## FARM NOTES.

CULTIVATION OF CURRANTS.—As a rule currants are not cultivated at all. They are planted in some out of the way place, or along a fence where at best they can be cultivated or hoed only on one side. They are pruned spasmodically, or not at all, and soon become a tangled mass of weeds, dead wood, moss-covered trunks, or branches with a stunted growth of shoots on top and the feeblest cluster of buds on the two-year-old wood. At best such a row of currant-bushes can give only a poor crop of the smallest fruit. But after the currant-worm attacks them and strips off the leaves the currants wither up and are not worth picking. Currants should have as good cultivation as corn or potatoes, and this with a coat of manure or top-dressing of superphosphate and nitrate of soda has a wonderful effect. The pruning consists in cutting out the old branches, stripping out all the suckers (except two or three to be left to form new branches), and in the fall or spring cutting back the shorts or suckers about one-half. The weaker they are the more should they be shortened back.

The best way to renovate an old row of currant-bushes is to set out new ones where you can cultivate on both sides of the row. Meantime, if you do not wish to root up the old ones, give them a severe pruning, and either hoe or fork the ground to kill the grass and weeds, or cover the ground thick enough with manure or mulch to smother the grass and weeds, or, better still, sow three or four ounces of equal parts of nitrate of soda and superphosphate to each bush. Scatter it broadcast on the land for a distance of two or three feet on each side of the row. The earlier this is done in the spring the better, and if not done till the bushes are in full leaf avoid sprinkling the fertilizer on the leaves, as it sometimes burns them. Recollect, however, that these fertilizers are not substitutes for hoeing or mulching. If the weeds and grass are left to grow they will take the lion's share of the nitrates and phosphates. But if you hoe or smother the grass and weeds the effect of the fertilizers will be very marked.

PLANTING TREES.—The trees being nicely heeled-in, do not plant until the weather is settled, especially until the long wind storms are over. These winds are dangerous and shrivel up the bark and destroy the vitalize of the buds, which the roots cannot yet supply with moisture. If the trees come to hand early in the spring, it is best to heel them in until the weather gets warm. If trees after a long journey in warm weather are found to have the bark shrivelled and the bark shriveled, turn them back, and cut each branch back to a sound, dormant bud. Then dig a trench in suitable soil, and lay in the trees one by one, taking care that in filling in every part of the shriveled bark is in contact with the moist soil. Cover all completely, root and branch, taking care that the labels are properly preserved. When the trees are taken up at the end of a week or more, the bark will be found completely restored. Examine the roots and prune the mutilated ends with a smooth cut. Prune the tops into proper shape. Some nurseries give a large head, while others cut the young trees into shape while yet in the nursery rows. A covering of finely divided, light soil over the roots is a great benefit to newly-planted trees.

ASPARAGUS KNIFE.—The best knife for cutting asparagus is made from a parting-of-timber-gouge one and a half inches wide. Round on the back or convex side about one and a half inches from the edge down to a level with the straight side. Round the angles to prevent cutting or injuring sprouts near the one to be cut. To use, take the end of the sprout in one hand, and run the knife down to the proper depth; the convex side close to the sprout and handle at the proper angle; shove down to cut off; then pull out the sprout.

EARLY plowing exposes the soil to the action of the rain, frost and sun, and the earlier the work is done the finer will be the particles of earth and the more available the plant food. Quite a number of insects will also be exposed to the surface, while the loosening of the soil also permits the ground to become warm early.

MOST every farmer is aware of the fact that a sheep must be fat to make the best mutton, but few conceive the idea that a properly and well-fed sheep produces more and better wool than one poorly fed and cared for. Wool is a product from feeding, just the same as fat or flesh, and the flock should be fed and managed with a view to wool growth, and that of fine quality.

EVERYBODY can raise berries—the farmer, the villager and the city resident. If you have a walk ten feet long border it with the finest strawberries. Do not try to grow them in a careless, negligent way. Fill the ground with rich manure and you will be astonished and well paid.

FOUL air in stables affects the quality of milk, and where stables are small and crowded the air is so loaded with impurities as to destroy the natural, sweet flavor of the milk. These are facts for all users of milk to know. They should stimulate careful personal inquiry as to whether the milk used is clean or is filled with poisonous animal matters.

SOILING CROPS.—Rye sown last fall gives the first cutting of green fodder this spring, and should give a second cutting, for oats and peas should be sown early as a soiling crop. When the weather is warm enough, fodder corn is soon almost to the exclusion of every long crop as a soiling crop.

PROFESSOR BROWN is of the opinion that farmers need not to be taught that the soil is no use of grain is not correct—economically; that a large quantity of a mixture of roots with hay fed is both economical and safe for milch cows, and that possibly there is better health with roots, though a slightly laxative quality of milk.

A heavy plank drawn over a lawn plot will serve to render it smooth, thus greatly aiding the lawn-mower after the grass is up. The lawn grass, being very short, may be cured and stored away for the use of poultry in winter.

HAVE you evergreens about the house? Trim them up this spring so that they will look ship-shape. Two or three hundred dollars can often be added to the value of a farm by an hour or two's work in pruning the ornamental trees.

WHEN pear trees refuse to grow and appear diseased cultivate them well and apply plenty of wood ashes around them. Turn back the wood and give the trunks a good washing with strong soapsuds.

EVERY young weed that comes up and is cut down is one less weed to go to seed. The way to keep down weeds is to allow the seeds to germinate and then destroy the young plants. In this manner the work is easier and better performed.

*Mr. Hoph Brown* has drawn attention to the fact that the Sutlej, one of the great streams of British India, is probably the swiftest large river in the world, having a descent of 12,000 feet in 180 miles—an average of about 67 feet per mile.

## GETTING IT DOWN FINE.

Maguerite, a blue-eyed cherub of five years, knows how she wants the gas turned when she is ready for sleep. After she had said her prayers a few nights ago, and as her mother was preparing to lower the gas jet, she said: "Mamma, turn it to just a pimple," and then closed her eyes to sleep and dream of "Pigs in Clover."—*The Buffalo Courier.*

A POOR little fellow was observed the other day sobbing on a Boston street corner, and a kind hearted gentleman accosted him with:

"Say, my little man, what is the matter?"

"Fadder and mudder be dead, and dey ain't got nuffin to eat."

"But, my child," continued his questioner, "they have little need for anything to eat if they are dead. What put such an idea into your little head?"

"Dat's wat dey told me to say," tearfully exclaimed the youthful mendicant, unwittingly exposing the fact that he had been sent out on his supplicating mission and had got the appeal he was to make mixed up.

## BRUTE HUMANITY.

Once in the city of Vienna, there was a dread of hydrophobia, and orders were given to massacre all the dogs which were found unclaimed or unemployed in the city or suburbs. Men were employed for this purpose, and they generally carried a short stick, which they flung at the poor prescribed animal with such certain aim as either to kill, or maim it mortally, at one blow.

It happened one day that, close to the edge of the river, near the Ferdinand's-Brucke, one of these men flung his stick at a wretched dog, but with such bad aim that it fell into the river. The poor animal, followed his instinct, or his teaching, immediately plunged in, redeemed the stick, and laid it at the feet of its owner, who, snatching it up, dashed out the creature's brains.

Which was the brute?

We may surmise what the Athenians would have done to such a man from the fact that they banished the Judge of the Areopagus, because he flung away the bird which sought shelter in his bosom.

There are men in whom is no spark of gratitude or generosity. There are others who appreciate benefits received and are happy in making grateful acknowledgment.

Rev. J. W. Asheman, one of the most eloquent divines of Detroit, Mich., writes March 3d, 1888: "In 1884 I visited Chatham, Ont., to lecture and preach. I was in agonizing pain (the result of kidney disorders), and unable to dine with my host. I explained to Judge Woods what was the matter. He asked me if I was too prejudiced by my medical education to try Warner's Safe Cure, adding: "Although I have never tried it, I can take you to a gentleman whom it has helped wonderfully.

"I used 25 bottles of Warner's Safe Cure and was in better health than for twenty-five years. I have everything to lose and nothing to gain by making this statement, save the approval of a good conscience."

There are tens of thousands of people in this country who have gained the approval of a good conscience in a like manner, and are too bigoted to do good.

### What a Kitchen Should Be.

In the first place, a kitchen should be well lighted. I would let a great deal of the broad, expansive sunlight come into it bodily as if it had a perfect right to be there. That, of course, necessitates large windows. The old practice of keeping the kitchen dark by partially closed shutters, or by having the shades down, for the purpose of avoiding the annoyance of flies should not be countenanced. Flies should be kept out of the kitchen by screens, and not by excluding the beneficial and vivifying influence of the sun's light.

The next thing in importance to light to make a kitchen pleasant and comfortable, is thorough ventilation. As much attention should be given to the ventilation of a kitchen as to a sleeping room. In every kitchen there should be a device suspended over the cooking stove or range with a tube leading to the flue to carry off the savory smells which the process of cooking generates, and thus prevent them from permeating the house. These smells, however savory and agreeable are apt to take away something from the keenness of our appetite, or at least, cause us to anticipate something better than the reality. Then there should be a large sink with a permanent soap-stone or marble wash-bowl for washing the dishes, and another for draining. And of course there should be an adjustable pipe leading from the hot-water tank to each of these basins. Besides that there should be several cupboards and closets arranged on the wall, so as to be tasteful and decorative, as well as convenient. Then there should be a space devoted to tiny drawers, such as one sees in a dry-goods store, and labeled in this manner: Soda, allspice, nutmegs, cream of tartar, etc., so that at a single glance you can discover just what you want, without running to find these things in some out of the way corner, placed there by some untidy Bridget. And everything else in the kitchen should be placed and arranged with reference to these things with the same careful and methodical order. This will save you a world of care and annoyance now incident to the instruction of every new servant as to the places of the many things in the kitchen. Cooking is becoming so complicated nowadays that one needs all the arrangements possible, and as many utensils as a chemical laboratory, to make it pleasant and successful.

### No Head Required.

There was a certain judge who, though honest, was believed by the lawyers to be dull and incompetent. Among the practitioners of his court was Colonel M—, an old lawyer noted for his learning and ability, marred by the habit of intemperance. He had acquired a great disgust for the judge, and displayed it with a frankness that was anything but refreshing to that functionary.

One day the old lawyer was sitting in the court-room half dozing under the influence of his cups, when his attention was attracted by hearing the judge remark:

"Gentlemen of the bar, can we not dispose of that sewing-machine case now?" And before anybody else could reply Colonel M— looked up and said:

"I hope yr hon'r'l get on swimmingly, now that you've got something you can work with your feet."

*A French* writer regards the familiar yet mysterious phenomenon known as the zodiacal light as simply a reflection of light from the illuminated part of the earth upon an upper startum of the atmosphere.

*Investigations* concerning the effect of different forms of artificial illumination on the health have shown that the tallow candle is the most unwholesome agent, and the electric light the best. The incandescent lamp produces only about one-thirtieth as much heat as the tallow candle, while it gives out no carbonic acid or water. One gas jet in a room is said to vitiate the air as much as six persons.

STRANGER—"Will you tell me, sir, if I am half way to Balgertown?"

Irishman—"Faith an' I will if you'll tell me where you started from."


# Spring Disorders

Brigadier-General W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, Vt., writes: "I have used Paine's Celery Compound on several occasions, and always with benefit. Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I commenced taking it. Two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine I do not know of its equal."

Shattered nerves, tired brain, impure blood, debilitated system, all are the natural outcome in the spring. A medicine must be used, and nothing equals Paine's Celery Compound. We let others praise us—you cannot help believing a disinterested party.

"I have used two bottles of your Paine's Celery Compound, and it has given entire satisfaction as an appetizer and blood purifier." T. L. BENNER, Watertown, Dakota.

## Paine's Celery Compound

is prescribed by physicians, recommended by druggists, endorsed by ministers, praised by users, and guaranteed by the manufacturers, as a spring medicine which will do all that is claimed for it. Use it this spring, and see how quickly it tones you up.

## Purifies the Blood.

Full accounts of wonderful cures made by Paine's Celery Compound after other medicines and the best physicians had failed, sent free. There's nothing like it.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

*Color Anything any Color. Simple, Durable, Economical.* **IT IS EASY TO DYE WITH DIAMOND DYES** *36 Colors, 10 cents each.*


## HOUSEHOLD.

MILK should enter largely into the diet of children. It contains caseine, or flesh-forming material; cream and sugar, which are heat producers; mineral salts, for the bony structure; and water, as a solvent for all the other materials necessary in nutrition. It should be used with discretion, however—not drunk immoderately, but taken slowly as food after the pattern given by nature. Milk as taken is a fluid; but as soon as it meets the acid of the gastric juice it is changed to a soft, curdy, cheeselike substance, and then must be digested, and the stomach is overtaxed if too much be taken at once. A large glass of milk swallowed suddenly will form in the stomach a load of dense, cheesy curd, which may even prove fatal to a weak stomach. Under the action of the stomach this cheesy mass will turn over and over like a heavy weight, and as the gastric juice can only attack its surface it digests very slowly. But this same milk, taken slowly, or with dry toast, light rolls, or soft dry porridge, forms a porous lump through which the gastric juice can easily pass, and which breaks up every time the stomach turns it over. Milk should be slightly salted and eaten with breadstuffs or sipped by the spoonful. Cow's milk produces less heat than human milk; a child would grow thin upon it unless a little sugar were added. Wheat flour has such an excess of heat-producing material as would fatten a child unduly, and should have cow's milk added to it to reduce its fattening power.

OATMEAL MUSH FOR CHILDREN OR INVALIDS.—Take one cup granulated oatmeal, a half teaspoonful of salt and one scant quart of boiling water. Put the meal and salt in the double boiler, pour on the boiling water and cook two or three hours. Remove the cover just before serving and stir with a fork to let the steam escape. If the water in the lower boiler be strongly salted the meal will cook more quickly. Serve with sugar or salt and cream. Baked sour apples, apple sauce and apple jelly are delicious eaten with the oatmeal. They should be served with the mush, and the cream and sugar poured over the whole. They give the acid flavor, which so many crave in the morning. Coarse oatmeal is not suitable for any form of waterbrash, acidity or bowel irritation. It often causes eruptions on the skin in warm weather.

TOMATOES cut into slices and baked make a delicious entree, but to serve with braized fowls and in highly seasoned gravies the tomatoes should be cut into slices, be dipped in flour, and then be browned in butter, with salt and pepper scattered on each slice. This process imparts an indescribable flavor to the tomatoes which nothing else could give, and a new joy awaits the lover of good things who has not partaken of this relish. It is most agreeable as a garnish for a fat and juicy roast of beef, as well as of fowl and lamb.

THE ways in which an omelet may be made to vary are almost without number. The omelet with fine herbs is a favorite with those people who like high seasoning. Then the most fastidious delight in an omelet with mushrooms. These, of course, must be chopped, or be broken in fine bits, before they are mixed with the omelet; parsley alone, rubbed very fine, imparts a delicious flavor to a plain omelet; tomatoes added to the omelets just before it hardens, those having been already cooked, give an excellent relish to it; later in the season oysters chopped fine, or the Little Neck clam, render an omelet a dish to be longed for and to be eaten with indescribable gusto.

CHOW CHOW requires one peck of green tomatoes, four very small, solid cabbages, six onions and six green bell peppers, all chopped fine and mixed. Sprinkle a cupful of salt over the mixture and let it stand over night. In the morning drain off the juice and add two pounds of brown sugar, one cupful of mustard seed and one gallon of vinegar to the chopped mixture. Boil until it looks clear and tender and put in jars. This is declared to be "way up."

GINGERBREAD may be varied and wonderfully improved by the addition of a cup of grated cocoanut; this quantity is sufficient for a loaf of medium size. Almonds are also used in ginger cake, but unless you and flavoring of butter almonds there will not be a distinctive almond flavor.

ONE of the prettiest ornaments for a shelf is a square or oblong glass with bevelled edges. On this glass paint a landscape. A snow scene is particularly adapted for this. A glass ten inches high by eight wide is a good size. This may be placed upon an easel when it is done, or may be glued to a plush panel, which can be hung on the wall.

TOMATOES cut into thick slices and baked in a dripping pan make a most agreeable garnish. Sprinkle pepper and fine bread crumbs over each slice, and in the space between the slices put little lumps of butter. Bake till tender, and serve hot on the platter with meat.

A GOOD way to arrange fruit in a dish for an ornamental piece, is to set a glass tumbler in the centre of the dish, around and over it put a thick layer of moss; then not nearly so much fruit will be required, and it can be arranged very handsomely.

A GRAY linen splasher, with a figure worked in scarlet in outline embroidery, is serviceable as well as ornamental in the dining room back of the small table frequently used there to hold the ice pitcher and goblets.

IF you wish for places for china, have plain painted shelf shelves, made in groups, gradually diminishing from the lower to the upper shelf, and fixed above the mantelpiece.

POLISHED floors should be rubbed two or three times with linseed oil, and then be polished every week with turpentine and beeswax. The efficacy the oil is rubbed in to begin with, the darker the boards will be.

IF the surface of fruit jellies is covered one-fourth of an inch deep with loaf sugar, finely pulverized, they will keep in good condition and no mold penetrate.


There is still a heavy demand for Mrs. Cleveland's photographs. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

**To-Night and To-Morrow Night.**

And each day and night during the week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. Get a bottle *to-day* and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1. Sample bottles free.

**The rose grows among the thorns.**

You don't know how much better you will feel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will overcome that tired feeling, purify your blood, give you a good appetite, and make you bright, active and strong. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

**Theatre wraps are more showy than ever this season, and are large enough to envelope the entire figure.**

**Frazer Axle Grease.**

The Frazer Axle Grease is the Standard Axle Grease of the world. Use it and save your horses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

**Everything good costs self-denial.**

**Many People refuse to take Cod** Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in *Scott's Emulsion* of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.


*Two* Western inventors have recently obtained patents for the use of sawdust instead of sand in plastering compositions, and this, it is conceived, may be a matter of considerable importance to the owners of sawmills in the principal lumbering towns. One of the patents is for the use of nearly equal parts of plaster of Paris or cement and sawdust, with the ordinary amount of plastering-hair and water; the other calls for the use of about four and a half pounds each of slaked lime and sawdust to one pound of plaster of Paris, a quarter of a pound of glue, and a sixtenth of a pound of glycerine, with plaster's hair. Whether or not either of these described plasters would be cheaper than those made in the ordinary way, they would certainly be lighter, and it is believed that they would better adhere to the walls, and not be so liable to chip, scale and crack. Sifted sawdust has before been used to some extent by experienced workmen for mixing with mortar for plaster walls exposed to the alternate action of water and frost, as a preventive of scaling. Certainly the experiment of introducing sawdust in place of sand in mortar is worth trying, for in many places sharp sand suitable for the purpose is difficult to obtain.

*In a Solid State.*—Solidified whisky is one of the many new things which the enterprise of this progressive age promises to bring into full realization and actual use in the near future, and, if Dame Rumor does not prove fickle, the day is not far distant when the very thirsty man can carry a plug of whisky in his pocket, just as a plug of tobacco is carried now. It is said that a Mr. Peterman, living in the village of Verona, on the outskirts of Pittsburg, this State, has discovered a process by which he can take whisky in its pure state and make it a solid mass. The inventor has already applied for a patent, and several New York capitalists have expressed a desire to go into the enterprise with him.

*Blood-food.*—The use of blood as food for cattle has, it is stated, been the subject of experiment in Denmark by a chemist, who, as a result, has now invented and patented a new kind of cake, in which blood forms one of the chief ingredients. This new food is stated to be exceedingly nutritious and wholesome, and is eaten with avidity by all sorts of animals, and even by cows and horses, which have naturally a a rong dislike to the smell of blood.

*Bare-heads.*—In a paper read before the Edinburgh Health Society, Dr. Almond referred to the custom of having the head covered out of doors and uncovered within doors as very injurious on account of its making people so sensitive to draughts of air as to cause them to take cold. Boys, he said, who went bareheaded out of doors could stand a greater amount of ventilation in school-rooms and sleeping rooms than those who wore head coverings.

*The* annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will open at Montreal August 27, and will close September 3. The week's session of the American Association begins September 3 at Philadelphia. The fact that the British Association is visiting America for the first time will give unusual interest to these gatherings of English-speaking scientists.


**A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.**

*To the Editor*—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease and will warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtue that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Respy. H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 Pearl St., New York.

He is a true friend who warns of danger.

**Catarrh Cured.**

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 38 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

He who is loved by man is loved by God.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Dyspepsia, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Neuralgia, &c., like Carrie's Kidney Cure, coffee, 50 Arch Place. Free $5 a sample, 4 for $5. At Druggists. Carrie Medicine Co., Chicago. Circ. free.

The boy who gets more than he expected is hard to find.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Warner Miller has become a martyr to rheumatism.

**Rupture cure guaranteed by** Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.


## Painting—a Language.

PAINTING, or art generally, as such, with all its technicalities, difficulties, and particular ends, is nothing but a noble and expressive language, invaluable as the vehicle of thought, but by itself nothing. He who has learned what is commonly considered the whole art of painting—that is, the art of representing any natural object faithfully—has yet only learned the language by which his thoughts are to be expressed. He has done just as much towards being that which we ought to respect as a great painter, as a man who has learned how to express himself grammatically and melodiously has towards being a great poet. The language is, indeed, more difficult of acquirement in the one case than in the other, and possesses more power of delighting the sense, while it speaks to the intellect; but it is, nevertheless, nothing more than language, and all those excellencies which are peculiar to the painter as such, are merely what rhythmn, melody, precision, and force are in the words of the orator and the poet, necessary to their greatness. It is not by the mode of representing and saying, but by what is represented and said, that the respective greatness either of the painter or the writer is to be finally determined. Speaking with strict propriety, therefore, we should call a man a great painter only as he excelled in precision and force in the language of lines, and a great versifier, as he excelled in precision or force in the language of words. A great poet would then be a term strictly, and in precisely the same sense, applicable to both, if warranted by the character of the images or thoughts which each in their respective languages conveyed. Take, for instance, one of the most perfect poems or pictures which modern times have seen—the "Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner," by Landseer. Here the exquisite execution of the glossy and crisp hair of the dog, the bright, sharp touching of the green bough beside it, the clear painting of the wood of the coffin and the folds of the blanket, are language—language clear and expressive in the highest degree. But the close pressure of the dog's breast against the wood, the convulsive clinging of the paws, which has dragged the blanket off the trestle, the total powerlessnes of the head laid, close and motionless, upon its folds, the fixed and tearful full eye in its utter hopelessness, the rigidity of repose which marks that there has been no motion nor change in the trance of agony since the last blow was struck on the coffin-lid, the quietness and gloom of the chamber, the spectacles marking the place where the Bible was last closed, indicating how lonely has been the life—how unwatched the departure of him who is now laid solitary to sleep;—these are all thoughts—thoughts by which the picture is separated at once from hundreds of equal merit, as far as mere painting goes, by which it ranks as a work of high art, and stamps its author, as the neat imitator of the texture of a skin, or the fold of a drapery, but as the man of mind.—*Ruskin.*

STEVIE, a bright four-year-old, had been told that he must not ask for anything to eat when visiting the neighbors.

Soon after, at the house of a distant relative, where he invariably found something to eat, he hung around with a wistful sort of a look, until finally he broke out:

"Aunt Jane, I'm awful thirsty."

"Are you?"

"Yes. I am so thirsty I could eat a doughnut."

NEITHER SUITED.—Angry Husband—"What I wanted was a wife who would be a helpmeet."

Angry Wife—"Huh! What I wanted was a husband who would supply meat to help."

TIME REQUIRED.—Husband—"It takes you half an hour or more to find your pocket, doesn't it?"

Wife, sweetly—"Yes, about that, John, dear, but it takes you longer than that at times."

AN OLD lady says: When my grandson was 4 years old I always sat by his bed until he slept. One night, as I was about to leave him, he opened his eyes and said most earnestly:

"Grandma, I am so glad you are not a dressmaker."

I asked him why. He said:

"Because there are no dressmakers in heaven.

I asked him his reason for thinking so, and he replied.

"Because the little angels never have any dresses."

AT A dancing party the other evening a gentleman took his friend up to his mother to make his adieux. "I can't wait," he said, "but as soon as there is a lull in the conversation you can speak to her." Two or three hours later he encountered the friend, looking very dismal, in the spot where he left him.

"What, unable to tear yourself away, eh?"

"No," mumbled the other, "there hasn't been a lull yet."

Two hoods of style that's rather queer,
Two little maids with naught to fear,
Except that either will rightly guess
What Father holds behind her dress.

They scan each other's faces fair;
Then in one voice, they both declare
"Hood's Sarsaparilla! I can tell;
And that's what makes you look so well!"

## Makes the Weak Strong

If you are run down, or have that tired feeling as a result of overwork or the effect of the changing season, you should take that best of all tonics and blood purifiers, Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach, rouses the liver and kidneys, creates an appetite and builds up the system. Thousands testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

"For a first-class spring medicine my wife and I think highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Last year it did us a great deal of good and we felt better through the hot weather than ever before. It cured my wife of sick headache, and relieved me of a dizzy, tired feeling. We shall certainly take Hood's Sarsaparilla again this spring." J. H. PEARCE, Supt. Granite Ry. Co., Concord, N. H.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**


*The* Revue des Deux Mondes for May has an interesting article on the recent red sunsets by M. J. Jamin, member of the Academy of Sciences. M. Jamin undertakes to demonstrate that the volcanic theory of the phenomenon is the true explanation, and he brings together much corroborative evidence derived from optical and chemical science and from the records of the past. The conclusion reached by him is that the eruption of Krakatoa was one of the most important manifestations of volcanic forces the world has known; that the magnitude of the forces then put in motion renders it entirely creditable that an immense mass of volcanic ashes mixed with watery vapor was propelled from Krakatoa to a height probably almost co-extensive with the limits of the earth's atmosphere; that this dense mass of fine and principally microscopic ashes floated above or on the surface of the atmosphere as it floats on water, and that it was gradually diffused by the air currents until it had become visible over nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface. To the objection of the advocates of the cosmical theory that some traces of this volcanic dust ought to have been found on the surface of snow somewhere, M. Jamin replies by adducing evidence that it has actually been found, and at points considerably distant from one another.

*For* several years past experiments have been in progress with the electric light in French lighthouses. The results are sufficiently satisfactory to encourage a more extensive use of electric light for this purpose, and of the 382 lighthouses which are scattered along the French Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts forty-two will receive electric lights immediately. The experiments show that when provided with the electric light the lighthouses on the English Channel and on the Atlantic coast will remain visible for at least ten months of the year.

*As* to the periodicity of the maximum and minimum of sun spots Prof. Young, of Princeton, discards the hypothesis which ascribed it to planetary influence, and deems its more probable that the cause is solar—that the forces in the sun accumulate and, as it were, boil over at recurring periods with the same irregular regularity as the spouting of a geyser.

*Rust.*—To remove rust from tools, first scour them with emery moistened with sulphuric acid diluted with six volumes of water, rinse dry, and finish with oil and emery flour


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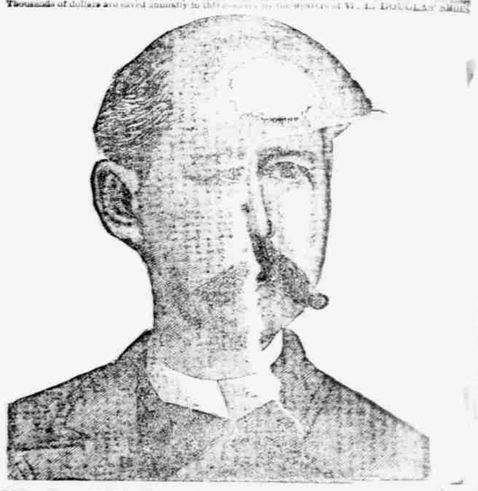

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