BIRTH OF WORLD'S FAIRS.

HOW NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EX HIBITIONS ORIGINATED.

The Idea a French One-A Brief Synopsis of the Various Great World's Fairs.

The honor of originating the first great exhibition belongs to the Marquis d'Aveze, a Frenchman, who promoted and carried to successful issue an exhibition devoted to a the national industry of France in the year 1797. During the troubles of the French Revolution the Marquis found that the royal manufacto-ries at Sevres and Gobelins had suffered severely, and that the workmen were wanting bread, though the warehouses were full of the choicest tapestry, china and rich wares. It occurred to him that it would be practicable to sell these products in a baznar, and in a few days the walls of the chateau of St. Cloud were gay with hungings, the floors bright with carpets, s richly laden with china and bijouterie, and the saloons glittered with | farther. the large and beautful vases, the mag nificent groups, and the exqusite pictures of Sevres china. The Chamber of Mars was converted into a receptacle for por celain, where could be seen the most beautiful services of every kind. In the centre of the saloon, surrounded by all these beauties, was a wheel of fortune, containing lottery tickets eventually to be drawn. The holder of every ticket

obtained a prize of greater or less value. ice of each ticket was twelve It was decided that the opening The price francs should take place in July, 1797, but pro vious to that time a number of dis-tinguished persons in Paris and many foreigners visited the exibition and made purchases sufficient to afford a distribu-tion to the workmen of the different manufactories, thus yielding a little tem porary relief to their necessities,

The fame of the forthcoming exhibition inspired the citizens of Paris with eager desire and they anticipated with impatience the day fixed for public ad-mission to St. Cloud. The courtyard was filled with elegant equipages, whose owners graced the saloons of the exhihition when the Marquis received an official notice from the Minister to attend him immediately and to defer the opening of the exhibition. The Minisssued an order to close the chateau. Already on the walls of the city was placarded the decree of the Directory for the expulsion of the nobility with an order for their retirement within twenty-four hours to a distance of at least ninety miles from Paris, and this under pain of death. The barriers were strictly guarded, and it was impossible to pass them with-

out an order from the commandant. As the Marquis was one of the nobility he was included in this ban, but he found no difficulty in explaining his position to the Minister and the Marshal. He was not be used on cold, heavy or moist soils. furnished with a company of dragoons for the protection of the chatcau in which so many precious objects were deto keep the ground cool and moist. It will do such soil more harm posited. The Marquis caused an inventory to be made of the valuables in the than good. It should not be cast upon chateau and then closed the gates and delivered the keys to M. Marechau, the keeper, in compliance with the order of the Minister. He posted the com-pany of dragoons around the chateau and hastened to obey the decree of the prescription. Thus lamentably ended the first attempt to institute a National Exhibition of Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

The next year, however, when the Macquis returned from banishment, a similar bazaar was organized and held in the house and grounds of the Maison D'Orsay, the success of which was so great that the government adopted the idea of instituting them annually. Fate tinue to improve. There are yards a hundred years old, and their yield would and the exigencies of continental politics, however, willed otherwise, and the next exhibition did not take place till the year 1801. Upon this occasion a quadrangle of the Louvre was used, and the greatest the ground (do not leave them in lumps), success attended the experiment. Similar exhibitions, devoted exclusively to French made pords, took place in 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1834, 1839, 1844, and held in Paris. It took place in a temporary palace crected in the Champ Elysces, which covered more than five acres of ground. There were 4,494 exhibitors, and the productions were considered as evidencing a decided advance on everything of the kind before exhibited. The Bavarian and Belgian governments

FARM AND GARDEN.

Care of Young Chickens

All young chicks are tender, and espe-ally liable to be chilled by running fally in wet grass. There is little difference in this respect, though some kinds get in full feather earlier than others, after which time they are less liable to be in There is, however, much differ ured. obver, or a crop of oats or rye, ence in the liability of different breeds to be dragged around in the wet by their mothers, The kinds that are good foragers are for that very reason poor mothers, They are too enterprising, getting up and running around early in the morning for food, while the heavier Asiatic breeds will sit and brood their young until the dew has dred off. The tenderness of young turkey chicks is mainly due to the propensity of the turkey hen to forage early in the morning. They need to be kept shut up until 9 or 10 o'clock, and quails they can run anywhere, and with kind suitable to grow a good crop of their own mother will thrive better than corn or potatoes, and is tilled or ferwith a common hen, as she will travel

Growing Tomatocs.

strike them and the hot air circulate

freely about them. The Horticultural

Times speaks of a very remarkable growth

from plants set in boxes, and which after

about twice a week with sewage water. No doubt as a rule too rich soil is a dis-

advantage to tomate crops. The ten-

dency is to a growth of vines at the ex-

Salt in the Garden.

pointed in the result, as its tendency

town Telegraph.

a few bunches were set, was watered

The chief desire is to secure an early

nd prolific crop of this desirable vegetaoon as the temperature will admit, but this does not always insure an early crop; we have planted the seed in a warm soil, and secured the fruit from this plant as soon as from those that had been started early and transplanted. Cutting back is believed to have a favorable influence in hastening the maturity of the Some continue the practice of heading back to the extent of clipping several times. From the London Horticultural Times we learn that one English grower practices an entirely different mode, by which he secures good success, and that is by striking off all side or lateral roots, training the one leader, which is trained to a trellis. No doubt the ripening of tomatoes may be very much hastened by training to a trellis so that the sun may

the method pursued by many of the Long Island market gardeners, who grow for the New York market, where their lands are cheap enough to allow them to do so but the gardeners of Hudson County, N. J., which is in sight of New York City whose lands now are limited in area, an for which an average of \$50 per acre rent is paid per annum, cannot well afford to let their lands lay thus comparatively idle, and in consequence do not now raise as fine crops as the lands thus "rested" out. When turkeys become as large as If the land for the cabbage crop is of a

> tilized in the manner advised, it is rare indeed that a crop will fail to head, if the plants are in good condition, and

have been properly planted, unless they are attacked by the maggot or "club root," In our trial grounds, where over ble, and regarding the mode of securing this end opinions differ. Plants are started under glass and transplanted as every kind of cabbage tested, carly or late, has produced solid heads, showing that when the conditions are right all kinds of cabbages will head up and produce a crop.

> Farm and Garden Notes. Calves that are fed on milk or gruel

need water as much as any stock. Clean out the feet of the horses every vening after their day's work is done.

Guineas and turkeys are excellent foragers, and destroy a large number of insects in a season.

There are good and rich milkers in all breeds of cows-only and always except-ing the pump-handle breed. Weighing a cow's milk will not cause

her to give any more milk, but may cause her owner to substitute a better one. The more an acre will produce the

larger the profit, and the better you cultivate that acre the more it will produce. Most farmers can keep a few hives of bees to advantage. Honey, like fruit, should be often found on the farmer's table.

active set of the fruit. When planted or set in a rather poor soil they send up a few stalks and these develop early tomatoes, that are entirely satisfactory.—German-Grade cattle, the produce of polled bulls-whether Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway or Norfolk-seldom or never have horns.

You will be likely to save trouble by speaking kindly to your horses every time you approach them in the stable or 'Thirty years' successful use of salt upon elsewhere. all kinds of crops has proved its value to

If you wish to raise a good many fowls me, says an English writer. It should you must keep them in separate small flocks. Large numbers do not flourish and, if anyone does, he will be disapwell together.

Small chickens should never be kept or such soil more harm fed with old ones; they are apt to be injured. Have two or three yards, and very young and tender plants of any separate them according to size and kind, as it will be very sure to kill them. strength.

Judgment should be employed in using so strong an agent. I had a friend who A writer in the New Hampshire Mirror says any excellent mess for fattening heard me recommend salt on onion beds, chickens is mashed potatoes, in the morn when I strictly urged that it should be ing, one-half, and cornmeal one-half, fed dragged or worked in before the seed was all they will cat.

sown; but, forgetting what I said, he did not salt until the onions were about two Dampness is bad for young chicks. Arrange their drinking vessels so that they cannot get into them, and do not inches high, and it killed them all; but sowing another crop properly it turned out splendidly. Had he waited until the tops were as big as a large pipe stem he allow them to run in the wet grass or to be out in a storm.

When the cocks have been picking might have covered the ground an inch deep and his onions would have done finely. Onions should be sown on the same ground year after year, as they coneach other until the combs and wattles bleed profusely, pour strong alum water over their heads, which will cause the bleeding to cease.

Exercise is not conducive to laying on flesh of fowls intended for market; as the birds do not thrive when closely confined too long in coops, the process of fattening should be a very quick one.

ing onions; then sow salt, and then put on a coat of manure. Salt is not much of in this country twenty die from exhausa fertilizer in itself, though plants take it tion or want of proper treatment. A sound horse will withstand a great 1849. The last was esteemen the most splendid and successful of any hitherto kind of care while at it.

then it is always deemed safest never to NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN. I plant cabbages two years in succession on the same ground; for while such crops as onions show but little benefit by Lace dresses are exceedingly popular this season

rotation with other crops, cabbages, per haps more than anything else, are bene Stylish young ladies are favoring the cypsy bonnet. fited by such alternation. When it can Fine steel embroidery is fashionable

be done, nothing is better than to let the and expensive. cabbage crop be alternated with grasses, Queen Victoria's favorite dessert is such as German millet, timothy,

apioca pudding. Large veils which entirely envelop the nats are very stylish.

Ribbon trimmings are much used on ice and muslin dresses.

Embroidery takes the place of lace in rimming all cotton fabrics,

The Eishop sleeve is a prominent featre in some of the new gowns.

Louisville has more red-headed girls than any other city in the Union. Two pairs of strings, very long but

an expert fisherman, and Jack Craig, an-other expert, being on hand, relieved the lad at intervals, and the fish was skillarrow, are put on reception bonnets. Garfield County, Cal., has 1,100 un narried men and twenty-eight unmarried fully played until, exhausted, it lay panting on its side by the pier posts. Three thrusts of the harpoon glanced off. The comen.

There are fans now made of imported fourth transfixed him. Its jumps meancrasses, which are almost as fragrant as time had been immense. It threw itself andal wood. from the water and turned with that pe-

All sorts of odd and eccentric designs are seen in jewels. The odder they are the more prized they will be.

it made to get a straight tension on the Jetted tulle is one of the most popular line was met by the man at the end of the pole, and, almost lifeless, the grand abrics for summer wear in millinery, nd in black it makes elegant effects. game lay by the posts of the pier. To Most graceful are the hats made of get the monster on the pier was the next question. As he lay supinely on his side Jack Craig skinned down one of the chantilly, with a broad drooping brim and graceful posy of bright blossoms.

Josie Franklin and Victoria Byrnes, two American girls, have been licensed as telegraph operators at San Luis Potosi —the first in Mexico.

California has a Woman's Silk Association, and, like the one in Philadelphia, carnestly at work to establish the raw silk industry in this country.

Mrs. Arumbagh, of Leroy, Ill., is making a fortune raising spring chickens. She has marketed 216 dozen this season and has as many more about ready.

Mr. William Jones, of Cambridge, Mass., claims that a counter-irritant ap-plied to the skin behind the ear will re-Mrs. David Geyer, of Richmond, Ind., took her horse and buggy and industri-ously brought in voters to the polls, therelieve sea-sickness—say a blister, or rub-bing the part brinkly. by electing her husband Councilman by five votes.

The Princess of Wales is this year fo Maxie and Nerveus Women. Its effect is said to be quife remarkable, hough the Moxie plant, which is all of it that can produce the result, is as tasteless and harmless as grass. The nervous, weakly wo-men flock after it like mad, and it is said by them to stop nervousmes at once, and gives them double powers of endurance, while it without and the nor leaves a reaction like a stimulant, nor losses its effect like a medicine. It is said to remove nervous and other com-plaints by making the nerves strong enough to control the functions of the body properly, when the cause of ill health disappears, while medicine forces the functions of the body, heaving the nerves weak from being com-pled to overtask. We hope our draggists will keep full stocks. the first time on exhibition at the Royal Society of Painters, in water colors. She sends a dainty picture of Windsor, seen from the river.

The success of the most magnificent costume depends a great deal on the wearer. The highest compliment fashion critics can pay womanys; "She looks as if she knew how to wear" her toilets.

Soft cloth hats in English walking hat shape, with sloping bown and rolled brim, are imported by New York hatters and tailors for ladies' wear with travel-

ing costumes and for boating or or tennis. The narcussus, always a favorite flower

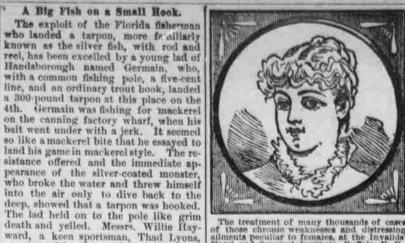
A LADY living in Lexington, Ga., has a ball of yarn that was spin and woven during the revolutionary war, over 100 years ago, and yet the thread is seemingly sound and whole. This same lady has a glass butter dish that is known to be more than 150 years old, but how much more is not known. with the English, is now seen in some of the white enamel jewelry so fashionable this season. A brooch in this design has a diamond on its cup; all the rest was in white and yellow enamel.

The Morning Dress. It is said that a lady's standing in society car easily be determined by her dress at the break fustriable; an expensive, showy costume indi-cating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shouldy" if her loveliness is as apparent by daylight as at the hops. Perfect benuty is never the attendant of disease; above all, of those diseases peculiar to women, and which find a ready sure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Pre-scription." Price reduced to one dollar. It druggists. Ture sawdnat from the mills on California Portiers of Mikado reed and colored beads are being approached in point of popularity by bangings of tennis or ham-mock net, to which are pinned cones, burrs, nut-pods, shells, butterflies and other mementoes of forest or sea side

Although faille francaise and faille duchsse are the favorite materials for rich toilets, stripes of satin or moire are used beneath the beaded ornaments on these dresses, as these garnitures show to better advantage mounted on a glossy foundation."

Hairdressing is becoming higher, and causes consternation and astonishment as to where it will stop. A general descrip-tion would be a flat coil pinned to the summit of the crown, from which springs protuberance which it would be diff cult to explain-Vesuvius crowned with smoke is one of the similes applied to.

A taffeta petticoat, with many flounces makes a preity effect when worn with a Swiss muslin embroidery. A bertha made of the same Swiss completes a charming costume for any dress occasion in the sum



A Big Fish on a Small Hook.

land his game in mackerel style.

culiar wriggle which, it is said, throws

the hook from the jaws, but every effort

Upon his recovery the parties pulled the

grand catch upon the pier. Its weight was in the neighborhood of 300 pounds.

Moxie and Nervous Women.

The Morning Dress.

-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

ments peculiar to formaics, at the Invalida stel and Surgioni Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., a sflorded a vast experience in nicely adapt-z and thoroughly testing remedies for the

has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapt-ing and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peopliar insludics. Br. Flerce's Favorite Frescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimo-nials, received from patients and from physi-cians who have tested it in the more aggra-vated and obstimute cance which had baffed their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of raffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-shi," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar allments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonie,

it imparts strength to the whole syste and to the womb and its appendages particular. For overworked, "worn-ou "run-down," debilitated teachers, milling particular, For overworked, "worth-ou run-down," dobilitated tenders, milline dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," hou keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble wom generally, Dr. Dierce's Favorite Prescripti is the greatest carthy boon, being unequa-8 an appetizing cordial and restonative ten

is the greatest carbiny boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is une-qualed and is invaluable in allaying and sub-duing nervous excitability, irritability, ex-haustion, prostratico, bysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms com-monly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the work. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mential anxiety and de-spondency. posts and inserted a big hook in his gills. This movement of Craig's resulted in a retaliatory movement on the part of the fish, who gave what old whalers have described as the death flurry, and Craig was struck on the head by the end of the fish's tail, which for a moment stunned him.

monly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing alcop and relieves mental anxiety and descender.
Tr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its entropy vegetable in the organization. It is purely vegetable in the organization and perfectly in the subsect of the most complements of the worth. Termal weak news, anteversion, retroversion, busing-down semastions, chronic congenitor, information, and ulceration of the worth. Termale weakness, anteversion, retroversion, busing-down semastions, chronic congenitor, information, and the organization of the worth. Termation, and the organization of the worth. The organization of the sector of the most critical period of change from produces only good results. It is qually efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical equally efficacious and valuable in its effects and produces of Dr. Pierce's Purpative Fellets (little incident to that later and most critical equality effection with the use of Dr. Pierce's foot does of Dr. Pierce's Purpative Fellets (little incident to that later and most critical equality effection with the use also removes aloot or prince on the stater and most critical

and failabuly carried out for many years. Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00. For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association.

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SICK HEADACHE,

rapepaia, Foul Stomach, Billionancess will be avoided, ad the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing operates for the support of the natural waste of

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anasorthe Skin and Eyes, Pain In the Side Chess Limits and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Durining in the Feed. A few doses of RA DWA Y'S PHLLS will free he system of all the above named disorders. **Frice 25** courts per box. Sold by all drazgitts. **Frice 25** courts per box. Sold by all drazgitts. **Frice 35** courts per box. Sold by all drazgitts. **For Ne. 32 Warren Street**, New York, for fur Box of Advice.

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Lecture on ROUGH ON RATS."

DON'T FOOL away to ax or what les. For 2 or 8 nights "Roven on Rars' drypo about and down the sin pipe. First thing in the sway down the sink, dry tway down garred to ce The secret is in the fact th are in the house; they m drink during the night. Clears out Rats, Mice, Bed "Bounn on Rars," is a world, in every clime, is it advertised and has the ROACHES DESTROYS POTATO BUGS

spoonful of the powder, well shi of water, and applied with sp spray syringo, or whish broom, surred up. 10c., 25c. and \$1 Box aken, in a keg prinkling pot Keep it well zes. Agr. size. er, well shake ROOCH-RATS"

were quick to note the tremendous impethe the years 1848, 1849 and 1850, they instituted industrial exhibitions in imitation of those of France, and they were attended with great success and popular-

Ity. In Spain, also, national exhibitions of Spanish industry have been held with more or less success. The first Indus-trial Bazaar was held in 1827, and had 297 exhibitors; the second in 1828, with 320 exhibitors; the third in 1831, with 228 exhibitors; the fourth in 1841, with 214 exhibitors, and the fifth in 1847, when 325 exhibitors represented the genius, trade, and industry of Spanish manufactures.

It was not until the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations was held in Hyde Park, London, during the year 1851 that the French idea took thorough root in English soil. The plan of the French exhibitions, although generally adopted, was much amplified, for London invited the co-operation of the whole world. This, then, can truly be said to be the first World's Fair. Heretofore the exhibitions had been contributed to only by the people of the countries in which they were held. This great World's Fair was held in a magnificent numer extremally designed for parace, especially designed for the purpose by Joseph Paxion, and proved a very marked financial success.

The Paris and Vienna exhibitions are well within the recollection of our own time and call for no special reference. Important commercial results followed the Austrian exhibition of 1873 and the French exhibition of 1878. Australian and New Zealand exhibitions have done their part in the cause of commercial pro-gress, and the exhibition of the Algerian products opened at Algiers on Nov. 15, 1875, inaugurated exhibitions on the African continent. The Japanese empire has given to Asia its first industrial bazaai in the Grand Exhibition, held at Oska. It is unnecessary to refer to the Crystal Palace Exhibition in this city in 1853, and the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.-New York Sun.

A Singular Cat.

A healthy, fine looking tom cat is not a rarity, but the one possessed by Charles W. Muller, of Gold street, differs from the general run, inasmuch as it is gifted with six toes on each of its fore feet. Its legs are absoundly heavy and strong and in appreciation of this fact instead of killing a rat as most cats do, it uses its fore legs for the purpose of throwing its victim against a wall until the rat is insensible. It possesses many of the in-stincts of a buildog, beil an cood watcher and aggressive toward star mers at night. -New York Sun. sensible

grown in salted ground. I think it acts upon and assimilates the gross matter in Copperas is a splendid medicine to keep on hand for poultry. When they have the roup wash their heads with a the soil, so as to make it available food. It should be in every garden,

Harvesting the Hay Crop.

astonish the common grower. The tops

when cut off should be scattered over

as they make the best food for the grow-

solution of it, and put some of the so-The great secret of successful haymak-ing consists in curing grass fresh up to the point at which it will do to put it lution in the drinking water as a tonic. It provides them with solute iron, which is necessary. into the barn and no more, in order to arrest the loss of sugar and starch at the If the calves and pigs were compelled to forage for a living, like the hens, they would soon become a nuisance, and fail carliest possible moment. Grass quickly cured is, other things being equal, more to pay, yet the hen is sometimes exnutritious than grass longer exposed to shifting winds and scorching sunshine. Some farmers want only one good hay day in which to expose grass before

pected to lay under the most adverse condition. If she is to pay a profit she must receive the attention necessary to enable her to perform all that may be rehoused, while others require two and sometimes three days. Some prefer to let quired of her. The oat is a splendid food for young it lie on the ground, just as it is left by animals, because, compared with corn,

the mower, others cure it in the wind straw, etc., it is rich in muscle and bone row, and still others in the cock. forming elements; and this also makes it a splendid food for work animals. This difference of practice results chiefly from the difference in the cutting quality of Corn should be fed sparingly to work the various grasses, animals, during the summer especially,

Timothy cures more readily, for in-stance, than does herd grass, while the coarser grasses require still longer time as it is a heating food. It will pay to make the grain ration of outs in the morning and at noon.

than herd grass. Clover contains more water than any other grasses, consequent-In keeping a horse fat there is as much in the driver as in the feed. A horse ly it is harder to cure. well curried, and rubbed with a woolen

A plan very generally adopted by Eastrag afterward, is sure to make a sleekern famers is that of mowing the clover in the forenoon after the dew is off, letcoated horse, and when well groomed is, we may say, half fed. A cross and nervting it lie long enough to wilt, and putting it in small cocks or the barn the ous driver will fill the horse with fear and dread, and will rapidly run his horse same day. It ought always to be horne down. Use any animal kindly. Always in mind that clover as it lies scattered by be firm and make it mind, but never get the mower, will be greatly injured if the dew falls upon it. Clover hay does not excited. A cool-headed driver makes a long-headed horse,

A Fruit Pest Disappearing.

shed rain, hence when stacked out in the fields should be protected either with patent covers or a thatching of straw.

A few years ago California fruit-grow-One secret of success in curing clover cutting the herbage when it is in ers were terrorized by the ravages of the right condition. It ought to be cut for hay soon after blossoming and before the seed is formed. Lucerne is usually scale insect. Orchards were dug up and the trees used for firewood, because the destruction caused by the scale pest was so great that profitable crops could best cut as soon as it begins to flower, or grown. It is now a well-known not be

fact that the scale pest is rapidly dying out, and is no longer regarded with ap-When, for any reason, hay has not been perfectly dried and there is danger prehension by orchardists. It is the that it may heat in the mow, it is adopinion of many that this pest has par-taken much of the nature of the visitavised to have alternate layers of the new hay and straw or old hay. Clover stored in this way with old meadow hay or straw tion of the grasshopper or the grape-worm, and that it will, like others, disis greedily eaten by cattle.

Club Root in Cabbages

even earlier.

worm, and that it will, like others, dis-appear of its own accord. Nature will provide her own remedy and protect her-self. The fruit crop in Central and Washington Colonies is better than last season or the year before, and this is ow-ing to the fact that the trees are nearly free from this ness. A little affort on the Peter Henderson says in Gurden and Farm Topics : For the destruction of the insect which causes the excrescence known as "club root" in cabbage, a free from this pest. A little effort on the part of orchardists now will have the efheavy dressing of lime in fall and spring will check it to a great extent. In fact, on lands adjacent to the shores of New fect of ridding Fresno orchard entirely of the presence of the scale .- Fremio York Bay, where the soil is mixed with oyster shell, "club root" is rarely seen, (Cal.) Republican.

cabbage having been grown on some fields successively for fifty years without a trace of it being seen, showing that Mrs. Mary Hopkins received about \$26,000,000 on the death of her husband, and the estate must now be worth \$30,000,000. The house which she is the insect that causes the "club root" cannot exist in contact with lime, for it cannot exist in contact with lime; for it building at Great Barrington, Mass., is found that on lands where there is no will coss \$2,000,000, and the date on the oyster shell deposit, a quarter of a mile distant, calibages cannot be grown two years in succession on the same land, uncas heavily dressed with lime, and even | Housatonic meadows,

mer. A parasol corresponding with the petticoat is carried with this costume, if worn at a lawn party, a large bow decorating the top.

The New York Graphic tells of an musing incident which happened at a very swell wedding in that city. After the minister had pronounced the fateful words the friends of the bride all clustered round her to offer their congratulations, and the groom, overcome for the moment in the general excitement of the house in the general and grasping her hand exclaimed: "I wish you a very happy New Year." A general smile went round, and the embarrassed benedict was

hurried away before he could do further damage

psign, I.I.

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Medicine Among the Moors.

Progress in the treatment of disease is not everywhere the modern order, the Moor, whose medical practice is a singu-lar mixture of a little real skill with an astonishing amount of ignorant super-stition, seeming to be actually going backward. Some a record writer, with

backward. Says a recent writer: "The Moorish 'medicine man'-we can hardly call him doctor-certainly displays some skill in treating cataract. He has also an original method of curing irritation of the eyes due to the presence of foreign bodies; with much skill he passes his tongue over the open eye of the patient, and thus, without irritating re-moves the sand, grit, etc. For capping, the Moor also makes good use of his mouth; a cow's horn is placed over the part, and from a hole at the point of the horn the openator and the bland horn the operator sucks out the blood, etc. But the Moore who ventures on such treatment, will, with equal confietc. dence, prescribe gold-dust, or the scrap-ings from the korn of a rhinoceros, as an mmenagogue, and will give an idle man ants to cat, or suggest that a coward should try and procure for his meal a little lion's fiesh." The fumes of burn-ing animal bodies are supposed to exert a strandthening influence. An effectual strengthening influence. An effectual use is made of cauterization; and an excellent syrup for coughs and colds is prepared by boiling figs, dates and raisins. Fractures are dressed with splinters and tow soaked in honey. Disease is at-tributed to evil spirits, and noises and a display of weapons are expected to frighten them away. False teeth and other European innovations are resente as an interference with divine will.

The Farmer's Fence.

A Vermont farmer met a patent-medicine fence decorator in Burlington the other day and invited him to come out. "I'll give you leave to paint your signs on 500 rods of fence along the main road," said the farmer. Next day the sign-painter hired an expensive livery team and drove out. The farmer gave him a warm welcome and invited him to look over the farm. After a while the painter asked to see the 500 rods of fence. "Oh, I forgot to tell ye in town," said the farmer, "that air fence is wire,"-Bur-lington Free Peess,

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