haymaking is not to be thus caught. In haymaking, as usually practiced, the cutting can be done in the morning; the raking toward evening, and the hauling next day. In this case, and still more when the already partly dried grass can be cut and secured on the

same day, but little risk of rain, with ordinary observation and prudence, need be run. Even the extra early succulent grass, which makes the finest cow hay. can be cut, properly cured and housed in three days, which is within the limit of the extra fine weather conditions noted above. But these must be watched for, prepared for, and when they come, must ie improved with an extra force and en ergy. And, in my opinion, no extra out-lay will so well repay the dairyman as that which secures such winter feed. The

amount of drying or curing needed depends very much upon the storing. "If the mows are mere shelves where the hay will be only a few feet in depth and width, then the hay must be well cured or mould will surely appear. If, on the contrary, they are deep and wide

bays, exposed to the air-appoximating, in fact, the principles of the silo-then the hay needs to be cured only sufficiently to keep it from charring or firing with the heat of fermentation; provided. that a large quantity is put in at one time, and that the top-layers consist of straw or well cured hay. With an abundance of early cut clover or mixed hay, cured lightly in the field and stored in such mows, neither the dairy farmer nor his cattle need hanker after ensilage; for the

degree of succulency in such hay (much greater than ordinary hay) is nearer right for a general winter feed than the still greater succulency of corn. Again, its feeding value is much greater than fodder corn whether green, dry or ensilaged. Lastly, partly, drying in the field and dispensing with weights in storing, causes the labor to be less than that of ensilage.

At the West Point Riding Hall.

has been known since girlhood as the "Fair Maid of Kent." She is 103 years old and is said to retain slight traces of It is accounted "great fun" to witness the first rides of the yearlings, so we will her former marvelous beauty go down there and laugh at their mishaps. Mounting the stairs to the gallery, Magdalena Boggs, of Milton, She was born near Lancaster, Penn., December

we look down upon a large space strews with tanbark, at one end of which is a row of some twenty horses with watering come to a halt in front of the horses. Do they intend to ride with only a watering bridle, without even a saddle or blanket?

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Furrier's colic is becoming a fatal dis-Pretty belt buckles of all styles are ease, if what a local furrier tells me amounts to anything. It is contracted by working on fine furs and in inhaling the small particles which rise from them. orn with the belts that accompany the louse waist.

White serge costumes are very stylish when perfectly simply made with tailor These particles accumulate in the lungs and stomsch, and when once they are in cut and finish. haled it is impossible to rid oneself of The panel which is formed of a ladder them. They are liable to cause con bows is a very stylish trimming for a sumption or cancer of the stomach. Said white costume. my friend, the furrier : " It is impossible

Puffs characterize all the fashionable But only slim people Iress sleeves. should wear them.

A vest and cuffs with revers of the a long one. To be sure when they work six months they receive but six months' ame velvet are worn on mulls and muslins as well as China crapes. pay, but they have a chance to live

longer than they would were they obliged The Louis XIV. coat basque is a favorite model for making the basque of tailor costumes in white cloth. to work all the year around. Brass buffing is similar to working on furs. Very pretty fancy Tuscan straws, with small particles of brass get into a man's

lungs and cause an incurable disease."lored beads, may be very attractive Brooklyn Eagle, and stylish if trimmed judiciously. Butterfly bows ornament very stylish white costumes which have no other

Small checks are invariably combined ith plain fabrics this season. The check

forming the skirts and the waist is of

Every really fashionable dress now-a

lays must have a long, pointed waist, full

Not content with a single necklace,

people who are fortunate enough wear

them all at once, no matter how incon-

A maid of honor in Queen Victoria's

Spite of the efforts of fashion writers,

The prettiest summer bonnets and hats

ire of straw, trimmed with white mull,

white laces, white flowers, white ostrich

Beaded girdles are very stylish and

more elegant than the very heavy silver-linked fetters with which the fashionable

young woman burdens herself at pres-

A new way of showing off a handsome

locket or pendant is wearing it attached to a dainty bit of ribbon on the left side

of the corsage, in the style of a military

Marbled silk is a new variety of this ever acceptable summer fabric, which is

very generally used in Paris in the most

stylish of costumes for dress occasions.

A flery fancy in the way of a red frock

and trimmed with black velvet bows and

cascades of black lace, the hat, parasol

Mrs. R. L. Hughes, of Lexington, Ga.

has a ball of yarn that was spun and woven during the Revolutionary war. She also has a butter dish brought from

There is a very wonderful old lady at

Maidstone, England, Miss Heathorn, who

The oldest woman in Indiana is Mrs

22, 1783, and is therefore nearly 104

Women are now wearing great silve

years old. Her health is good.

England by her ancestors in 1650.

of scarlet batiste dotted with black

tips, white aigrettes and white birds,

dress makers, and milliners, heliotrope is not a popular color. It is "trying" to

almost every variety of complexion.

used.

ume.

relvet.

ent.

decoration.

It is also imported.

and shoes to match.

plain fabric,

gruous in appearance.

twelve weeks annually.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs" When it is the old-fashioned blue mass, blue pill sort, and invist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a modern medi-cal loxury, being small, sugar-coated grannles, containing the active principles of certain roots and herbs, and which will be found to contain as much catharite power as any of the old-fashioned, larger pills, without the latter's vio-lent, drastic effects. The pellets operate thor-oughly but harmlessly, establishing a perma-nently healthy action of the stomach and bow-els, and as an antibilious remedy are une-qualed. "Throw Physic to the Dogs" trimming. Watered ribbon picot edge is The colored Jersey is a very convenient nd also attractive garment, and may be trimmed to correspond with any cos-Fine French satines are always worth etting and are stylish this season in ashmere colors trimmed with plain

Furrier's Colle.

for one to work on furs over six months

at a time and not be affected. It is very

lucky for furriers that their season is not

THERE are about 5,000,000 owners of farms

this country. "A little fire is quickly tredden out Which, being suffered, river cannot quench." Procrastination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss; but fit ir ob you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep, broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases by Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily ef-fect a gennine, radical cure—make a new man of you and save you from the lorture of linger-ing disease. front, clinging skirts, puffed sleeves, high shoulders and a girdle.

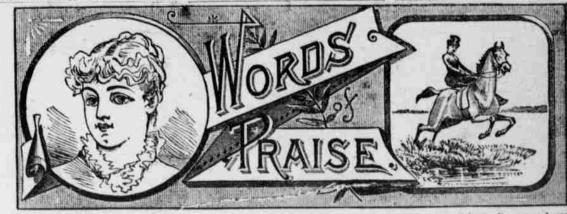
A PACTORY has been built in Florida for th production of wine from oranges.

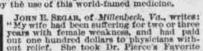
"Have You Heard of It."

"Have You Heard of It." What's that! Solid trains between Cincin-nati and St. Louis over the C. H. & D. R. R. and Yandalia Line. Commencing Sunday night, June 19th, the C. H. & D. and Yandalia will es-tablish their through passenger line between Cincinnati and St. Louis, and will put on solid trains, made up of elegant Parlor Chair Cars on day trains and Pullman Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on night trains. The morning trains out of Cincinnati will leave C. H. & D. depot, Fifth and Hoadley streets, at 754 A. M., daily, except Sunday. The evening train will leave at 7. M., and will run daily. The pur-chasing of the Vandalia Line by the C. H. & D. Company now gives them the best line between Cincinnati and St. Louis, as the track is first-class and their equipment unequaled. Quick time, comfort and safety is what the traveling public want, and with this new time established. household receives a salary of \$1,500 a year, and her presence is required only Very fine platting is now worn where formerly kilt plaiting was used, and in no opposition line can secure the busine against them. white dresses for young girls this sort of trimming for the underskirt is styllsh.

against them. Prof. Leisette's Memory Discovery. No doubt can be entertained about the value and genuineness of Prof. Leisette's Memor System, as it as a strongly recommended by Mark Twain, Mr. Proctor, Hons, W. W. Astor Judah P. Benjamin, Dr. Buckler, and others For full details send for Prof. L.'s prospectime at 237 Fifth Ave., New York. From it the Sys-tem is taught by correspondence quite as wel-as by personal instruction. Colleges near New York have secured his lectures. He has had 0 Columbia Law students, two classes of 20 enc. at Yale, 200 at Meriden, 250 at Norwich, 400 a Wellesley College, and 40 at University c-Penn. We cannot conceive how a system coul receive any H⁺-her endorsement. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomy

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The following works in praise of DB. PIRICE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those delicate discases and weak-nesses speculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maindles. They are fair samples of the spontaneous apprecions with which thousands give unterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been referred to them by the use of this world-famed medicine. THREW AWAY

HER



"Do parrots have to be kept in a very

warm temperature?" "That is the popular belief, but my ex-perience has been that parrots can be made capable of enduring as much cold as any other bird.

"Do parrots ever forget what they

"Do parrots ever lorget what they have acquired?" "Indeed they do. Many persons be-lieve that if they get a good bird it will continue to talk well. This is a mistake. The menory of a parrot has often to be refreshed. A bird that has been trained lot talk and whistle and sing would, if left to itself for a few months, forget these accomplishments and take up the these accomplishments and take up the cries and screams of its wild state."

"Do parrots breed in captivity?" "They have been bred in France. But it is a troublesome and expensive task to do it. Besides, the birds are so excita-ble and jealous when mating that they become unfitted for pets. They breed so rapidly in such a wide extent of territory where they remain wild that the supply is ample and cheap, and there is not suffi cient inducement to try to raise them here, -- New York Sun,

Street Bands in the Metropolis.

The increase of uniformed street bands is beginning to attract attention. Their performance is almost entirely confined to the more populous districts, but once in a while they favor the aristocratic localities. One bend is very neatly and showity dressed, and numbers nine pieces. It has a leader who affects Glinorean pyrotechnics with his baton, and who receives the cap collections of the bassoon. This band is capable of solos, and, in an appreciative neighborhood, the Levy of the wandering instrumentalists pierces the cars not only of the groundlings, but of the occupants of the six stories with his peculiar strains. Oc-casionally mine host of a lager hier saloon invites them to partake of the foaming glass, and then, in return, the band makes the place resound with the "Watch on the Rhine." The matter of they remuneration has often been discussed. Of course their receipts are erratic. The men have each made as much as four dollars a day, but are satisfied with at average week's carnings of twenty dollars .- New York Times.

Ripe and Seedy.

"How are you feeling?" said the cucumber to the peach. "I'm ripe for anything," rep wh. "How are you feeling?" " replied the peach. "Rather seedy.

How to Raise Peonies.

Agricalteralist

-Amatour Gardener

A Haymaker's Hints.

manes. Finally the gait is reduced to a walk, line is formed, the dismounted yearlings, nothing daunted, catch their All peonles love water, and principally the herbaceous sorts, which ought not to lack it, not only from the moment when horses and remount, and then the per-formance is repeated. If we had visited the gymnasium and fencing-academy in the flower buds commence to form till the gymnasium and fencing-academy in they have perfected their flowers, but in the morning we should have seen secalso from the beginning of August, contions of the Fourth Class exercising un tinuing until the rains of autumn, to favor the production at the base of the stem of strong eyes capable of yielding vigorous flowers in the following season. To secure the flowering of peonies in full gree of muscular skill and activity to

perfection it is essential to place them in which the system of training in gymna very open positions, but where they may not receive the sun during the hottest First Class cadets ride like Indians. part of the day. When the peonies have become strong, and the ground has been exhausted by them, it is indispensable to They leap hurdles, go through the sabre take them up and separate them, preserv-ing for planting portions having two or exercise, and are adepts at pistol tice: they mount, dismount, vault their horses and pick up articles from the ground, all while at full speed; they ride three strong roots, and change their po-sition: this operation should take place every five or six years. As a general orward, backward, sideways, and double; rule, when the nowers become few and diminish in size the roots should be transing down, kneeling, and standing up Visitors at the riding hall during First ferred to fresh soil. In the case of certain Class hours go to admire, not to laugh, varieties it is beneficial, when the young St. Nicholas

Why Does Paper Turn Yellow?

stems are rising in spring, to take away the weakest, leaving only those which are more vigorous. The propagation of peonies is casy. All of them may be in-creased by division, and the best time for Professor Wiesner, a well-known German savant, has been making a series of very interesting and useful experiments on this subject, with the result that he this operation is when they commence to die down. A large plant may be cut into three or four portions, but it is important not to divide them into very small bits, now contends that the yellowing of paper is due to an oxidation determined by light, and especially by the more reas these are apt to perish during the sum-mer. Replaut quickly and firmly, earlichfrangible rays. This discoloration is more striking in wood papers than in rag papers. He also found that dry air is aning the soil if it is at all poor with well-decayed manure. After having put the peonies in the places they are to beautify, other most important condition for the preservation of paper. One of his con-clusions is very interesting, this being give each clump a thorough watering, which will give them a god start in life. that in libraries the electric light is inferior to gas on account of the large proportion of the more refrangible present in the former. This is an im-portant matter, and one that deserves Mr. Robert K. Tomlinson's essay on outting, curing and storing hay-princi-pal parts of which we append—was judged to be the best of eleven offered in

further inquiry .- Chambers's Journal.

competition for a "Farm Journal" prize: Mrs. Annie Maupin, of Gasconade "if for hard-working or driving horses, cut when about half of the clover heads are brown, or when the timothy is just past bloom. If for dairy cows, idle

girdles hanging loose from the waist in mediaval fashion, and supporting a silver bound memorandum book, gotten up to look like a "book of hours," and a The instructor ocimmands: "Stand to horse! Prepare to mount. Mount!". In silver "pilgrim's bottle" by way of a vinnigrette

> Yellow muslin is the most stylish costume among an elaborate trousseau of a recent bride. The delicate fabric makes a particularly soft and pretty back ground for its trimming of delicate valenciennes edge. Golden brown velvet a finish the harmonious effect. Golden brown velvet ribbon bows

It is stated that the money given by the women of the Presbyterian Church in the United States during the past sixteen years foots up to \$2,150,000-representing the entire support of more than 200 women missionaries, 200 native Bible readers, and more than 150 schools.

The latest fancy in hair dressing is the iffure a la crai Greque, not high on he head, but drawn up in a loose coil, olled under something like a French wist on the back of the head, brushed oil the temples and forchead, with only a few light curly tresses falling from under a riviere of jewels or a Greek fillet that just touches the top of the forchead and describes a straight line to the back of the head. The whole effect is very close, and no additional hair is required.

The Fear of the Dead in China.

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The great overruling superstitions of The great overraining superstitutions of China are, however, the fear of the dead and the belief in Feng Shui. The latter word means literally "wind and water," and seems to typify both the good and the baneful influences of physical phe-nomena. It is the existence of these two constitutions which scally forms the bar. uperstitions which really forms the barrier to progress in China, because they interfere with the reception of foreign ideas and the development of industrial projects in mining, railway making, and so forth. Feng-Shui is defined, says the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ningpo, as the "path of the Great Dragon, who rushes through the air just above the houses, spouting blessings in showers from his nostrils. He flies straight forward, unless by evil chance he should strike against some high building, in which case he turns aside at an angle, and so

the houses beyond loose their share of his blessing. Hence the zealous care of the Chinese house-builders lest any one should build a house higher than his neighbor, and the singular uniformity of domestic architecture.

The fear of the dead leads to the most slavish form of ancestor worship, and the first three weeks of April are specially levoted to the service of the shades. At that time every one visits the graves of his relations with offerings, carried in trays or in baskets. The cost of these annual services and offerings to the dead is estimated by Miss Gordon Cumming to be not less than thirty-two millions sterling, all to propitiate the spirits of those whose graves cover the country, and who are believed to be powerful for evil if neglected. The dead are even honored by the bestowal of new titles if there is reason for distinguishing them, -- All the Year Round.

Signo
THROWN AWAY.
JOHN E. SEGAR, of Millenbeck, Va., writes: "My witch had been suffering for two or three preservite from the weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians with-out one bundred dollars to physicians with-all the medicine given to ber by the physi-all the medicine given to ber by the physi-tes: 'I was a great sufferer from bencor-rhea, bearing-down pains, and pain contin-ties the alth. I treated with Dr. --for intermontas without receiving any benefit.
The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthing boon to us

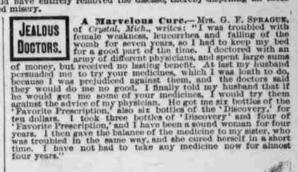
aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

IT WORKS WONDERS. Mich., writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription" Again she writes: "Having taken several bot-tes of the 'Favorite Prescription 'I have re-gained my health wonderfully, to the astonish-ment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household.



Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostrution, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct disease, for which he preseribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms canned by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large hills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

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