THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

THE WORK DONE IN A NORTH WESTERN LOGGING CAMP.

The Hardy Loggers-A Camp's Out fit-Amusements of the Men-The Work They Do.

The logging crews scattered through the lumbering camps of the Northwest are more distinctively a class than can be found elsewhere on the continent. Any thing will do for a cowboy or a miner out it takes a man of great strength and endurance to make a typical logger. If I wanted to raise an army of ten thousand men who would rather fight that cun, and who would not care to eat until they had flogged the enemy. I would take them from the forests rather than from the plains or the mines. Yet in are many ways these "boys" of the campt are as irregular in their habits as are those of the corral. For fifty years an army of these men have been carning and receiving high wages for their work. and yet it is sa e to say that not one twenty of them has ever been benefited by his labor. They go into camp often in the early autumn, and submit to eb forced temperance until spring, and come out with several hundred dollars each. They "strike" a town, and in a night. s. day, or a week, the last dollar has dropped into the hands of some rumsell " or the keeper of some vie resort, and they wander off to find something to do that will bring them a living until they go into camp again. The logging camp is a world in itself.

It varies in size with the number of men to be kept, and that depends upon the quantity of timber to be cut in a season. in locating a camp, the object is to get as near to the work as po-sible, and yet secure water and a desirable site. That done, the ground is cleared and the long trunks notched and laid in walls that are roofed with rough boards that are in turn covered with tarred paper. sev ral buildings are "the men's camp, "the sitchen," "the office," "the stable, "the granary," and "the shop," in which the blacksmith and the ca penter look after the horses' feet, cant hooks, peevics, sleighs, drags, swamp hooks, chains, and whipplet ees. In the center of the men's camp stands a huge stove; overhead hang poles, across which the men th ow wet socks and mit ens to dry their around the walls are the "bunks," of rough boards, and ar anged in tiers two or three deep, and in a corner conve lient to the door is the wood-pile. In this camp, supper over and the pipes all in bloom, may be seen the romance of the logger's life. As a rule, these men have had little or no education. The i deflect of the place is starpened only in the direction of inventing new words, phrases, and "drives" that shall win applause and secure a laugh on some vid When chaifing palls, out comes t m. violin, flute, or mouth-organ, or all of them, and there is music and dancing, games, sparring, and the nois e-t, rough est, but best-natured fun ever found among uncultured men, until the hour

arrives when the lights must go out. The dirst work is making "skidways," on which the logs are to be piled for loading upon cars or sleighs. If the logs are to be "onaked" by teams, a crew of men begin, when camp opens in Sep-tember, to make the road from camp to This is a work that requires skill, river. as hills must be avoided, and as nearly as possible a dead level maintained. The must be finished in time for the frost to get its proper work done in solidifying the bottom, especially in swampy lands, of which there are many to cross When snow falls it is tramped and sprinkled with water, until the bed has come a mass of ice. Tha is a good Then comes the hauing, which r.ad. s the most dangerous part of the work. Where the logs are hauled by trains and locomotives all the old work of roadmaking and teaming is avoided. But the advent of the locomotive and the

horses, and camp-fires by the gypics for the modern method of travelling by specia train. But so it must be. As the timber line retreats from the streams the expense of banking increases, and so railroads come in as the natural solution of that problem. Then also forest fires are annu-ally killing more or less pine that must be cut at once in order to save it. Where may be delivered at will, and cut up lower Michigan, where the logging rail road is most to be found, about one-third of the log product of 1886 was hauled by engines. The quantity moved by rail ir 1887 is already far in excess of last year's total. The pine lumber product of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minne ota in 1886 was, in round numbers, 7,000,000,000 feet. Te optain that lumber the pine timber was logged clean from 7:0 square miles of forest. The live pine still standing is these three states is estimated at 1.0, 000,000,000 feet, worth \$360,000,000 In twenty years the half, or more, will have been cut, but the remainder will be worth half a billion dollars .--Harper's Weekly.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Sour Apples Bad for Hogs. When hogs are fed with corn in the ear they should not be kept where they can get sour apples. They will not cat many, but what they do take will make their mouths tender, so that the corn will prove too hard for them to chew. The prove too hard for them to chew. The the joints broken, is laid upon the beams only way that apples and corn can be and covered with a coat of the cement, fed to hogs is by thorough cooking, giv- to exclude surfa e water; and this floor is then covered with carth and sodded ing the corn enough time to become heated through. Then when cooled it over, or a platform is built over it will be more easily digested and the ap- to stand upon. A manhole should be ples will give the mass greater bulk, and made in the cover, large enough for a person to go down when it is necessary thus keep the stomach in condition for to clean out the cistern, and this is working. brought up a little above the platform,

Insect Friends.

to avoid danger of ch ldren failing in .-Prof. J. A. Lintuer writes: It should American Agriculturist. be generally known that not all insects are in urious. There are those that are the farmers and fruit growers' best allies, It is for the interest of every farmer to

though often occurring under circum-stances so suspicio s as to cost them practice the most economical method of feeding the coarser portions of his fodder their lives. Of these are the numerous species of "lady birds" or "ady bugs" material. Experiments carefully con-ducted at the various experiment stations Coccinellidae) abound ug often upon sickly vegetation, infe ted with plant. go to show t at with the best of timotny like, and only drawn there to feed upon and clover hay, under favorable conditions, only about one-half of the nutritive the destructive aphides. Nearly all of the ichneumon fites are of great service con tituents are digested, and when there is a waste in the lone of consumpto the agriculturist, from the immense tion, the loss becomes still greater so far number of cater illars which they deas animal nutrition is concerned. Take stroy. Many of the true bugs prey upon the case of corn fodder: if the stalks are caterpillars and other in urious species. large there is a very natural and strong A large proper ion of the 1 ampyride-the family to which the ' lightning bug" tende cy for animals to consume only the caves, and a small port on of the top or "fire fly" belongs- eed on other inof the stalk, which leaves a large amount to be cast out with the manure or emsects in both the r arval and perfect stages .- Prairie Farmer,

Is Ryc Exhaustive?

agricultural authority says:

ployed as beiding. Farmers can hardly afford to grow crops to be converted into manure in that manner, notwithstanding the importance Many far oers believe that rye is much of having plenty o manure. It is some-times the case, that because of a scanty more exhaustice than wheat. It can be and usually is grown on poorer soil than supply it becomes important to a farmer to secure the consum tion of all the the latter crop: and not only in manur-ing, but in preparation of the land, it is coarser products of the farm, even if they apt therefore to be neglected. Eye has are of poorer quality. To accomplish this most successfully requires the exera greater bulk of straw than wheat; but this bulk is chiedy carbon and derived cise of a little add tional labor in the from the air. The broad leaves of rie shape of cutting the todder, and the use of a by-fodder in the line of meal, bran, cover the surface better than the wheat plant does, and this protection possibly oil cake, or middlings. With the present improved mplements serves some of the purposes of manuring. Where rye is grown in succession it takes a long time to run down good soil; but once change to wheat and a single crop will make another crop impossible with-out manure or a course of see ling with grass and clover. Although its leaf is bu ky, the rye crop s gotten off one or two weeks earlier than wheat can be, thus relieving the grass and clover seeding of the double daught of roots on the water supply in the soil. After any grain is cut clover grows m re rapidly than before, and rye is always cut earlier than any other grain.

Authorities on "Apple Scale." In a paper read by A. M. Hatch, of Wiscousin, on "Apple Scale," before the American Pomolog cal Society, he expla ned that apple scale is caused by a fungus that also attacks the leaves. Where it purpose attacked the leaves it caused them to drop, weakened the trees and led to winte killing. Like other lungi it thri es bes' in warm, wet weat er, and therefore a summer of drought is unfavorable to its development, and to this extent a blessing. Crab apples are especially hable to the disease in its leaf form. In reference to prevent on and cure, th s disease belonged to the same family of fungi (the Peromosporas) that causes one kind of grape rot, and that is too deep-rooted to be prevented by outside applications. He advised discarding such varieties as are most liable to its attacks. Some var et es of apples develop a waxy secretion upon the frut and leaves, and he finds that such varieties are less liable to

phate of copper, as recommended by the our any plans or preconceived notions. Department of Agriculture, resulted in He had a simple way of firing his comdestroying most of the leases in three applications. When ever old Greene tugged his wide-brimmed

World. Bot Hies. Mr. W. Fisher, Hancock Co., Me.,

too of the firm subso I eighteen inches, to rest the beams up in. This is also covered with cement, and the beams are This in also laid on and the spaces between them on the shoulder are filled in with stone, or brick, and cement, to the upper level, upon which the floor rests. A strong floor of four-inch plank, doubled, with

Colonel Seth Warner, ef Vermoni, the famous here of the Revolutionary war, was a fighting leader for the Hampshire grants. Those litles were disputed by the State of New York, and its authorities obtained an edict of the King of England in their favor. The settlers were stung by the supposed in-justice. This state of things brought Col-onel Seth Warner to the front. With Ethan Allen and others he actively opposed wer y effort of the New York State authorities to enforce possession, and finally he, with Allen and others, were outlawed and a price put on their heads! To circumvent New York, it was necessary

their heads! To circumvent New York, it was necessary that some one should go into that state and gain required information. Colonel Warner, assuming for safety the name of "Dr. How-ard," undertook this perilous and romantic formers.

ard," undertook this perilous and romantic journey. While on his way home he stopped at a country inn, where an old gentleman and daughter were storm-bound. The father fell ill and the daughter called upon Colonel Warner, who, with his wide knowledge of simp a remedies, successfully treated the "old man," and he innly won this devoted woman for a wife. Such incidents were not uncommon in those years. When the doctor was not easily reached, months of sickness, and even life were often saved by some unprofessional friend versed in the use of simple herts and roots. The heaith of early settlers and the r powers of endurance convince us that such medicines did only good and left no poison in the blood to wore, as much injury to the sys-

medicines did only good and left no poison in the blood to wor, as much injury to the sys-tem as would the disease itself. In time of peace the colonel was in constant demand for his knowledge of simple remed es and their power over disease. But it was left to another of his name of the present age to give to the public what was then used with such positive success. Warner for over a hundred years has shared with Ethan Allen the admiration of the American peoils. Colonel Seth Warner belongs to a family of wide distinction; no less than eight mem-bers thereof won fame in the regular practice of medicine. such cases THERE are S20,000 teachers in the United

A Levely Councilexion." we often hear "What a lovely complexion." we often hear persons say. "I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Pierce's "Geldien Medical Dis-covery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system. The experiment of silk-raising in Texas has proved very successful.

of wide distinction; no less than eight mem-bers thereof won fame in the regular practice of medicine. Tooking to the adoption by the people of his generation of the old time simple rem-siles, his direct descendant, H. H. Warner, the well-known proprietor of Warner's safe cure, for many years has been experimenting with old time roots and herts formulæ and, hissearch having been finally revarded with soccess, he gives the world the result. These recipes and formulæ in other days accom-ply vegetable and combined simply so as to cure the disease indicated, without injury to the system. In harmony with their old time character, we learn that he proposes to call them Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, using as a trade-mark an old fashfored Amer-ican log cabin. We understand that he in-tends to put forth a "Saresparilla" for the blood, the surseparilla itself being but one of a number of simple and ef-fective elements; "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu," a general stomach tome and invigorator: "Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy." "Warner's Log Cabin Scapine" for the hair; a preparation for that universal disease catarth, called "Log Cabin Rose Cream;" "Warner's Log Cabin Plas ers," and "Warner's Log Cabin Plas, which are to be used in connec-tion with the other remedies, or independent invitor fils, "which are to be used in connec-tion with the other remedies, or independent in which are to be used in connec-tion with the other remedies are already Mild, soothing, and healing is Dr. Sage's Ca-tarrh Remedy. TREER are 100 girl students at Cornell University. The Erie Railway s'eadily holds the lead as the favorite route with all tourists. This is true because of the many improvements con-stantly being made in all branches of service; the substition of hard coal burning enritnes; the placing in use of a system of block signals, thus enhancing the safety and speed of trains; the erecting of new, commodious and elegant station buildings along the line of the road, of which those at Rochester and Jerevy City are fair samples, and the placing in commission of the latest and most improved coache. In addition to the above the Erie is constant-ly extending its lines, with a view to the aug-mentation of the conveniences it would place before its patrons. In proof of this statement is the lengthening of the Erie's track to within three blocks of the Fails of Niagara, and on the grant new station building is to be screeted. Between New York and Rochester, fundado, Niagara Fails, Canadian points, Chicago, St. Lonis, Cincinnati, through Puillman coaches of the latest construction are run, and all details which cater to the pleasure of traveling public are handled with great care and liberality. Taylor's Catarrb Remedy

Warner's safe remedies or independent ly, as required. Warner's safe remedies are already standards of the most pronounced scientific value in all parts of the world, and we have no doubt the Log Cabin Remedies for the diseases they are intended to cure, will be of equal merit, for Mr. Warner has the repu-tation of connecting his name with no prop-aration that is not meritorious. will certainly cure you, or no charge. Treatles on Catarrhal Troubles mailed free. Address City Hall Pharmacy, 264 Breadway, N. Y. Truning Piles.-Symptoms - Moisture, in-tense itching and stinging; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which of-ten bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swaynes OINTNENT stops the liching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SW AYNE & SON, Proprietors, Phila. By mall for 50 cents. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT for sale by druggists.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Basques are longer on the hips than heretof are.

Morning sacques of cashmere are made with full vests of surah.

Velvet and plush are very fashionable materials for rich wraps.

Ruby cut garnets are favorite stones for jewelry in common use.

A high-class college for women is to be es ablished at Denver, Colo. Braiding appears on many of the new

cloth dresses and walking jackets. Tinsel threads have been introduced

on fancy cloths which are intended for use upon bonnets.

A lowa girl fainted away three times in succession on being voted the hand somest lady in the county.

or the sense or kineti. All three disagreences is surged toma disagreence when the disease is surged by Hosef's Earsaparilla, which expels from the blood the impur-ity from which catarrh arises, iones and restores the diseased organs to health and builds up the whole system. N. B.—He sure to get only There are in Paris about eight thou sand artists of the brush, of whom nearly three thousand are women.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1 : six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



TO PRESERVE THE SOFTNESS OF FLANNEL GAR-MENTS, FOLLOW CAREFULLY THESE DIRECTIONS FOR WASHING.

Dissolve thoroughly in boiling water some Ivory Soar, shaved fine. Add sufficient warm water to wash the flannels in one by one.

Don't rub any soap on the flannels, but knead them well in the solution.

Don't rinse them in plain water, use a fresh supply of the solution, warm, and well blued, for the purpose.

Don't wring tightly with the hands, use a clothes-wringer. The freer from water you get these garments the softer they will be.

Hang them out immediately, if the weather will permit; if not, dry before the fire. If left to stand wet, the flannel will certainly shrink.

Never wash flannel in water too hot to bear your hand in. Never rinse them in cold water.

Always use Ivory Soar, it is the best, much experience has proved this.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many while soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'lvory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qua of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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DISCOVERY.

Whelly unlike artificial systems. Any book learned in one reading. Recommended by Mass Twais, Richans Photron, Belentist, Hons. W. Asron, Juban F. Bista s, Dr. Mrson, &c. Class of 100 Columbia Law siz-mits; 20 as Meriden; 20 at Norwich; 330 at One insta; 20 at Meriden; 20 at Norwich; 300 at One insta; 20 at Meriden; 20 at Norwich; 300 at One insta; 20 at Meriden; 20 at Norwich; 300 at One insta; 20 at Meriden; 20 at Weiselsy College, and tree large classes at Chalanqua University, &c. respectus First First Form. PROF. LOISETTE, 257 Sifts Ave. New York.

NYNU-46

ROUGHON RATS

DIE IN THE HOUSE

Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth.

Tats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Nice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Files, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Morquitoss, Bed-bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chip-munks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Habbits, Squirrels, De. and 25c. Druggists.

'ROUGH ON PAIN" Plaster, Porosed. 15c.

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ALL SKIN HUMORS CURED BY

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"Rough on Itch" Olatment cures Skin Hu-mors, Fimples, Flesh Worms, RingWorm, Tet-ter, Sait Hearm, Frosted Feet, Childhains, Itch, lyy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Eczema, Children & S. Weitz, Joney Chy



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Bilious Headache, Dizzines, Coustipa, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stom-sch and bowels, are prompt-y relieved and portmanently ured by the use of Dr. Fierce's Floasant Furmative Polleta In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of disease, if may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a giand or tissue scaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggias 20 cmt a vial. Manufactured as the Chemical Laboratory of Wont, D's Disrtanaar MEDICAL Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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is offered by the manufactur-ers of Dr. Sage's Catarris Hemedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarri which they cannot cure. (A)

STATETONS OF CATARENT.-Dull, heavy heatinche, obstruction of the massi-passages, discharges falling from the head into the throst, sometimes profinse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucoux, purulent, bloody and putrid; the cycs are weak, watery, and infiamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafues, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the vorce is offensive; smell and tasks are fin-breath is offensive; smell and tasks are finvoice is changed and has a masi twang: the breath is offensive; smell and tasks are im-paired; there is a sensation of diminess with mental depression, a backing cough and gen-eral debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, re-sult in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healin operties. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cur is worrd cases of Catarrh & cold in 1. head," Coryga, and Catarrhal Heat. che. Bold by druggists everywhere; to cents.

"Feeling the Enemy."

destroying most of the leases in three applications. G. W. Campbell, of Ohio, who had used the sulphate of copper for grapes, with their oid covered wagons. He destroying most of the leases in three applications. G. W. Campbell, of Ohio, who had used the sulphate of copper for grapes, the department's recipe, as he suspected of General Wel that to be too powerful .- New York New Orleans to Port Hudson with 4,000 troops and supplies for the relief of the

for cutting fodder, in the snape of ensilage outers, even by hand power, it is not a difficu t matter to cut as required the amount of corn fodder usually found upon average farms, and th s, moistened a little with water, and given a liberal sprinkling w to meal or wheat mid-dlings, will all be consumed, and serve

as good a purpose as the best hay. If hand cutting is objectionable, this can be accompli-hed by horse power, and the entire job be done at once, including any ot er coarse fold r, such as straw First quality corn fodor swale grass. der if out will be consumed even without

and fitted with a tight cover, kept locked

Feeding Corn Stalks.

any meal, but it is advantageous some times to make a change from even the be-t of hay on to some other food, and then corn stalks come into play to a good

If steaming of fodder is to be practised, as is sometimes the case, then cutting becomes an absolute necessity; but, after repeated experiments in that line by some of the best farmers of the coun-try, it has been abandoned, and it

is be ieved that no advantage is gained sufficient to warrant the increased additional expenditure. It is a matter of policy with most farmers, espe ially if they desire to make both ends meet, to practise those methods

which experience teaches are the most economi al, taking into account result-ing returns .- New York Observer.

finds that such varients at lamburg, may at Hamburg, may at lamburg, may a such as a s Colonel William W. Lang, the Consul

French women of means affect the study of astronomy and are having observato ries crected in their gardens. Some of the new sealskin toques are

higher than heretofore, and have an

A HUNDRED YEARS A HERO. How Seth Warner Wen a Wife and Ba-

Cigars Made from Paper. Emokers will be interested to know that not a thousand miles from Albany

that not a thousand miles from along there is a firm which makes large quan-ticles of paper for this avowed purpose. The plan of operation is said to be this: The paper on reaching the tobacco ware-house is repeatedly soaked in a strong decoction of the plant. It is then cut up and pressed in molds which give to each sheet the venation of the genuine last there are a strong in the imitation leaf tobacco. So close is the imitation that expert tobacco men and habitual "smokers have been de eived. At a recent gathering in this city cigars made from this paper tobacco were passed around and declared excellent. Many of those present declared that the cigars were made from rare brands, and so well was the imitation carried out that one man actually insisted that there could be no mistake about the cigars being genuine tobacco .- Albini Express.

The Pour Little Ones. The Paer Little Gass. We often see children with red cruptions on face and hands, rough, scally skin, and often sores on the head. These things indicate a de-praved condition of the blood. In the growing period, children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy badies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is purged of its had elements, and the child's development will be healthy, and as it should be. Scroftalous affections, rickets, fever-sores, hip-joint disease or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

A Lovely Complexion.

THERE are 100 girl students at Cornell Uni-

Taylor's Catarrh Remedy

Consumption Surely Cured. Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor.-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FRUE to any of your readers who have con-sumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully. T. A. SLOCUM M.C. [8] Dear! St. N.Y.

"Royat Gius" mends anything: Broken Chi. na, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

Eyes Ears Nose

Are all more or less affected by catarrh. The eyes become inflamed, red and watery, with dull, heavy path between them; there are rearing, busing noises in the cars, and sometimes the hearing is affected; the nesse is a severe sufferer, with its con-stant uncomfortable discharge, had breach and less of the sense of small. All these disagreeable symm-

of the sense of smell. All these disagreeable symp

The Sennerin of the Tyrol.

The only habitation higher than the Gepatsch house is the chale; of a senne.in, writes a corresp adent of the Mail and Express. Pe haps you are in-qui itive ecough to ask who or what a sennerin is. In this instance she is as bu om and comely a girl as you may find in all Tyrol. Her age is about twentytwo; she has fed on the milk from her ninety four cows, and on the butter and choese she makes in the chalet until her checks are as rosy as the morning sun. That she is no languorous maid is certein, for she must each day milk twice her near five score of cows and goats, keep the fire burning, skim thirty tubs of milk, churn the cream, make the cheese and reckon out her small accounts so that at the end of the season each villager may know what pro ortion of the product is his. She, per-haps, has a devoted lover from the lower valley, who will come and assist her; find a lost goat or a stray cow in re-She is turn for an encouraging smile. not altogether different from others of her sex. for before allowing us to photo-graph herself and chalet she insisted upon doffing her milking dress and donning one which she kept for grand and festive occasions.

A Great Electric Light.

Here is sad news for my poor distant owls, but you young folk will not object to it. There is now in Australia an electric light, said to be the largest in the world, which the dear Little Schoolma'am tells me sheds as much light as could be thrown by 1:0,000 candles! Think of that! This light is very properly set in the Sydney light-he whence it can throw ou. its guiding beams far over the sea. Sailors many miles sway can see it and steer for home accordingly. -St. Nicholas.

desires information about the bot fly, which lays it eggs on the legs of horses batt e. and whether the fly seen at the jaws of horses is the same! There are several species of bot or gad flies, the larve of which live in the stomachs of horses. The most common of these lays its eggs on the hairs of the tore legs, breast or shoulder of the animals, which, when the live the store legs of the store to the live the store legs of the store to the store to the store to the live the store to the store to the live the store to the live the store to the live the store to the s they lick themselves, extract and thus swallow the embryo larvæ. Another species selects the long hairs on the un-der side of the jaws of horses for depositing its eggs. The young larvæ of these drop into the feed and are thus carried into the animal's stomach. The larv e of both remain and grow all winter in the stomach, where they attach themselves column. to its inner coat by means of the sharp hooks on their heads. In spring when they have reached maturity, they relin-him. When they came in sight of the him. quish their hold, and pass out through the intestines. Thus liberated they dig into the soil and become trasformed into perfect bot flies. In horses which are otherwise in healthy condition, bots do rarely any harm. So far no spe ific remedy has been found. Their outer coat is so hard that it resists the action of the strongest acids as well as alsa is," and any substance powerful enough to sir.' take effect upon it would also destroy the stomach of the animal. Toward spring purgatives may a-sis: the expul-sion of the bots, and in cases of much irritation, mucilsgenous drinks and anodynes may be given to quiet them. As deuce .a preventative, all the long hairs beneath the horse's jaw, fore legs, chest and shoulder should be cut off, and as an additional precaution, oil should be rubbed over these parts once a day while the fly is active, during the summer, to prevent the flies' eggs from adhering to

How to Make a Good Cistern.

the hairs of the animals .- American

Agriculturist.

The surface soil is removed to a depth of eighteen inches to exclude frost in winter and heat in summer. The excavation is made in the shape of an egg with the upper third cut off. It should be eight to ten feet deep, and seven to ten feet in diameter. The deeper the eistern the better and cheaper it is. If the soil is close and compact, the cement may be laid directly upon it, and no brick-lining is required. To do this, a large flat stone is bedded in cement at the bottom, for the workman to stand upon, and for a rest for the pump. The cement is made of water lime, one part, and clean, sharp sand, three | arts, mixed dry, first, and wetted up in small quan-tities as required, and can be used before it sets hard. The cement is laid about an inch thick. When the bottom is covered a layer is put in around the wall aut a foot high, and, as it acts very quickly, as soon as one strip is laid another may be put on above it, until the the corner of the envelope, or the whole is completed. In digging, a only, and the stamp will stick for all it shoulder of a foot in width is made on the is worth.

ers ma

beleaguered garrison, Colonel Lang scouted the intermediate country, and with General Taylor, of the Confederate infantry, planned an interception and Greene was called to the council and ordered to move out with his 1,500 cavalry to "feel" the advancing Unionists and then retreat to draw them into an ambuso of 4,000 injantry and ar-tillery. The intrepid Texan, unaccus-tomed to this kind of warfare, upon re-

ceiving the orders scratched his head resentfully, though he finally obeyed without any uttered protest. His command on that memorable occasion was a dejected "Well, come along, boys." There was more of the funeral than the

martial air in the advance, but after having got beyond the sight of headquarters a change came over the spirits of the Greene halted and made this When they came in sight of the Unionists a wild, sweeping charge was made with Greene in the lead, and Wet-

zel and his entire command were cap tured, while Taylor was complacently waiting for the expected victory of his ambus ade. The success of oreene's im-petuosity could not appease Tay or's anger and d sappointment, however. You have disobeyed your orders, "said he. "I told you plainly to

only feel the enemy." "Well, General," replied the Tevan, "Well, General," replied the Tevan, in the Union to em loy a woman in the playing sheepishly with the brim of his clerical depar ment of the leg slature, hat, " all I know about feelin' the enemy is to pitch in and fight 'em like the - Chicago News.

Making Motto Candles,

Great quantities of fruit, especially the quince, pear, apple and apricot, are congiving their flavor to the finished co fection. The manufacture of motto candies ought to interest sentimental The material of these tender hitle billet doux is made plastic by nears of gum-trigacanth, kneaded like dough, and rolled out, as if for cookies, with a long rolling-pin. The mottoes are then stamped on by means of a cop-per stamp dipped in cochineal dye, and lozenges cut out with a cutter, square, round or heart-shaped. Sugar is con-fessedly sweet. But a sugar lozenge, with one of these motioes on it, is "sweeter than anything on earth." Many a schoolboy in the flush and fury of his first young love, has laid his heart on one of these lozenges, as on a platter, and sent it to some rosy lass. What could be more effective as a feeler than this: "Your eyes are as bright as diamonds !" It contains the whole science

of courtahip-flattery, -+ American Analyst. A Postoffice employe save that the gummed surface of a postage stamp should never be placed on the tongue. Moisten the other side of the stamp and latter.

extra fulness set in plats on one side, Plaid vel et is seen on some very stylish millinery this season and on

children's hats it is most appropriate. The dyed blue and silver fox furs are less sought for than last season, dark, long-haired furs being the popular choice.

The plain skirts of the new dresses are composed of straight breadths, which are set on to the closely gored foundation skirts in flounce fashion.

Polonaises are steadily growing in favor, and a somewhat modi ed form of the princess dresses is also noted in some of the new wool costumes.

An effecti e trimming for cloth cos tumes consists of app iques of plush or velvet in leaf or flower designs, which are outlined with soutache braid.

While it is true that the tour sure is to be modified, it is e ually true that all the stylish French costumes have the steels which form a gra eful light tournure.

A wide necktie of fancy ribbon is worn with the wide collar as a finish. Cu s of linea worn outside the sleeve are also an asthetic fashion set by English young women.

A face wreath of fine flowers will still be the most stylish front triaming for the new bonnets. The crown is in soft pla ted folds laid either crossways or straight.

Georgia lays claim to be the first state and the first to give a collegiate diploma to a woman.

A new fabric among the silks shown this season is peau de sole and its justre is not unlike that of a rich twilled Lyons All colors and black are woven satin. in peau de soie.

According to the correspondents the Princess of Wales rides whichever side of the horse that happens to suit her, and claims that she finds relief in the alteration of position.

The kilt suit of black velvet is the favorite for ve y small boys. The col ar and cuffs are of lace, the soft knottel silk necktie palerose, blue, canary yellow, or bright red, dotted with white.

Wide bands of Stitching on the backs of kid and Suede gloves appear again this season. They are popular because they diminish the apparent size of the hand, and make it look narrower.

Irish poplins are being revived in both Scotch and French plaids, and also in the blue and green trince of Wales plaid. These are used for kilt skirts and draperies to be worn with cloth busques. Swiss muslins with large figures embroidcred at intervals are stylish and will be worn by young girls the coming season over light green, pale apricot and the delicate delft blues the coming season for evening wear.

An English contemporary is authority for the remarkable sta ement that a London furrier recently manufactured. moleskin coat for a lady, whi h sutirely enveloped the wearer, and in which he used between 6,000 and 7,000 akins.



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