### THE BRICKLAYER'S TRADE.

### THE OLDEST CALLING IN THE HIS TORY OF CIVILIZATION.

### Facts Which Prove the Antiquity of This Handleraft-Slave Brick-

layers of Ancient Babylon, While brick-laying is not the oldest trade in the world, it is certainly the next to the oldest. There must have been brick-makers before there were brick-layers, but with this one exception the calling is perhaps the oldest in the history of civilization.

The tower of Babel was built with brick like that used in America to day. The third verse of the eleventh chapter of Genesis says:

"And each one said to his neighbor, Come let us make brick and bake them with fire,' and they had brick instead of stones and slime instead of mortar."

Even the record of Genesis, however, harkly gives an idea of the great antiquity of this vocation. It appears that the builders of Babylon usel brick altogether rather than stones. There are still to be found in various places very curious accounts of the Babylonian bricklaying and the manner in which the workmen were paid. The walls of Baby-lon town were raised chiefly by slaves who received no wages, but who were fed, housed, and clothed at a rate of pay equal to about half the value of a bushel of wheat, which would mean something over forty cents a day, or about what the modern brick-layer gets for one hour's work. The slaves of Babylon were worked from sunrise to sunset, and their overseers were provided with lashes to keep the unortunates up to their task. It seems, however, that brick-layers soon came to be recognized rather as artists than artisans, and into their hands was committed the history of the country. bricks of the Persian Empire, cemented like those of Genesis with slime, contain upon their surfaces inscriptions which dern ingeauity has unraveled, and which tell the story of the Perian kings. In the records the brick-layers have forgotten themselves, and accordingly there has been left for modern times a clear idea of how these men worked. They understood the scaffold and the trowel, as the pictures on the buried walls still show. They knew how

to keep a line of bricks plumb and hotizontal. They had a square-not like the one used in the nineteenth century, but still one which a nineteethbrick-layer could use. century Indeed, the cuts given in the books of the arch r ologists show that a Chicago bricklayer could have put up the walls of Thebes, or that a Persian workman would have been able to make a good showing in a Chicago house, usi: the utensils and materials of the trade then and now.

In Egypt the Bible again has much to say about brick-laying and brick-making. The bricks without straw that the children of Israel had to make go to show one of the first labor dis-putes in history. The Egyptian brick was not baked with fire. It was left in the sunlight until it was thoroughly hardened, and was then set up in the wall with mud, and not with mortar. As a consequence the brick build ngs of Egypt have perished and only the stone monuments of the people have survived, but history shows that the palaces of the

Pharaohs were largely of brick. These, too, were decorated as highly as the artists knew how to accomplish the work, and basso-relievos or sun dried clay carried upon their surfaces the stories of Egyptian progress. The Egyptians taught brick laying.

The Egyptians taught brick laying, along with the other arts of civilization, to the Greeks, and Athens, Sparta, and the towns of the peninsula carried the work to a high degree of excellence. The Greeks used three kinds of brick, or rather three sizes, the dedoron, tetradon, and pentadon, which were combined in the same building. From Greece brick-laying traveled to Rome, and there value between American money and Roman, amounted to about \$1 a day. Tho hours of work were from dawn to dark, and the men were allowed about an hour and a half off during the day and a reasonable amount of wine. Of course these wages were not often paid to the men themselves, but to their owners, for the workingmen in Rome were still practically enslaved at that period. From the Mediterranean countries brick-laying spread westward. John of Spoleto built a brick house in Cologne as early as the year 900, and he had to make his own kiln to burn his bricks. In Paris there are still brick walls standing which were erected as early as A. D. 1100, and this early work compares favorably with that done since. The old brick makers used a good deal of lime in their bricks and the result has been a material which seems to be practically imperishable. Of course brick-laying was wrought to a higher degree of excellence in the Netherlands than in any other country. The Dutch used brick for everything, street paying and house furniture and bake ovens among other things, and the brick pavements in so many Ameri an cities are relics of Holland, as are the tiles about the fireplaces. Wages in the brick laying trade, ac cording to the best authorities, have been constantly increasing since the his tory of the art began. From the equivalent of forty cents a day which brick-laying cost in Babylon to \$1 a day in Rome at the beginning of the Christian cra, the wages rose to the equivalent of \$2 a day in London in analyzical to hold its own and keep on the material advance, as the pay for eight hours' work is now \$3.20, - Chicago

### W. C. T. U. COLUMN. Conducted by the Tionesta Union.

The W. C. T. U. meets the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 3 p. m. President-Mrs, Ell Holeman. Vice Presidents-Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. W. J. Roberts. Recording Sec'y-Mrs. L. A. Howe, Cor. Sec. and Treas.-Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.—Hab. II, 15. . innd

The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a true reward.-Rev. 11, 18.

Steeples and Quicksands.

In the county of Kent, England, says the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, in the Voice, is the little borough of Tenterlen, containing about five thousand inhabitants. About Rev. Wilbur P. Craits, in the Voice, is the little borough of Tenterden, containing about five thousand inhabitants. About thirty miles away, in early times, was the estate of Earl Godwine, on the sea coast. Half a contury after the Earl's death, about 800 years ago, the lishop of the diocese built a steep to tenterden church. A few months afterwards the sea swept through the dizes and carried away the Earl's estate, which be-came a dangerous quicksmid, known since as Goodwin Sands. No sconer had the angry yea carried of his prey than the villager gathered together to ask themselves why the calumity had occurred. The older men of the village were asked for their opinions in turn. At length one old man, pointing to the steepie thirty miles away, said solemnly, "Tenterdensteeple was the cause of Goodwin Sands." The remark was greeted with a burst of laughter, and for centuries was used as a proverb whenever any one fell into the ilogical argument known as past Acc. ergo, propier Acc-after this, therefore, be cause of this. But later explorations prove that the old man was right. Historic docu-ments show that revenues previously de voted to keeping the sea-wall in repair were taken by the bishop, because the sea had been quiet for a year or two, to build the church steepie, and so the dike had been neglected, and gave way before the wild charge of the waves, and a fair estate became a deadly quick sand. Why have the floods of intemperance in the his thirty years captured so much of our national estate, and made it a quicksand ful of licensed pits of doath'. "Tenterden steeple was the cause of Good win Sands.' Our churches have given too much of their iment or company in the Coid Waiter Army, to make every Christian an abstainer and an advocate of abstinence. Down there in the jeast have given too much of their time and money and onergy to building steeples of ecclesiasticism, and too little to the practical dike-building of preventive re form work. Let us not put into the steeple building of church prids the mon

probation for dead heathon that cannot be helped by any theories we may dovise. Mar-of God, hark! Do you not hear the crash of the wild sea on the neglected dykes close at hand! Do you not see men and boys-ayre, woman and girlis-right before whose fair estate of health and home and hope will soon be the drunkard's quicksand, if you do not strengthen the old dikes of the pledge and Prohibition!

Come down from your steeples, O men of

Come down from your steeples, O men of God, preachers, teachers, parents, and strengthen these dikes. Thisk of a preacher's meeting discussing "The Politics of Calvin" when the politics of the devil, with its mad waves of rum, is dashing against their very doors! Well has it been said that a pulpit silent on the temper ance question discredits itself as much as a pulpit silent about dishonesty. Both of these questions are "in politics" as subjects of leg-islation. Let not that fact make conserva-tives neglect the dike of Prohibition, nor radicals the equally important dike of the piedge. pledge.

### Consumption of Malt Liquors.

Consumption of Malt Liquors. The consumption of malt liquors is increasing with great rapidity. In 1840 in this rountry there were consumed 23,000,000 galons of malt liquors or 1.36 per capita. In 1850 there was no radical change in the figures. In 1800 the increase set in in earnest. In that year the amount of beer drank was 101,000,000 galons of hard hiquors and 11,000,000 galons of wine. The per capita consumption of malt liquors was exactly equal to that of the hard liquors and wines. In 1870 the consumption of and liquors and wines in 1870 the consumption of malt liquors and exactly equal to that of the hard liquors and wines. In 1870 the consumption of malt liquors and wines in 1870 the consumption of state and hard liquors in the same time was 2.30 galons. The per capita consumption of was the mendous growth in the beer drinking habit. The total consumption in that year was 12728 S01 meleoned each state. brick-laying traveled to Rome, and there are brick houses now standing in the Eternal City which are more than 1700 years old. In the time of the empire brick-layers were paid wages which, tak-ing into consideration the difference in waue between Americas money and be rum and whisky. In 1850 the German citi-rens were the beer drinkers. Now the Americans can vie with the Germans in that line-Detroit Free Press.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

Top-Priced Butter. The manufacture of extra choice but-ter is cleverly and briefly summed up in the following from the Agricultural Gacettr. "Anyone who has a good sweet pasture, who keeps his dairy and every utensil in it scrupulously clean, who never churns cream more than sixty hours old from the cow, and always at the proper temperature, tested by a thermometer, who uses a proper churn (there are lots of them), ventilating his churn at intervals by taking out the plug; who stops churning the moment the butter shows itself in small grains not so large as wheat: who then lets the churn rest until the butter all floats up to the top, and then carefully lets out the buttermilk, and replaces it with clean cold water, turning it very slowly; who again

lets the churn stop to let the butter float up and then lets out the milky water and replaces it with a fresh supply of cold water; who then gives the churn very few slow turns round, and then a little faster, so as to gather the butter into a sort of lump, and then lets out the butter with a cloth over both hands, so as not to touch it, and then, when cool, works it with a proper butter worker and never touches it with his hands, but only with 'wooden hands,' will most assuredly make top-priced butter."

### Rotations in Crops. 1. Rotations are valuable because

plants vary in the area of the soil in which their roots grow and from which they derive the sustenance of the plant. thus more completely utilizing the soil within their reach. 2. There is a remarkable variation in the power of plants to appropriate the various elements of plant growth, due, at least in part, to the character of the acids see their roots. Thus one plant, like clover, has a high power of gathering nitrogen, and another, like wheat, a very low power. 3. Plants vary in their weight of roots. As an illustration, clover car-ries several times the weight of roots that wheat does, and masmuch as clover roots are very much richer in nitrogen than wheat, and carry enough nitrogen to grow a crop of wheat-wheat will most advantageously follow clover. Thus, likewise, other plants follow each other advantageously. 4. Rotation of crops ballies, in a large measure, the root enemies, both insect and fungoid, that prey upon the various crops. Each plant having its own peculiar enemies, the changing removes them to fields un-occupied by such enemies. This is true of the enemies of the above ground growth of plants to an important deaway. gree. 5. Plants vary in the amounts of the varying elements of nutrition acthe varying elements of nutrition ac-tually taken up by its growth. Thus, while wheat takes only 1½ pounds of potash for every pound of phosphoric acid, potatoes take 3½ pounds of potash for each pound of phosphoric acid. Continuous growth of potatoes would exhaust the potash of the soil or of sup-plied manure long before the phosphorie

plied manure long before the phosphorie acid could give out, 6. The leaves of plants vary in their power of gaining food and of vaporizing water, and are roughly divided into broad and narrow leaved. 7. Leaves vary in their season of active growth. Those plants matur-ing in midsummer and early fall, generally gather nitrogen, (corn and turnips are good examples), following in their growth the decomposing influence of the sun, more casily and more fully than other crops do. 8. Rotation conserves soil fertility and yet aids in soil decomposition by alternation of grass or clover orops and heed crops. Under a contin-uation of plough and tillage crops, leaching, volatilization and washing of fertility are more rapid and more of it may be and is carried away by crops, especially nitrogen. 9. Rotation of crops distributes labor over the year and there by economizes it, gives regular help and aids in the solution of the labor problem of the farm. 10. Rotation is the system best calculated for home consumption of crops and the return of the fertilization of the farm, 11. Practice of 2000 years confirms the value of rotation. Each

### Treatment for Founder

In the first stages of founder in horses moderate doves of aconite should be given, and the animals covered with

warm blankets, to cause or encourage perspiration. But in advanced stages, and when the feet have become tender poultices should be applied after remov ng the shoes. If the injury is but slight, then turning out to pasture in summe will usually effect a cure, especially i the ground is low and somewhat moist The main thing is to remove the fever from the feet, for as long as these are tender and sore the horse will be lame. -New York Sun.

### Feeding Places for Chickens.

It arouses my wrath to see the way 'some folks" feed their chickens after the hen has weared them. They seem to think that because the old hen has weared them the chickens can take care of themselves and so take no more pains to see that they have their food where the older heos cannot rob them. feed is thrown down to old and young alike, and all alike scramble for it, but the young chickens are crowded, hustled at and pecked at so much by the older fowls that they rarely, if ever, get enough to satisfy their hunger. There is no need of having such work. Make some feeding racks and feed the chickens inside where the old fowls cannot get at them. The racks are just frames of scantling, with the top and four sides covered with p'astering-lath, the lath on the sides being far enough apart to al low the chickens to get in easily, but not to let the old fowls in .- Prairie Farmer.

### Remedy for Wire Worms.

There are two kinds of wire worms, so alled. One is a small round, hard worm with only six legs; this is the larva of a long narrow beetle, which has a habit of jerking its body and making a snapping noise, hence it is called the snapping beetle or elater, because of its jerky motion when it snaps. This pest is not so troublesome as the other, which is not an insect, but a myriapod, or thousand logs; it has legs at each ring of its long thin body, and curls itself spirally when at rest. This is an injurious pest, as it cats the roots of grass, wheat, and other plants. Either kind will cat slices of patato or leaves of clover rolled into balls, so that if these are poisoned with Paris green the worms may be destroyed. These. pests are encouraged by leaving ground uncultivated, but are starved out plowing the land and leaving it fallow for a few months. Strong smelling superphosphate will drive them

### Signals for the Farm.

A code of signals for use on the farm may be made very useful for communidistance. The writer has long used a loud whistle for making signals to his hired men and others about the farm, which have been found quite intelligible and useful after a little training. The common 'mile whistles' sold under the claim that they can be heard a mile off are frauds, and fit only for children's playthings; but a loud whistle can be made of a brass tube half an inch in diameter, plugged, and cut with a file in the required manner. The best whistle, however, is made of the half shell of a mmon filbert or Barcelona nut sawn lengthwise or across the m'ddle. This is placed between the third and fourth

fingers inside the hand, at the space between the knuckle and the next joint, with the opening in the shell between the fingers. The hand is then closed so that an orifice is left between the fingers opening into the nutshell. Then by acing the bent joints of the fingers be tween the lips and blowing forcibly into the nutshell, a very shrill and loud whist's may be given that can be heard half a mile with a case, and further when a gentle breeze is blowing in the direc-tion the sound is to be sent.

It seems that this system of whistle signals or language is by no means a noveity, for a regular vocabulary, so to speak, of whistling sounds has been in use for many years in an island of the

### An Indian "Burning."

Every autumn, if they are allowed to do so, the Concows have a "burning" or burnt offering to their dead, says a writer in the San Francisco Alta. They crect a brush house in the graveyard, and upon the night selected by the "medicine" men all repair thither laden with baskets, beads, pinola and acora soup. The baskets and beads are hung on poles, the pinola and scorn sour being set at the bottom in the big baskets, that are fashioued so closely as to hold water. Again we see what they have gained from the white man. After the white people, who come to see the "burning," have bought the finest and the best of the baskets, the rest are thrown into the large fire in front of the

brush house and each one seeks the graves of his dead relations, and there they sit and cry till morning. The noise can be heard for nules distant. The half-breeds or younger ones generally spend their time in gambling. This is carried on either with cards or by means of the grass game, which is thus played : Two or four men, selected by some one, seat themselves on the ground where the grass is long, or, if the game is carried on in the sweat-house, they pull a quantity of the grass and lay it in piles in front of them. Then one side-hav-ing decided by lot which-begins. Taking four small sticks in his hands-two each-he sings a monotonous chant, the words of which have little or no meaning, in the meantime rapidly changing the sticks from one hand to the other, rubbing his hands together, snatching up handfuls of grass, some times burying his hands in the grass, then tossing a small bundle of it over his head, and going through all sorts of maneuvers to conceal the change of the sticks or deer hones. One of them it peculiarly marked, and the game is to guess in which hand it is held. At r given signal from the opposing side, the motions are stopped and the guess is made, and the player loses or wins the pile of beads or money in the center, as the case may be. To an Indian there 'grass game," and they will play for days at a time, hardly stopping to eat or drink, and their legend of the game tells that in olden times men played for men, a chief betting his men and Snells him a chief betting his men, and finally him self, till all were lost or became captive to the enemy, till Un Koi-to Saviour came and won all men back and gave them to themselves aga'n to be free and then left with them a message to "love one another" and look for his coming again.

### The Coffee Harvest,

Both banks of the Amazon River are fringed with sugar and collee plantations of vast extent. The coffee trees are naturally about twenty-five feet in height, but in order to improve the quality of their fruit are kept pruned to about six feet. The bush bears a snow white blossom of exquisite fragrance, which after dropping is succeeded by a small green button. This develops into a pink berry, which when rile announces it has becommended as a succeeded by a it by becoming a deep purple. It is then plucked, and after passing through the processes of drying, husking, win-nowing, sunning and sorting becomes the colfee of commerce.—San Francisco Chronicle.

# pesure. Francis O'Relliy, the well known livery man

of No. 18 Prince street, New York, says of ALL-COCK'S POROUS PLASTERS:

found ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS of very great ser vice. We use them as chest protectors, placing one on the chest and one on the pit of the stom ach. They not only ward off the cold, but act

tism, kinks in the back, and pains in the side; but one or two of ALLCOCK's PLASTERS quickly cure us. My wife and daughter have been using ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS for weak back and think the world of them. I have now been using them for twenty years, and always have a box in the house."

#### The making of grass ensilage is all the rage in England.

### A Family Gathering.

A Family Gathering. Have you a father! Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam for the Phroat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Conghs, Colds, Asthroa, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, why? when a sample bottle is gladly given to you free by any driggist and the large size costs only file and \$1 only 50c and \$1

American silk manufacturing is crowding out foreign silk,

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Issae Thomp-son's Eye-water, Druggista sell at Sc. per bottle.

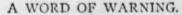
Wennan's Modesty. Many women are prevented by feelings delocaty from committing a physician in the disorders arising from functional deranages of her peculiarly delicate organism, and in most serious results are often caused by the preservitien is an especial boom, as it offers and the series of the orders to which women are peculiarly subjec-with the saves a modest girl or woman from it in barrensement of a personal consultation with any medicine for woman's peculiar was preserved and the series of the delicity of the physician. "Pavorite Preservities, under subject and aliments, sold by druggista, under that it will give astisfaction in every reaso, more will be refunded. See guarantee of bettle wrapper. John Lester Murphy is Queen Victoria's pr vate telegrapher, and he has a sinecure.

Woman's Modesty



THE MANDARIN. While seated in his palanquia,

A finer sight I have not seen !" "We washed those garments," answered ht Rode Ling Gum Foo, a mandarin; Some laundry people working nigh, "With soap that's made beyond the sea, Were hanging garments out to dry, The IVORY SOAP they call it there, He beckoned with his golden fan, We find it good beyond compare." And thus addressed the nearest man : Then said the mandarin profound:-"Why do the robes upon your line "Go, order me a thousand pound, And they who use another kind, Since we set out from Ning Po Keen, Shall prison cell and scaffold find!"



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

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How to Overcome the Dangers of Ex-

"For the last forty-two years I have been on gaged in the livery and hacking business. am greatly aided by my four boys. We are much exposed to the weather, and we have as a tonic.

We are frequently affected with rheums

It is estimated that over four million dollars

### Systematic Functuation.

Systematic runctuation. In a Boston newspaper office not long ago the chief proof-reader had been greatly annoyed by an extraordinary use of commas that cropped out in occa-sional "takes" on his proofs, and, find-ing that they occurred regularly under a certain "slug," he went to "Slug Fifteen's" frame to expostulate with him. He found that the man was a He found that the man was a new "sub," who said he had come lately from Nova Scotia, and had learned his trade in a first-class office in Halifax, "For pity's sake," exclaimed the proofreader, "what sort of a system of punctuation do they employ in Halifax?" "The rule in our office," replied the compositor, with a patronizing air, "was to put in about three commas to a line." -Boston Transcript.

The dry weather should be utilized for doing any needful ditching and draining of low land, digging peat, drawing sand and accuring bog hay or sedge grass for a winter protection for beds of straw-berries, spinach and other half-hardy plants

A woman suffrage club, a woman's press club, and a woman's paper, have just made their appearance at Cincinnati,

#### Why He Broke His Pledge

Why He Broke His Pledge. An interesting story was brought to light sames Murphy was brough there to have an ugly wound on his face sawed up. James a leading member of a Catholi' total abstinence society, and was in good stand-ing. One night lately be found his mother would take to the intoxicating cong if he ever when he returned for his dinner the next of the next stand of the same stand would take to the intoxicating cong if he ever when he returned for his dinner the next of the next stand stand the species of his mother was drunk. A few world murphy took his membersh p papers in the paper of the same stand the species of the next stand the species of the stand of the nearest saloon. He drank as much whickey as he could hold, and was soon how in whickey as he could hold, and was soon how in marked that shows be stad a large exthem to the nearest saloon. He drank as much whickey as he could hold, and was soon how in the nearest saloon. He drank as much whickey as he could hold, and was soon how in the start shows the set of a large exthem to the nearest saloon when a store the toon. The tag attribute wound, and was soon how in the store of the set of the toon. The tag attribute wound and will distigut the tag attribute wound and will distigut the tag attribute the the toon the toon the tag attribute the the toon the toon the tag attribute to the toon the toon the tag attribute the too the toon the tag attribute to the toon the toon the tag attribute to the toon the toon the tag attribute to the toon toon toon too the toon the tag attribute to the toon toon toon too toon toon too toon too.

Temperance News and Notes.

A branch of the World's W. C. T. U. with wenty-two members has been organized in Paris

Danville, a city of 5500 inhabitants in the

Danville, a city of 3500 inhabitants in the center of the distilling rugion of Kentucky, is free from the curse of Heyner. Seventsen women sat as delegates in the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, lately held in Boston. Two boys, one six, the other seven years old, were recently taken to the Riceiving Hospital.San Francisco,drunk and insensible. No liquors are sold on the vestibule train of the Fenusylvania roat, or upon the limited express on the New York Central road. road.

It is stated in the London press that on the It is stated in the London press that on the new Matrophitan Seware Works, where 2000 men are engaged, no intoxicants of any kind are permitted. It was resolved to run the work on temperators incea, and the re-sults have been highly gratifying. Work has proceeded with regularity and steadiness, and the large body of men have been quite exemplary in their behavior.

### Workingmen and the Saloon.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that workingmen in Cincinnati have organized a Temperance Club. In their statement of

Temperance Club. In their statement of principles they says: "1. We believe the saloon is the greatest economic social, political, and moral enemy of the working classes. "2. The need of organised labor is equita-ble legislation, and its failure to secure such is due more to the saloon than to any other

cause. "I The saloon robs the workingman o "3. The saloon robs the workingman of his carnings, tempts him to betray his fam-ily, properties and debases him, and turns him from education to self-destruction. It destroys the ability of young men in the ranks of labor to become useful members of their craft, and defeats the ends of organiza-tion.

We regard the saloon as having no part in homorable production or distribution, and hence a parasite upon business and labor labor in homorable production or distribution, and hence a parasite upon business and labor labor in the saloon is the saloon as having no part is the saloon as the saloon as a saloon as herein a saloon as herein as the saloon saloon where a saloon would be a saloon as a saloon would goon go. Mational Traperance Advocate.

of these factors has the bearing that can-not be here presented, but, all together afford very strong and almost, if not quite, imperative reasons for rotations .-Coleman's Rural World.

### Farm and Garden Notes.

Remove the hot sweaty harness from the horse at noon. The best of breeding can be neutralized by poor feeding.

Paris green will certainly kill the large green worm which cats the leaves. Breeding flocks of pouliry should consist of the best in the whole number.

When the sheep pastures begin to grow scanty supplement them with other food.

Mark or otherwise note the largest and carliest maturing vegetables and save them for seed. Farms always sell most readily and at

the highest prices where roads are kept in the best repair. The plantain can be killed by cutting

it off at the crown, and putting on top of the root a drop or two of kerosene o l. Distemper often leaves the house in an unhealthy condition from the absorption of impute matter the product of the dis-

No money can be invested to hetter advantage than in buying enough mos-quito netting to tack over the stable windows to keep the flies out.

Wherever commercial fertilizers are wn with the drill, the bulk of clover and grass seed will be found in the rows the gralo. It would be better for with both if they were a little separated.

Since manures are the nourishing material of plants, and other things being equal, the higher profit of the field dends only and alone on the greater and easily extrac ed quantity of the same found in the soil.

Chicks that refuse to eat, throw their heads back, tumble over on their backs, and act as if they are bewitched gener-ally, are probably troubled with large chicken-lice that at first are found only on the heads of the victims.

In the old worm fences the top rai was most apt to be a heavy one, with the smaller rails at the bottom, so as to make a close barrier against pigs and other small stock. This made the fence topheavy, and it toppled over. Nowadays the top rall is more act to be a barbed

wire than anything else. American Cultivator reports that those who have tried the method of seeding their land to grass in August or Septom ber, without sowing any grain with th

grass seed, have been pleased with the result if the land was in good condition, that is, sufficiently well fertilized and made tine enough for a seed bed.

A correspondent of one of our exchanges says: For three years I have kept my grapes from rotting by scatter-ing air-slacket lime over the vines and grapes every two or three weeks. Scatter any time after the grape, are formed, or when the rot begins. I have vines

sixteen years old : the grapes had always rotted, but lime has made me th tee crops a dress reform club, and declared them-of plendid grapes. With me it appears selves against bustles, high heels, tight I to be a punsoes for all ills.

Canary group. The inhabitants of this Island (Gomera, which consists most of precipitous rocks and deep ravines

through which rivers flow,) make use of this code of whistle signals to communi-cate with each other across the rough country, which can only be traversed by long, circuitous routes, on account of the deep ravines. The people use both fin-gers and lips in whistling, and can carry on a conversation with neighbors a mile distant by the use of this peculiar language.

This useful addition to the faculty of speech may be made available in many ways by adopting a familar code or key of sounds to that which is used in tele-graphy. Thus in our system three short, sharp whistles blown quickly mean that that the man or men at work in a distant place are to come to the house or to quit work. One long whistle gradually taper-ing off to a finish, means that the foreman must send a man to the barn; one short, sharp whistle, followed by the long, tapering one, calls the teams home two short whistles and the long one from the foreman call the employer to the field to settle some difficulty; three short whistles and the long one call the foreman and announce meal times. Thus by the use of long and short sounds dif-ferently disposed all sorts of directions may be given and information conveyed. Each man employed is provided with a

whistle, if he cannot use his fingers in the usual way, which makes a loud, plercing sound, and a card of signals; but this is not of much use except at rare intervals. Flags are usefully employed as signals

when the house or barn can be seen from all parts of the farm. A pole with arms such as make up the old fashioned "semsphore" telegraph may also be used when it can be seen or the persons are too far to hear a sound. A triangle made of a steel bar bent with the ends free, and struck with another piece of steel can be heard more than a mile away. But this and the bell are not sufficiently va rious in sound for ordinary use. The whistle, on the other hand, may be made to vary quite sufficiently to afford all necessary means of communication over the area of an ordinary farm, and the signals may be so codified as to give intelligent meanings, as in the case of the islanders above referred to.

But it will be most convenient to condense as much as possible the code of signals. Thus the signal come to the iouse or barn when repeated quickly will mean there is something wrong and haste is required. This will answer for all emergencies. Each man, too, should have his signal, to which he only will answer in person when the men are to-gether or scattered. Fome such method of communication will be found very useful, and, as it will tend to save time in the work of the farm, and as time is money, it will be found a means of economy, and therefore worthy of adop-tion.-New York Times.

More than fifty of the best known ladies of Battle Creek, Mich., have formed serves against bustles, high heels, tight shoes, stiff corsets, etc.

the past year. Symptoms of Cataryh. Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the head into the threat some times produces was try, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, micous, purulent, bloody and putridi the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ring-ing in the cars, deafness, hasking or coughing the clear the threat, expectoration of offensive works, watery, and inflamed; there is ring-ing in the cars, deafness, hasking or coughing the clear the threat, expectoration of offensive works, the clear source of the source of the source to the offensive; smell and taste are im-paired; there is a sensation of dizintess, with works and diversity of symptoms. You are suf-forting from Nasai Catarth. The more compli-mather and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease its so com-understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. Five hundred dollars reward in arrifered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Ca-arrifered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Ca-arrifered in the grave. No disease is the other in the source of the starth which they of each of the set of the starth which they of the starth Remedy, for a case of catarth which they in the starth and starth and the starther so the starth for the set of the starth Remedy, for a case of catarth which they on the starth Remedy sold by druggiste, at Drivate Banks in Berlin have bought flux-Symptoms of Catarrh. Private Banks in Berlin bave bought Rus-sian funds to the amount of 50,000,000 roubles.

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