FACTS FOR FARMERS.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES AND HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

How to Make Farm Work Easier and Home Brighter.

The sweeter cider is the stronger will be the vinegar, but the slower it will be in making, unless the process is hastened either by mixing with fully matured vinegar, or turning from one barrel to another to expose to air. This can be best done by filtering slowly through hard wood or other shavings having no resinous or offensive odor.

Abortion is driving many dairymen out of the business, and it is the greatest obstacle they have to contend with. Scientists are undecided as to the cause or remedy, but ascribe some cases to excitement. It is admitted that the disease (for such it seems to be) is contagious, and that the strictest sanitary regulations must be observed in order to prevent its spread.

The silo should be made strong, so as to resist pressure. Also air-tight, or as nearly so as possible. The ensilage should be put in dry rather than in a moist condition, and the pressure on the ensilage should be sufficient to closely pack the material in a manner to exclude the air. Many causes of fermentation are due to insufficient pressure.

It is claimed by Mr. Raymour of Lake Mills, Wis., that a 30-pound ration of silage can be fed to a cow at a cost of only one cent, and that it will increase the flow of milk. He also says: "It looks as if a carbo-hydrate ration, if in a succulent condition, goes as far as a dry proteine supply, and the ratio of cost in favor of the succulent food is as one to four."

The smallness of the Lady apple, quite as much as its beautiful appearance, helps to make it popular. There are a good many apples in the bushel or barrel of this variety, and a plate of them passed around in a large party will give all a taste of apples. Besides, it is a good keeper, and its smallness makes it less likely to be bruised in gathering and subsequent handling.

The value of bean straw as food is not appreciated as it should be by growers of this crop, and due care is not taken to save it in good condition. It is worth for sheep as much as the best hay, and makes a very rich manure. Cows will soon learn to eat it, and should be given a ration daily mixed with other feed. It excellently supplements the deficiencies of cornstalks and grain straw.

There is considerable nourishment in apple pomace, and it is worth saving if fed as it should be. It is not a perfect ration, and to allow stock to eat a great deal of it is to injure them. But that also is true of eating apples before the juice is pressed out. To grain-fed stock a little apple pomace fed daily is a good thing. It keeps their appetite good, and prevents overfeeding of grain from injuring them.

The present season has been very wet and generally unfavorable for growing potatoes planted deeply in trenches, especially on heavy land. The system only is adapted to light, dry, sandy soils. If potatoes are planted deeply in heavy soil they are slow in coming up, and in a wet season will often be badly injured. The potato loves moisture, but no crop is more sensitive to excessive wet, and especially to stagnant water.

The vices of cows are often the result of bad management. A heifer may be trained to become a gentle cow or she may be refractory. Milking is a relief and a pleasure to cows that fill their udders quickly, and they will not offer resistence to the milker, but if the milking is done in a rough manner, or the cow is kept in a state of excitement, the work is retarded. The proper milking of the cow is as important as any other work in dairying

Aside from pedigreed animals, and for draft horses even with them, the value of a young colt is very largely determined by its size. This is to a great extent the result of good feeding. At fairs this year we have seen yearling colts which in size and build looked more like 2-year-olds or 3-year-olds than what they were. Such animals were almost universally admired, and if for sale, which they were not, could have found ready purchasers at handsome figures.

The proper management of the cream has more influence on the quality of butter than has the pasture. The cows in the Elgin butter region have pastures inferior to those provided the animals in some other sections, while the milk is separated from the cream, and the churning performed in the same manner as elsewhere, but the cream is carefully watched, and the butter worked well. Nearly all of the cows in the Elgin region are Holsteins or Holstein grades.

There are many kinds of substances for destroying lice, but the cheapest is a kerosene emulsion. Now, kerosene will not mix with water, but it does not refuse to mix with soapsuds. Ordinary soapsuds will not answer—the suds must be very soapy. When the clothes are taken out of the boiling water, add more soap shaved fine, and for a wash-boiler of suds add one quart of kerosene. With a sprinkler apply the mixture to every spot that will afford a harboring place for lice, and it will destroy them instantly.

There is no drain upon the resources of a farm more certain to impoverish it in the long run than the practice of keeping the manure in an open barnyard, from which "dark-colored water flows off after every heavy rain." That dark fluid is the very life blood of the farm. If it is desired to keep the manure and straw in the open yard much of the loss can be avoided by making the surface sloping gradually to the centre. There is no need of keeping the droppings of horses and cows separate. In fact, it is quite advantageous to mingle them.

Surface sowing of timothy, millet or clover is condemned by a careful English experimenter, John Spier, after three years' tests. In his experience timothy did best when sown half an inch deep, Italian rye-grass a quarter to one inch deep, and clover did best when planted three-fourths of an inch deep, in 1887; but the next year being more moist, the clover seed did best at a quarter of an inch, but yet only ten per cent. better than when put one and a half inches deep. Much depends upon soil, climate and season

The man who builds a stone fence will ever thereafter have the materials ready for a protection of his land against intrusion of stock. But stone fences are practically not much more durable than those of post and boards or rails. Freezing and thawing, especially on wet lands, tumble them down, until what was a fence becomes merely a long row of stones ranged in a pile. It costs about as much per rod to relay a stone fence and do the work well, as it does to build one of some other material. Still stones are and will continue to be used as fences wherever they are abundant.

Because the dog has a high temperature naturally, and an excited, nervous system, he is easily tormented into a species of fear and frenzy. And especially is this the case, should he become lost, or strayed away from his master. So at this season, and at such times, the idle boy or man sees symptoms of hydrophobia in the lost and worried dog, and chases, stones or shoots at him, till the conclusion that he is mad furnishes the thoughtless, ignorant and cruel sufficient warrant to persecute the poor frightened brute even to death. One hundred to one, he is less mad than his pursuers.

The great advantage in growing clover is that the farmer who does this does not find it easy to cheat himself by cheating his land. However clover is used, it leaves some benefit to the soil by the mass of roots that cannot possibly be carried away. There is, besides, a gain of nitrogen in the soil, such as is found after the growing of no other crop. If fed on the farm, as clover always should be, it makes enough manure to nearly equal the average value of clover hay. It is lucky for farmers that hay buyers are prejudiced against clover, and will not pay as much for it as they will for timothy.

It is the general custom of farmers to sow winter grain early in order to get a growth that shall protect the root. But it is only a covering of snow that can effectually protect grain in winter in our northern climate. If uncovered, the winds are constantly evaporating moisture from the leaves, turning the ends brown and sere. The more leaf growth the wheat has the worse it often is for it. Really the wheat is saved by its vitality, and this must depend upon well-fed roots. We always admired the saying of the farmer who said that the later he sowed winter grain the more fertilizer (phosphate) he drilled in with the seed.

A pond filled with stagnant water, covered in summer with green vegetation, is an unwholesome water supply for stock, and can scarcely fail to be a source of malaria. It would be far better to drain it and cultivate the land it covers. If it is supplied by springs they may be conducted into a sunken trough or shallow brick cistern laid in cement mortar. If the pond is wholly supplied by surface water, a well would be better, unless the water in the vicinity contains Epsom salts, or other injurious substances, in solution. In that case a new pond is the best available resource. It may be made to hold water if it is bottomed with puddled clay.

In European countries, where much of the product of the vine is made into wine, great stress is laid on keeping barnyard manures from the growing vines, lest they should injure the flavor of the fruit. Years ago we used to read stories about the great vigor and productiveness of grape vines near which bodies of dead animals had been buried. Some have even thought this heavy manuring was necessary, but it is not. The truth is that the vine thrives on very simple treatment. Like the old philosopher, Diogenes, it mainly wants free access to plenty of sunshine. It does, however, need plenty of potash in which both wood and seed abound. French vinegrowers manure their grapevines by burning the prunings and spreading the ashes around the vines. On sandy soils this supply of potash is not enough, and boughten wood ashes or potash salts will undoubtedly be helpful.

Farm Notes.

The game bantams are the hardiest of the dwarf classes.

Keep the stable clean. Uncleanly stables means scratches and other diseases.

The fast walking breed of horses has not yet been created, but it is badly needed.

Poor hay is poor stuff naturally. If you must feed it, supplement it heavily with grain.

Rankin, who raises as high as 10,000 ducklings in one season, never saw a louse on one of his birds.

Are you giving the stallion plenty of exercise? The idleness of stallions is a great injury to them.

Watch the hogs. Even one of our tamest hogs has suddenly turned cannibal. Heretofore the chickens perched on her.

Some animals are very nervous, and need to be treated just as a nervous person is treated. Keep them from excitement.

Do not shut the horse up in a too close stable simply because the nights are getting cool Animals, like plants, are better off if gradually accustomed to the warmth of the stable. Horses, remember, do not suffer from a moderately low temperature.

Never let the fowls out of the house in the morning when there is a fog or general dampness. Wait until the sun appears.

It will pay to grind grain for stock. The digestive machinery does its work more efficiently with meal than with the whole grain.

In addition to growing rapidly, trees set in the poultry yard are not only healthy but add to the comfort of poultry in affording good shade.

Animals of all kinds appreciate kindness. A kick or a "kuss" does not do a single animal on the farm a bit of good. But it does do harm.

An authority asserts that a game bantam cock crossed on black Spanish hens produces birds large enough for market, and are more easily kept than large fowls.

J. C. Browning, in his Hammonton broiler house, hatches 2900 eggs at one time. The incubators are started every three weeks from early fall to the middle of spring.

IN AUGUST.

Along the roadside like the flowers of gold,
That tawny Incas for the temples wrought,
Heavy with sunshine droops the golden-rod,
And the red pennons of the cardinal flowers
Hang motionless upon their upright staves.
WHITTIER.

The last month of summer! and we may well stop and look back over this the happiest season of the flower-lovers. Untoward weather conditions have given us a hard struggle, droughts and heavy storms, insects and plant diseases have tried our patience but Dame Nature has been on our side after all and we can count our triumphs more numerous than our failures.

It has been a bad season for roses and their withered foliage is unpleasant to see. Newly-planted trees and shrubs also suffered from the early droughts and many perished. It will be well if we learn a lesson from experience and mulch each one another season with sawdust or some coarse straw when planted.

As the leaves fall this year rake them off the lawn and pile them together in some convenient place.

Keep them damp, throwing upon them soap suds and other slops and when well-rotted you will have a valuable compost for potting purposes.

Get cuttings ready now for house-plants and have pots cleaned and ready for use when wanted.

WILD AZALEAS.

In woods and swamps, South and East, are found these beautiful flowers known by various common names such as "wild honeysuckle," "swamp pink," "pinxter blooms," etc. They are among the handsomest of our native shrubs, having glossy, pointed leaves and bell-shaped flowers in clusters, varying in color from white to rosy purple.

A white, fragrant species found about the shores of Waban Lake is eagerly sought for by the students of Wellesley College, some of them even transplanting it to their far-away homes as a pleasant reminder of days spent at the "College Beautiful."

In Virginia woods the wild azaleas are common, growing thickly along the borders of mountain streams and in cool, shady nooks where.

"Neath clustered boughs each floral bell that swingeth,
And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the woods and everringeth
A call to prayer."

In Washington the colored lads bring in a profusion of white and pink azaleas in their season, as well as dogwood, magnolias and other wild flowers found in the region about Washington and Baltimore.

There are a number of species more or less distinct, botanists differing somewhat as to their nomenclature.

A. Arborescens is most common as well as most showy; the flowers come before the leaves and are of a pale pink or purple. A. viscosa has a white or pink-tinted and exceedingly fragrant flower. A. calendulacea has a larger flower of a bright orange color. This, the flaming or upland pinster, requiring a dry soil, is best for transplanting and makes a very pretty garden shrub.

Great care is always necessary in transplanting any kind of wild rhododendron. Small plants should be selected and the roots kept covered with soil and shielded from air and light, transplanting as soon as possible in a well-shaded place. The work may be successfully accomplished if sufficient care is taken.

CUT-FLOWERS.

In regard to keeping cut-flowers the *American Agriculturalist* says:—There are two important points—to keep the water pure and to cut off the ends of the stems as they harden. The water may be kept pure by frequent change, but it is easier to use some antiseptic—ammonia, nitrate of soda, or salicylic acid. The last named is the best. Be careful not to use too much. The ends of the stems should be cut off each morning, at least, as they harden and close the sap vessels, and water can not be absorbed; and, also, the ends of the stems should not rest on the bottom of the vessel. The vessel should be so large that the stems are not crowded in it. The flowers can be kept longer by removing them from the vessel over night, sprinkling them until quite damp, and wrapping them in several thicknesses of paper or putting them in a pasteboard box, and placing them in a cool place. Flowers may revived by cutting off the ends of the stems and placing them for ten minutes in water slim at boiling hot, then in cold water to remain.

A HINT FOR SOME ONE.

Under this heading a writer in *Vick's Magazine* for July makes a suggestion which may be of use to those situated so as to be able to profit by it. She says:

I visited a popular seaside summer resort for several days last summer and one morning while walking along a road much used for driving and as a fashionable walk, I came across a little bit of an old house standing well back from the road with a generous expanse of yard in front of it. This yard was simply gorgeous with flowers, many of them of the old-fashioned kind that our grandmothers always had in their "posey beds"—poppies, pink, ragged robins, lady-in-the-green, marigolds, larkspurs, and roses of all kinds. Almost every foot of the entire yard was one big flower-bed.

On a board at the front gate were the words, "Flowers for sale." An elderly woman in a dark blue calico dress and a checked gingham sun-bonnet was working among the flowers, and two young girls were sitting out on a little porch making very tasteful bouquets. I stopped to purchase half a dozen of the gorgeous scarlet poppies and was told by the woman that she was "very sorry," but all her poppies and roses and many of the other flowers were sold, "and I could sell a good many more if I had 'em," she added.

"You find a ready sale for your flowers then?" I said.

"Oh, la, yes" was the reply, "specably the roses and these big red poppies. And I sell lots of these old-fashioned flowers, too. Folks come walking or driving by and see 'em and I guess it kind o reminds 'em of their mother's or their grandmother's gardens, and they stop and buy big bouquets of 'em on that account. And one of the big hotels takes six big bouquets a day for its dinner tables. My girls are making up these bouquets now, and I've orders for six extra ones to-day, on account of a ball, or something, going on at a hotel. I do real well all summer long with my flowers, besides enjoying 'em myself. It costs me almost nothing to raise 'em."

I wondered why other women living permanently at or near seaside resorts did not emulate the example of this thrifty flower-grower. Perhaps they have never thought of it. I think such a garden would pay at any summer resort.

Railroads Unsafest in Spain.

With the exception of the Chinese railways, with their prejudiced-crazed wrecking mobs, the unsafest roads in the world are those of Spain, whose landslides and inundations wreck a train every few weeks, not to mention the risk from bandits and insurgents. The safest are those of Northern Germany and England. Statistics prove that in 1886 and 1890 only three out of 62,000,000 North German passengers lost their lives by causes which could in any way be ascribed to the neglect precautions on the part of the railway officials. In great Britain during the same period the ratio was one fatal accident to 19,000,000 safe trips. In America three out of ten fatal casualities can be traced to the disadvantages of the one-track system.

A Centenarian Snake.

Early in January of the present year a woodsman engaged in chopping some of the monster oaks in the northern part of the great "Black Forest," Germany, and who had built a fire against a large dead oak preparatory to partaking of his midday meal, was surprised to see a serpent of gigantic proportions crawl, from the log as soon as the rotten wood had got well warmed through. The day was bitter cold, and the snake only made a few yards over the frozen ground when his convolutions became smaller and smaller, and he finally ceased to wriggle, and quietly coiled up near a pile of brush.

The sturdy German chopper, who had been more surprised than scared, waited until the creature had become thoroughly benumbed with cold, and then approached and dispatched him with an axe. Measurements showed the slimy creature to be twenty seven feet six inches in length, and nearly fifteen inches through the body in the middle.

Just back of the immense head, which was eleven inches in length and almost as broad, a little gold ring had been put through the skin. It was in the form of two rings rather than one, being shaped not unlike the figure 8. One part of the ring was through the skin, while the other was through a bole in a small copper coin bearing date of 1712.

One side of the coin was perfectly smooth with the exception of these letters and figures, which had evidently been cut on it with a pocket knife, the workmanship being very rough: "Louis Krutzer, B. G. O., 1781"

Some of the older inhabitants of the "Black Forest" remember of hearing their parents tell of "Krutzer, the serpent charmer," and they all unite in declaring that this gigantic serpent was formerly the property of the old "charmer," and that it was at least 115 years old when killed by the woodchopper on that cold day of January 1891.

They May Send Letters Free.

There are but four persons in the United States, other than those holding public office, who are allowed to receive and send mail matter free of postage. These four persons are the widows of the late Presidents Polk, Tyler, Garfield and Grant. An act of Congress is required to grant this privilege to any one, and it has been so granted to the widow of Presidents since 1886, when the first act was passed conferring the distinction upon Mrs. Dolly P. Madison.

It is not generally known that the law extending the franking privilege to these ladies also provides explicitly that mail matter, including letters, newspapers, and packages addressed to them is exempt from the payment of postage. The only explanation of this somewhat peculiar provision of law is that when Congress passed the first of these private acts it failed to notice that free postage to the senders of mail conferred no sort of benefit upon the person addressed. Mrs. Polk, for instance, is not benefited in the slightest degree because some person who wishes to write her a letter is not required to affix a stamp to it. Yet when the laws in favor of all the President's widows who came after Mrs. Polk were passed, the same language was used and stands upon the statute books to-day.

"What it costs" must be carefully considered by the great majority of people, in buying even necessities. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicine of which it truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar."

A bee sting on the temple has entirely eradicated the rheumatism from a Fallsington (Penn.) man.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

In the gizzard of a hen killed at Lubec, Me., was found a small gold pin lost ten years ago.

"She Gained Twenty-five Pounds.

MARION, ALA., Nov. 12, 1889.

I have taken fourteen bottles of your medicine. I feel almost new. I weigh 145 pounds. When I began taking it I weighed 120 pounds. Will send you the names of parties who have sent to me for Floraplexion for twenty miles around. MARY T. LAMBERT.

Floraplexion is the speedy and permanent cure for Sick Headache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and Consumption. It is the only sure cure for these complaints. Ask your druggist for it, and get well.

General Grant was Secretary of Ward Interim from August 12, 1867, to January 14, 1868.

RUPTURE. I. Calvin Keehn, of Douglasville, Pa., have been perfectly cured of a severe Rupture about 6 years ago by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch street, Philadelphia, have done all kinds of heavy work since. Cannot recommend him too highly. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., on the 2nd Saturday and following Sunday of each month. Go to see him.

In the interior of South America chocolate, cocoanuts and eggs are used as currency.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

A Pennsylvania girl keeps six rattle snakes as pets.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

It is estimated that at least 1,000,000 pounds of rubber are annually used for bicycle tiers.

New York has a deaf mute book agent.

"August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been affected with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

Every one suffers from Catarrh in the Head. Those who don't have it suffer from those who do. It's a disease you can't keep to yourself.

Here are some of the symptoms: Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. But only a few of these likely to be present at once.

The cure for it—for Catarrh itself, and all the troubles that come from it—a perfect and permanent cure, is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. A record of 25 years has proved that to its proprietors—and they're willing to prove it to you.

They do it in this way: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case, or of how long standing, they'll pay you $500 in cash. Can you have better proof of the healing power of a medicine?

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves Summer Complaints, Cuts, Bruises like magic.

THINK OF IT.

In use over 40 YEARS in one family.

Dr. L. S. JOHNSON & CO.—It is sixty years since I first learned of your JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT; for more than forty years I have used it in my family. I regard it as one of the best and safest family remedies that can be found, used internal or external, in all cases. O. H. DOALLS, Deacon and Baptist Church, Bangor, Me.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lumbago, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts. by mail, 50 cts. Kindness and $1. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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A SLAVE BOY'S STORY.

Strange Vicissitudes That Led Him Down the Congo.

A letter from the Congo tells the story of a slave boy from Central Africa who, by a series of strange vicissitudes, has recently come into the possession of Mr. Holman Bentley, the well-known missionary, and is now living on the river near the west coast. The boy's name is Kayembe, and he lived near the Congo, about 1,600 miles from its mouth. A while ago a large party of Arabs from Nyangwe and their Manyema slaves attacked the village adjoining that in which Kayembe lived. They heard the shooting and saw the marauders seizing women and children. Then they fled into the jungle, and the Arabs, coming over to the deserted town, burned it to the ground.

It was three days before the villagers ventured to return to their ruined homes. All was quiet then, and they spent the days tilling their fields around the place where they had lived. At night they slept in the jungle, as they feared a night attack. They were not without fear for a moment, but they still lingered around their fields because their food came from them.

One day, after they had led this wretched life for about three months, a gang of slave hunters suddenly rushed upon the village, beating their drums and firing guns. Kayembe's father threw a spear at one of the slavers, wounding him in the shoulder. The wounded man then shot the father dead and cut off his hand as a trophy. Kayembe dashed into the jungle with several men after him. They caught him, and he was dragged away with other prisoners to neighboring villages, where the slavers killed the men, and captured many women. The little children whom many of the women carried in their arms were snatched away from them and thrown into the bushes, there to perish miserably. Some of them, however, were struck dead, or were stunned by a blow from a stick. Others who attempted to follow their mothers were struck with switches and driven back.

In about ten days the slavers with their captives reached Nyangwe, and the poor people were soon scattered far and wide, their owners taking them in all directions. Kayembe's master took him 300 miles down the Congo, where he sold him to a Zanzibari. Soon after the boy had an attack of dysentery, and his new master, thinking he would die, sold him for a song to a Housoa soldier in the service of the Congo State. The soldier took him 900 miles further down the river to Leopoldville, where Sir Frances de Winton set the boy free and put him in charge of the Baptist Mission.

He has learned the language of the lower Congo, and Mr. Bentley writes that he is a bright and interesting boy. But the tragic events in his old home are graven in his memory. He wants to return to his own country when it is safe to do so, and the missionaries have promised him that when they are able to start a station far up the Congo where he came from he shall go with them.

A Primeval Street-Car.

"I rode on one of the first street cars in America," said a resident of Central avenue to an Indianapolis News reporter, "and it was a queer-looking car, too. The 'car' was a big square box with seats running lengthwise on the inside.

"Small square holes were cut in the sides of the car for windows and the driver was seated on top of the car.

"The 'railroad' was in Cleveland, O., and the car ran from the court house to Euclid, a distance of four miles. The rails were 2x4 oak plank.

"The fare was 25 cents each way, and I remember I rode to one end of the line and walked back. This line was built, I think, in 1839."

A Whiskey Substitute.

A substitute for whisky as a remedy for rattlesnake bites has been discovered. A man in Clinton County, Missouri, was bitten on the leg by a rattler while in the woods two miles from home a few days ago, wiped the blood off with a leaf, and taking a big end of tobacco from his mouth bound it on the wound with a piece of bark. After reaching home he bathed his leg with ammonia, and has suffered no ill effect other than a slight swelling of the bitten spot.

An underground railway for Berlin is being discussed by German engineers.

HUMOROUS.

A dead issue—The posthumous publication.

The cash girl in a restaurant is maid of money.

The leather firm appears to be getting strapped.

A man on his mettle is all right, if he is not all brass.

Character is to intellect what a locomotive is to a train of cars.

A Western ball player is named Sirrupe. He ought to catch all the flies.

Brown—Is your piano a good one?
Black—Yes, its an upright one.

When one has the wool pulled over his eyes he naturally looks sheepish.

Misery travels on a free pass; happiness always has to pay for a ticket.

The farmer's wife who trades goose feathers pays down for what she gets.

No one feels poorer than the rich man whose income has just been reduced five per cent.

The political parade is productive of much enthusiasm but the weekly pay raid is more profitable.

A milkman's bills should be made out on quart-o size, cream-laid paper, not blue-tinted or water-marked.

In the matrimonial market it doesn't make so much difference about a girl's complexion if her income is only fair.

"Knot in it," as the young man remarked to the thread when he attempted to sew a button on his clothes.

"I say, Cholly, how do you weckon a man acquiahs a flow of ideas?"

"I don,t know weally, unless he gets watah on the bwain."

Lawyers will not admit it, but experience demonstrates all the same that the purpose of a cross examination is to make the witness cross.

There is something radically wrong about the man who does not love his country, and who takes no interest in baseball.

Strawber—I heard that you made an hour's speech at the debating club. Was it well received?

Singerly—They cheered me when I sat down.

"Can you lend me a five, Jack?"

"I can; here it is."

"I can never repay your kindness."

"Never mind, repay the five and let the kindness go."

"What would you do if the fairies should grant you a million dollars for one day only?"

"I'd make myself a present of it for keeps."

"I never saw such a man to bow at Bendem is. He is always at it. It seems to be a real pleasure to him."

"He's what you'd call, I suppose a bower of bliss."

HAD OPINIONS OF HIS OWN.—"That man makes me sick."

"Why?"

"He always disagrees with me."

ACCOUNTED FOR.—"Bridget, this chair is covered with dust."

"Yessum. Nobody sat in it lately."

FOR HIS HEALTH.—Mrs. Puggsly—"I am going to Europe this summer."

Mrs. Spannel—"Indeed!"

Mrs. Puggsley—"Yes. The doctor has recommended a sea voyage for Fido."

NOT USUAL.—"What are you reading, dear?"

"A letter from mother, John."

"What does she say?"

"Oh, nothing."

"That isn't like your mother, is it?"

THEOSOPHY—PRACTICAL.—Jumpuppe—Confound those theosophists.

Jasper—Why?

Jumpuppe—They convinced my wife that she has seven bodies, and she went off and bought a dress for each one.

"You lost your knife yesterday? Well Tommy, I have found two knives," said the Sunday-school teacher. "Now tell me which of them is yours."

"Please, mum," replied the honest boy, "which of them got the most blade?"

Potter—Yes, sir; that man is a hypocrite, if there ever was one. While professing the warmest friendship for me he was for a whole year stabbing me in the back, and I never knew.

Irwin—Goodness! What kind of a back have you got?

THE INDULGENT FRIEND.—Bingham—"Carson, you must excuse my tardiness—just as soon as I can get hold of that hundred you borrowed I can pay you that fifty that I owe you.

Carson—"Tut! Tut! Don't mention it".

A SLANDER REFUTED.—Goodman—Badderly, I'm sorry to hear that you sometimes drink too much.

Badderly—Quite a mistake. On the contrary, I can never get enough.

American women are getting to have a mingled look of English and French women—the superb indifference of their English sisters and the exquisite trimness of the French.

There is nothing romantic about Ida Lewis. She once saved the life of two sailors in a storm at Narragansett Pier, R. I., and received a gold medal. She now works in a restaurant.

A Pittsburg house will supply the machinery for an iron works at Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

The first overhead trolley road in England is to be built in Leeds by the Thomson-Houston company.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

A turkey flew through a plate glass window five-eighths of an inch thick at Mansfield, Ohio, but was not injured.

Money the Year Round.

Miss Smith says: "Can I make $25 per week in the plating business?" Yes. I make $10 to $6 per day plating tableware and jewelry and selling platers. H. R. Delno & Co. Columbus, O., will give you full information. A plater costs $5. Business is light and honorable and makes money the year around. A READER.

Only one person is said to have been struck by lightning in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in fo

Can You Eat

Heartily, with relish, and without distress afterward? If not, we recommend to you Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates a good appetite and at the same time so invigorates the stomach and bowels that the food is properly digested and all its strength assimilated.

"I have been taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla for weakness and no appetite. With great pleasure I will say that I think it has done me much good because I am now able to eat like a man." J. C. CHURCHILL, Richardson Hotel, Monmouth, Ill.

N. B. When you ask for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Don't be induced to buy any other. Insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla—100 Doses One Dollar.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS, Spasms, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHŒA, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Colic, Flatulency, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, and all internal pains.

Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headaches (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, nervousness and sleeplessness, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

50c. Per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely vegetable. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of price.

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

MALARIAL REGIONS,

will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

JONES' SCALES

— THE BEST —

FULLY WARRANTED

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THE NEW METHOD

for ALL chronic diseases, dyspepsia, debility, catarrh, &c. No patent medicines. Send for pamphlet, free. Hundreds of testimonials.

"The New Method is worth its weight in gold. Long live Dr. Pierce"—J. B. Smiths, Pastor First Presb'n Church, Carthage, N.Y. Infinitely better than the Hall System. Agents wanted.

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SICK WEAK, NERVOUS, WRETCHED mortals get well and keep well. *Health Keeper* tells now. 50 cts. a year. Sample copy free. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

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HAY FEVER & ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address P. Harold Hayes, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

THE MYSTERY UNRAVELED.—Simpson—I wonder what kind of a line it is that Budkins uses when he goes fishing It always breaks just as he is landing the 'biggest fish you ever saw.'

Sniffer—It's nothing but 'yarn.'

"I HATE TO ASK MY DOCTOR."

False modesty and procrastination are responsible for much female suffering. We can excuse the instinctive delicacy that suggests concealment to the young, but there is no excuse for those who reject the assistance of a woman.

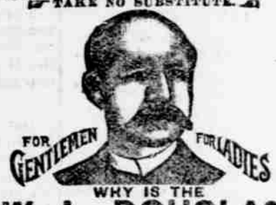
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound is an entire and permanent cure for the worst forms of female disease, and instantly relieves all weaknesses and ailments peculiar to the sex. It is sold by all Druggists as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00.

Send for Pinkham's book, "Guide to Health and Etiquette," beautifully illustrated, sent on receipt of two 2c. stamps.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency, and get them for you.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



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It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $9.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $8.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe, Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.25 and **$2.00** Workingmen's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere, they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Bongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $5.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Bongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE

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(PATENTED.)

Strongest and purest Lye made. Makes the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is the best for softening water, cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, pails, trees, etc.

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FOR FIFTY YEARS! MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

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