LATIMER'S FLIRTATION.

Or the Dark Horse Sometimes Wins.

"Fred," said Tom Latimer to me as we sat over a late breakfast at the Mohican House, Spring Lake, "I met the most beautiful, delightful, superb girl on the beach to-day. She's with a funny old woman in a wig, with false teeth and pointed face."

"And how did you get an introduction to the paragon?" I ventured to ask him.

"Well, I was just going to tell you. I saw this divinity seated on the sand reading a volume of poetry, as charming as you please. Near her waxs very fat poodle. Silky-looking beast, with the asthma. Well, as soon as my setter, Jack, saw this canine monstrosity he made a break for it, and they had a rattling-good-fellow wrestling match right then and there on the sand. It would have been all up with that poodle in about a minute if I hadn't started in and separated them. All this time the angel was screaming at the top of her lungs and trying to get her dog away. I finally rescued the beggar and gave him to her, and sentenced upon acquaintance. Her name is Bertha Selden and—

"And how about Goldine Haughton?" I asked, referring to a young lady he had been paying marked attention to all Summer, of whom it was one of the favorite jokes of the boarders in the belief that he intended to marry.

From that time forth Tom Latimer was a constant attendant on Bertha Selden, and though I knew it too well that he was an arrant flirt, it looked as if this time he meant business.

"Fred," he said to me, "though my father is just enough to contemplate marrying again at his time of life, I'm quite independent, and as I'm tolerably sure she likes me, why, old boy, you may expect an invitation to my wedding before long;" and he swaggered off, looking like a hand-some, confident puppy as he was.

"There! the fellow provoked me, though I was glad he really intended marrying the pretty, blue-eyed child, and not filling her, as he had half a score of times.

The very same day, who should arrive but Goldine Haughton! Latimer pere—a hale, handsome man of middle age, and an old acquaintance of mine. We dined together in private, and while Tom sipped his wine in silence, we elders conspired of the place, the people and the cooking, though more than once I fancied that deserted Mr. Latimer was more distrait than usual, and several times I noticed that he cast anxious glances at Tom's thoughtful countenance.

"Brothe-may," he said, after the waiters had placed the dessert and finally withdrawn, "neither of you have required my business here."

He looked at Tom, and Tom, rousing himself, looked at him.

"Well, sir," said that young gentleman, "people don't come to Newport on business, at least not generally, so it didn't strike me to inquire."

"Well, my boy," said the elder gentleman, laughing, "I'll give you the information gratuitously. I have come down to-day to see the lady I'm about to marry—Miss Selden—you have probably met her."

Tom and I stared at his father in unmitigated surprise, and Tom ejaculated:

"I say, father, you're not in earnest, you know."

"Of course I am," replied Mr. Latimer, rising and laughing, "and I'm off now to pay my respects. Come over in the course of the evening, both of you; and while Tom stared blankly after him he went away.

Tom looked at me, and I looked at him. Tom thrust his hands through his yellow curls, and then into his trousers pockets; he then whistled, I whistled.

"Such a mate as that to marry a brown front and a set of false teeth," ejaculated Tom. "Josef sir, I'm struck dumb!" in proof of which he became slightly profane.

I do not appreciate strong language. I also of both, so to mediate two birds with the same stone, I ventured:

"In any case, let us drink to health after which [illegible] congratulation to Tom, and [illegible] good enough to say:

"Well, after [illegible] and be pleasanter for Bertha and herself than if the governess had had her taste. I wonder what enchantments the old Circe threw around him?"

"I'll tell you what," said Tom, as later in the evening we ascended to the drawing-room of the bride-elect and her lovely niece, "I'll get Bertha out for a stroll this lovely moonlight night, and as sure as fate I'll propose. It's just the evening for talking of love, especially with those tender, blue-eyed things. I say! hadn't we better knock, lest we might interrupt the love-making?"

But I had opened the door, and there was nothing for it but to advance.

The room was but dimly lighted, yet sufficiently to show Miss Selden, the aunt, seated in a distant armchair, spectacles on nose, the paper she had been perusing fallen on her lap, while a gentle sound, like the snore of a fay, proclaimed that she was wrapped in slumber, as was also the poodle lying by her feet.

Close to the piano stood Mr. Latimer, bending tenderly over a little sylph in white tulle, whose bright hair floated over his black coat-sleeve, and whose waite fingers were slowly twisting one of the buttons of said coat—Bertha, in fact.

Tom started as the door opened, and Bertha would have sprung away, but his encircling arm detained her.

"Here, Tom!" he called out, "come and pay your respects to your future stepmother. She's but a little body, but no doubt she'll make you a good one."

"Good evening, Tom," said Bertha, smiling, half shyly. "Why didn't you tell me before you were going to be my stepson? You are so nice and kind, I love you already, and I'm sure we'll get on so well together!"

Nice and kind! Oh, Tom! my poor friend!

The last time I heard of Tom, he was safely landed by the skillful and indefatigable Godine, and they were spending the honeymoon in Paris.

This was the way a country blacksmith was seen removing that portion of an ax handle from the ax that remained in the eye, the break having been close to the iron. The wood could not be driven out, and as nails had been driven in at the end it could not be bored out. He drove the bit of sharp edge into some moist earth, and then built a fire around the projecting part. This wood was soon charred so that it was easily removed. The moist earth so protected the tempered part of the ax that it sustained no injury.

Experiments on an extensive scale have been made by the Dutch Government to ascertain the relative strength of iron and steel girders. The soft steel girders proved to be 22 per cent. and the hard steel girders 66 per cent. stronger than the iron girders. Is was pretty well established that the strength of steel girders is about the same for the two flanges as if they were made alike in section.

"WHAT produces a feeling of prostration in the spring?" asks a correspondent. Two things will do it—doubting the veracity of a pugilist and trying to coax a bicycle over a stone.

The crocodile is said to swallow stones sometimes, like birds, to aid the gastric mill.

HOUSEHOLD.

SEVERAL CAKES IN ONE.—Frequently a housekeeper wishes to place a variety of cake before a guest and has not time to follow several receipts. Imperial cake has the advantage of making from one proportion three varieties. A proportion of it can be baked in a biscuit tin, iced, and when the icing has stood till it is firm enough to mark it off in squares with a knife, melt a little charcoal in a cup over a teakettle, and with a small camel's-hair brush mark each square as the taste dictates. Two small bar-tins can be made, one with citron or raisins and one plain cake, or a cake of three layers and a bar-tin. Two kinds of layer cake can be made by cutting the layers in halves and filling each with something different. A piece of white writing paper can be placed between the halves, and they can be placed lightly together so they will not become dry. The receipt calls for seven ounces of butter for a rich cake, six for a plainer one; one pound of powered sugar; one pound of sifted flour, a scant half-pint of milk, one teaspoon of soda, slightly more than level, then level teaspoons of cream tartar and five eggs. Flavor with almond, vanilla, or rose. Pulverize the soda thoroughly and sift it and the cream tarsar with the flour. It is better to sift it twice, beat the butter to a cream and stir the sugar in. Then add the yolks of the eggs well beaten and stir for a few minutes and then add the milk. Have some one stir in the flour while the eggs are being beaten to a stiff froth. The whites must be lightly stirred in just before the cake is ready to be put into the pan. Bake in a quick oven.

CURNED BEEF.—The four gallons of water add one and one-half pounds of sugar or molasses, two ounces of saltpeter and six pounds of rock salt or pure common salt. If the meat is to be kept through the summer it more than three months, use nine pounds of salt. Boil all together gently and skim. Have the beef or tongue closely packed in the vessel in which they are to remain and pour the pickle over while boiling hot. Pour on enough to cover the meat well and place a weight upon it. The meat will be fit for use in ten days. The same same pickle may be used the second time by adding about one-third of the ingredients and heating it again. This amount of pickle will suffice for one hundred pounds of meat.

JELLIED ORANGE.—Cut a small, round piece from the blossom end of six oranges. Carefully remove the pulp with the aid of a spoon. Place the skins in cold water and prepare a filling of the extracted juice of the oranges, half a box of gelatine, one cup of sugar and one cup of boiling water. When hardened fill the skins and set in cool place. In serving, cut the oranges crosswise and arrange in glass dish.

CAMPHOR TO EXPEL MOSQUITOES.—Take of gum camphor a piece about one-third the size of a hen's egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel, and holding it over a lamp, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitoes, and not one will be found in the room the next morning, even though the windows are left open all night.

STEWED CUCUMBERS.—Three large cucumbers cut lengthwise the size of the dish they are intended to be served in; take out the seeds and put them into boiling water with a little salt, and let them simmer for five minutes, then place them in another saucepan with half pint of good brown gravy and let them boil over a brisk fire until the cucumbers are tender. Should they be bitter add a lump of sugar; carefully dish them, skim the sauce, pour it over the cucumbers and serve.

DRIED APPLE CAKE.—Three cups dried apples, soaked over night and chopped fine; stew in three cups of molasses; take three eggs, three cups flour, one cup butter, two teaspoonfuls soda, one and a half pounds raisins, half a pound of currants, allspice, cinnamon and nutmeg to taste. This will make two large loaves.

EGG SALAD.—Take one dozen or less hard boiled eggs, slice on one side and remove the yolks; mash or rub the yolks into a smooth paste; moisten with vinegar and add a small quantity of made mustard and salt. Fill the whites with the mixture and place on a dish; serve with lettuce.

COFFEE CAKE.—One cup sugar, one cup melted butter, one cup New Orleans molasses, one cup strong coffee, one egg, one teaspoonful baking powder, one teaspoonful ground cloves, one tablespoonful ground cinnamon, one half pound each of raisins and currants, four cups sifted flour.

MOLASSES COOKIES.—One cup butter, two cups of molasses, one teaspoonful, cloves, one tablespoonful ginger, sufficient flour to make a stiff batter, not dough. Mold with the hands into small cakes and bake in a steady rather than quick oven, as they are apt to burn.

COOKIES.—Two eggs, one and one-half teacupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, one-half cupful sweet milk, two teaspoonful of soda, nutmeg to taste. Mix in enough flour to roll, cut into round cakes and bake in a quick oven.

WASHINGTON CAKE.—One pound of brown sugar, one pound of flour, one-half pound butter, two pounds of stoned raisins, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls soda dissolved in half cup of hot water, one-half pint of molasses, two grated nutmegs.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—One egg, one cup brown sugar, one-half cup of molasses, one-half tablespoonful of butter, one-half cup of sour cream, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger, flour enough to stiffen. Bake in a moderate oven.

ENGLISH STEAMED PUDDING.—One cup of molasses, one-half cup of butter, and one cup of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of different spices, cup of chopped raisins, three and a half cups flour. Steam about two hours.

CORN MEAL MUFFINS.—One and one half cups of corn meal, the same of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, half-cup sugar, half-teaspoonful salt, small teaspoonful melted butter, two eggs, milk enough to make a stiff batter.

The common assertion that brass cannot be tempered is met by a writer with a statement covering his own experience during a long period. Brass, he asserts, not hard by mixture, but by compression, either rolling, hammering, wire drawing, or any other process which compresses the particles of metal, can be and is tempered regularly, just as easily and in the same manner as in tempering an equal piece of hardened steel, namely, by heat; that is, by placing a small piece of polished steel on the brass object to be tempered, and applying the heat so as to effect equally the brass and steel, the temper of the brass will be made known by the color of the steel, and, consequently, brass may by this process be tempered in exact proportion to every shade of color of the steel.

ANTELOPE GETTING SCARCE.

The Game Going Down Before the Guns of The Hunters—Baby Antelope.

"Your city people who want sport and never do anything but fish a little in the small stream near by, ought to come up to Fort Bidwell," said Jonathan Capin to a reporter.

"There is the biggest lot of antelope north of Fort Bidwell and beyond the Oregon line I ever saw. Very pretty they are, too, with beautiful tawny skins and graceful carriage.

"It's almost a pity to kill them, but they do it. It won't be long till the antelope, like the buffalo, will have to take a back seat. There won't be any left. Nowhere else in California are antelope now to be found, and nowhere contiguous to the state but on the plains of eastern Oregon. But the latter region is, or much of it, already just like the great American desert. It looks as though it was too great in extent and too barren to ever be anything else but the home of prairie dogs, wolves and these antelopes.

"We know enough about the progress of the country generally, though to know that this cannot be. Water will be brought on the land; it will be made productive, and the game will go down before the guns of the hunters.

"There are indeed a great many antelope there. Two weeks ago I saw four or five bands while crossing over from Oregon in a wagon. There were as many as twenty or thirty together in some of the droves. In others there were from seven to a dozen.

"There is no difficulty about seeing plenty of them. We killed three and had the best antelope steak to eat you ever saw. We only saved out the best meat.

"There have been a good many killed lately—partly for sport, partly to use as meat. I don't think the skins have been saved at all.

"There are some of the funniest little antelope there you ever saw—little bits of delicate, graceful things only a couple of months old. Very pretty, too, they are. A fawn or a lamb doesn't begin to impress you the way one of these running little antelopes does. Women go wild about them when they see them. Perhaps there is no living thing, barring a little child, that they are so taken with as a baby antelope.

"There have always been lots of antelope near the Nevada line and out toward Idaho, but I think the last winter must have been unusually good for them, else there wouldn't be so many now. There seems to be a good many more than during any single year for some time past.

"If there is any law against killing them I have never heard of it, and nobody pays any attention to it, anyhow, if there is. I think it wouldn't be a bad plan if there was such a law, because they are now too scarce on the continent, generally speaking, to have them killed off."

A Japanese Flower Show.

The chrysanthemum is the Japanese national flower, and is so esteemed that the Mikado has created an Order of the Chrysanthemum, which he bestows upon men of distinction at home and abroad. Recently there was an exhibition of chrysanthemums at the Mikado's palace.

At the door of the imperial gardens, a servant resplendent in gilt robes, inspected one's card of admission carefully and pointed out the direction of the pavilion where the flowers were on exhibition. The imperial garden has many winding paths with little streams overhung by shady bamboos, and lakes packed so full yielded nine pounds seven ounces of merchantable bulbs, while the three rows of the pulverized soil yielded but three pounds three ounces. The percentage of vegetation in the two plats was not noticeably different, although the vegetation was prompter on the compact soil.

IN many section where little or no honey is being gathered robbing may be expected and should be guarded against. If you have weak or queenless colonies break them up and remove the hives to a safe place. Do not expose honey where the bees can get at it or it will demoralize your whole apiary. It is wonderful how soon bees discover that honey can be had and how persistent they are. I have sometimes thought that bees would work ten times harder (like human beings) to steal than to get it by honest toil. The only safety is to expose no honey and keep all hives so strong that is almost sure death for a robber to enter.

UNTHINKING farmers will sometimes place a colt or young horse by the side of a horse of more mature years, and expect it to do an equal amount of work without injury. Such a thing is not only cruel but unwise. Many promising horses have been ruined by such treatment. No young horse should be expected to stand the work that horses which have been accustomed to hard usage are able to undergo.

ROPES for halters are sometimes very stiff, coarse and rasping. Boiling in hot water has been recommended in order to produce limpness. Do not dry them before the fire, but put them in a place, where the sun may shine on them. Then, if they are rubbed with a very little kerosene oil after they are dry they will be more easily handled.

SASSAFRAS is a nuisance in any field, but it cannot be destroyed very easily except by grubbing it out, removing all the roots. Being a hardy and persistent plant it must be killed in its younger stages. If allowed to overrun a field it will entail nearly as much labor as is required to clear new land from brush.

IN using tarred paper for roofs consideration must be given to the fact that unless the paper be securely fastened so that the wind cannot get under it the roof will be easily destroyed during the prevalence of a very high wind. Paper roofs are excellent provided they be properly put on.

HERE is a new English remedy for crib biting. Nail a strip of sheep skin, about eight inches in width, the entire length of the crib; select a skin covered with long wool, and sprinkle it freely with Cayenne pepper. Renew it occasionally, and the worst cribber can be persuaded to desist from his habit.

THE small streams which often flow through farms are almost invaluable sources of fertility, if the mud which accumulates in them every year cleaned out and spread upon the land. All the leaves, together with the fine mold from cultivated fields, find a lodgment in the beds of these streams. Several loads of manure as valuable as that made in stables may thus be secured every year.

It is difficult to drown an insect, as the water cannot enter the pores of the skin, but if a drop of oil be applied to the abdomen it falls dead at once, being suffocated.

It is said that a woman began the manufacture of sewing thread in England in 1822, and it would seem proper that the idea should have first come from that sex through whose hands nine-tenths of the thread passes that is used. Paisley has the honor of being the first town that embarked in the business. It was called "Nun's thread," was made of flax, and so rapidly increased in popularity that it was not long before it became an important branch of manufacture.

FARM NOTES.

A PLANK floor with many one-inch holes bored through it and with ventilators communicating with the space under the floor, by which cool, dry air can be supplied, is far better than an earth floor for storing potatoes during winter. Boxes holding a bushel (18x15x10 inches, and made to sit one upon the other) are the most convenient for gathering and carrying the potatoes in. These may be made with barred sides and bottoms, and will then hold no soil, and when piled up in cellar or root house afford some ventilation between them. The measurement of the boxes is arrived at thus: A bushel is 2,150 cubic inches; a heaped bushel is one-fourth more; that is, it farms a cone as high above level as half the depth of the bushel, which is equal to a fourth of the capacity of the struck bushel. Hence a heaped bushel is 2,687 cubic inches, and 18x15x10 is 2,700 inches. I have used slatted hurdles fastened together with hooks and staples at the corners, and standing 4 feet high, for making bins. These should not be more than 6 feet long and the end ones 4 feet, making nearly 100 cubic feet or about sixty bushels in each bin. Four inches space should be left between the bins and the wall and each other so that abundant air circulate through the whole. The temperature of a root-cellar should be no more than 40 degrees. If it should fall below that, a very slight accident would endanger freezing, and it is much easier to cool the cellar if it be too warm than to warm it if it gets too cold.

DESTROYING QUACK GRASS.—It requires more labor in digging and cultivating to destroy quack grass in a single season than most people are willing to give. Digging out every root will do the business, but the roots run deeply, and it is almost impossible to get all. Smothering is an easier remedy, and for a small patch, more certainly successful. Cover the piece a little beyond the outside of the patch with straw to the depth of two feet. Watch this through the summer and should any plants appear outside the patch, cover them to the same depth. One season with this treatment is effectual. Where large fields are overrun by quack, entirely killing is scarcely to be hoped for in one season, unless the field is free from stones and trees and the quack does not extend into the fences. By plowing deeply early many of the quack roots will be turned to the surface, where they may be raked into windrows and burned during the heat of summer. Land this summer fallowed will give an immense crop of wheat, and the quack will be little trouble for a number of years thereafter. We have never known a large field of quack to be so killed in one season. Some roots will escape but the pest may be reduced to a few small patches, and these subdued by smothering with straw.

ONIONS CULTURE.—In a bulletin Dr. Sturtevent gives the following experiment: "The soil was thoroughly pulverized over a small plat of ground and on an adjoining plat of equal size the ground was packed as hard as possible by repeatedly pounding it with a heavy maul. The surface of both plats was then covered with finely pulverized soil to the depth of half an inch, and, on June 3, three rows on each plat were planted with seed of the large red Weathersfield onion. Late planting was disadvantageous to the yield, but the three rows on the compacted soil yielded nine pounds seven ounces of merchantable bulbs, while the three rows on the pulverized soil yielded but three pounds three ounces. The percentage of vegetation in the two plats was not noticeably different, although the vegetation was prompter on the compact soil.

Dr. Bishops, of Chicago, in the first prize essay of the United States Hay Fever Association of 1887, writes as follows upon the use of cocaine in hay fever: "Cocaine, in a 4 or 10 per cent. solution, applied with a camel's hair brush, gives speedy relief. The patient should never omit clearing the membrane of mucous before applying any local remedy, else the medicine is diluted and prevented from acting on the seat of irritation. Better than the solution is a 6 or 10 per cent. powder of cocaine and sugar of milk, applied to the nasal cavity with a pocket insufflator or powder-blower small enough to carry in the vest pocket and to be used unnoticed the instant an attack threatens. The vulcanite tip of the soft rubber tube should be applied to the lips, when a gentle puff of the breath will blow a cloud of the anæsthetic powder into the nasal cavity, when the hard rubber tube is properly directed. This instrument is constructed after my large office insufflator, which is operated by a rubber bulb containing soft-rubber valves. The effects of cocaine may last several hours, but repeated applications may be necessary to keep up continuous insensibility of the membrane during prolonged attacks. However, it should be known that some persons possess an idiosyncrasy which forbids the use of cocaine. The primary action may produce anæsthesia and anæmia of the membrane regularly, but the blood vessels may become dilated and remain so, instead of returning to their normal calibre, as they do in most cases. This condition of secondary hyperæmia is attended with intense hyperæthesia and all the symptoms of severe hay fever. Fortunately, there seem to be few who are so distressed by this remedy, and I have employed in many cases of various diseases without observing any disagreeable symptoms.

A sunshine recorder, made by placing a water lens in front of an old camera box has been exhibited by Professor Herbert McLeod before the Physical Society, London. Sensitized paper is placed at the bottom of the box so that the focused ray strikes on it, and as the sun moves, traces a curved line or band on the paper.

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HUMOROUS.

READY TO SHOW HER SYMPATHY.—Among the Christmas presents that small Nellie received was a pretty embroidered handkerchief, which was carefully put away to be brought out on gala occasions. Shortly after, while calling with her mother at a neighbor's, some bad news was brought to the latter, which caused several of the family to weep.

"Oh, dear?" said Nellie, "it's awful unhappy, and if I had my 'broidered handkerchief here I'd cry too."

MELANCHOLY ALL AROUND.—Old Gent: "And how is your father, Johnny?"

John: He is dead, sir."

Old Gent: "Dead? Dear me! What a pity! And how is your mother?"

John: "She is dead, too."

Old Gent: Indeed! Dear me! What a pity, what a pity! But how is your wife, John?"

John: "She died last week, too."

Old Gent: "Why goodness me—what a pity! And your mother-in-law, how's she?"

John: 'She's hearty, sir."

Old Gent (abstractedly): "Dear me, what a pity."

BELONGING TO THE SAME CHURCH—Secretary Chase was not originally a profane man. He learned how to swear after he went into Lincoln's cabinet. One day, after he had delivered himself rather vigorously, Lincoln said to him:

"Mr. Chase, are you an Episcopalian?"

"Why do you ask?" was the somewhat surprised counter-question.

"Oh, just out of curiosity," replied Lincoln. "Seward is an Episcopalian, and I had noticed that you and he swore in much the same manner."

OVERHEARD IN DUDEDOM.—"Why, Awthaw, what makes youah hand twemble so?"

"Does it twemble?"

"It quitwaws like a what dy'e call it twee, deah boy, upon me soul it does."

"Well, no woudaw. I've just had a feawful set back. Only think of it, a fellaw spoke to me in the stweet that I don't know; nevaw saw him in me life befaw. I give you me honaw I didn't, and he had the awdacity to stop me and awsk faw a light faw his cigawette."

SHE HAD A REAL GOOD TRIP.—"Did you go to the Tibbins' party the other night, Mr. Rinkley?" inquired one woman of another in the jam at a millinery store.

"Yes, indeed," she replied, with eyes fairly sparkling with delight.

"Have a good time?"

"Yes, I had a splendid time. The Twomley girls were there, you know, and they didn't have on a thing fit to be seen, while everybody said my new dress was just too lovely for anything. Isn't this delicious weather?"

TRAMP (at door)—Madam, could you give me a little help? I'm one of the sufferers by the St. Cloud cyclone.

Lady—Why, how can that be? The cyclone occurred only yesterday. You couldn't have got here by this time.

"Oh, yes, I could, ma'am. You see I was blown about three-quarters of the way by the cyclone."

FIRST BASE HIT OF THE SEASON.—Stern Parent: Here, here! What's all this racket? Mirror broken, two vases demolished—what are you doing?

Small Son: We was just practising for the opening of the season.

"Very well: just come up into the garret and I'll exercise you. I'll find the bat and you can furnish the bawl."

ANOTHER big wash-out up the street," said a Port Jarvis man to a reporter, who, with a nose for news, dashed up the street. "Where is the wash-out?" he called to a man whom he met. "There it is," said the man, pointing to a long line of newly washed clothes gently flapping in the breeze.

"ARE you pretty well acquainted with your mother tongue, my boy," asked the school teacher of the new scholar. "Yes, sir," answered the boy, timidly, "Ma jaws me a good deal, sir."

"WHAT do you think? I woke up this morning absolutely deprived of all intelligence, a perfect idiot." "And how were you when you went to bed last night?" "The same as usual." "Oh, that accounts for it."

LADY.—And so you left your last situation thorough having words with your mistress?

Servant Girl.—Well, 'em, not words—not adzactly what you might call words, 'm. I only spoke to 'er as one lady might to another.

PROFESSOR—(looking at his watch) —Young gentlemen, we have a few minutes yet before the close of the hour. If any wishes to ask me a question, I should be pleased to have him do so.

Freshman—Professor, what time is it?

SAID the lady visitor to the two-year-old boy baby: "You love me, don't you, Johnny?" Johnny looked into her face for a moment, and then turned away with an expression of weariness upon his features with the remark, "Oh, don't be so fresh!"

Good for Hard Workers.

It is fully claimed and pretty well sustained that hard workers can accomplish almost twice as much and save themselves from illness and loss of time if they take eight cents' worth per day of the extract of the Moxie Nerve Food Plant, now creating so much discussion. The dealers say its sale is the largest ever known. If a nervous woman gets hold of a bottle she gets the whole neighborhood to talking about it, and a woman's curiosity has to be gratified if it costs the price of a bonnet.

"REALLY," confided Angelina to her dearest friend, "I'm getting worried about John. Before we were married, a year ago, he used to pick me up in his arms as if I weighed ten pounds instead of 136, and now he says it tires him to hold the baby."

MRS. HASKINS.—"Why, Mrs. Boggs, how strange you acted in church today. What was the matter? Nothing serious I hope." Mrs. Boggs—"Indeed it was serious. You don't mean to tell me you didn't notice Mrs. Ranney's new bonnet?"

THEY sat upon the sofa. Slowly but surely his strong right arm encircled her sinuous waist. His voice sounded like the muffled roar of an English sparrow: "Are you in favor of consolidation?" The bill passed by a large majority.

Herr Schiller, a well-known German architect, reports some facts of interest as indicating the radius of the circle of protection of good lightning-rods. On June 17 last, at the village of Montigen, lightning struck a pear tree 33 feet high. On one side, 115 feet away, was a school-house, with a rod 56 feet high. On the other side was a church, 328 feet away, having a lightning rod reaching up 154 feet. Both rods were well placed and had worked well when tested, and the level of the foot of the tree was about the same as that of the two buildings. It is evident, then, if the facts have been accurately reported, that the radius of the circle of protection is not more than twice the height of the rod.

Dyspepsia

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar

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Gone where the Woodbine Twineth. Rats are smart, but "ROUGH ON RATS" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Fleas, Bedbugs, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Prairie Dogs, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels, Etc. & Etc.

HEN LICE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" is a complete preventive and destroyer of Hen Lice. Mix a dec. box of "ROUGH ON RATS" to a pail of whitewash, keep it well stirred up while applying. Whitewash the whole interior of the Henery; inside and outside of the nests. The cure is radical and complete.

POTATO BUGS

For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, Shrubs, Trees, 1 pound or half the contents of a $1.00 box of "ROUGH ON RATS" (Agricultural Size) to be *thoroughly* mixed with one to two barrels of plaster, or what is better air slacked lime. Much depends upon thorough mixing, so as to completely distribute the poison. Sprinkle it on plants, trees or shrubs when damp or wet, and is quite effective when mixed with lime, dusted on without moisture. While in its concentrated state it is the most active and strongest of all Bug Poisons; when mixed as above is comparatively harmless to animals or persons, in any quantity they would take. If preferred to use in liquid form, a tablespoonful of the full strength "ROUGH ON RATS" Powder, well shaken, in a keg of water and applied with a sprinkling pot, spray syringe or whisk broom, will be found very effective. Keep it well stirred up while using. Sold by all druggists and Storekeepers. 15c., 25c. & $1.

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