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WHO KNOWS?

Who knows we have not lived before In forms that felt delight and pain! If death is not the open door Through which we pass to life again! The fruitful seed beneath the sod In infant bud and bloom may rise; But by the eternal laws of God It is not quickened till it dies.

The leaves that trembled on the tree, Fall 'neath the stroke of autumn storms

As currents of the surging sea, From undiscovered sources flow, So what we were and yet may be In this brief life we may not know.

But oft some unexpected gleams Of past and unremembered years Break through the doorway of our dre And some familiar face appears.

A gentle spirit lost awhile,.

Amid the change from death to birth,
Whose beaming eye and loving smile
Recall some former scenes of earth. And thus unconscious of the tie—
The mystic link which love creates—
Perhaps we see our own who die
In newer forms and other states.

Perhaps with every cycle passed In all the ages yet to be, Our loved will come to us at last As parted waters find the sea. Not wholly clad as they were see When death unbound their robes of But with seraphic face and mein, And souls that cannot pass away. David B. Sickels, in Chicago Saturday ing Herald.

RUBY'S LESSON.

Her Hasty Words, and What



never regret the asked Aunt blushing face of

"Such a question to ask on the very eve of my bridal day," laughed Ruby. "I sincerely hope you do not think me that fickle, my dear conscientious aunt."

but the question with me is, do you love this man you are going to wed well enough to give up all the comforts and pleasures of your father's house for his sake? In my eyes it is no small sacri-fice to forsake the companionship of tried friends and go off hundreds of miles to make a home for a stranger in the wilderness," replied Aunt Rachel, "But, Aunt Rachel, you must remem-

ber that Dick Walton is no stranger to me. We have known each other all our lives," Ruby returned, brightly. "When you are acquainted with him you will not wonder that I count it no sacrifice to give up so much for his sake. He is the best man in the

"It is right that you should think so, at least," laughed her aunt. "But, Ruby, it will require a great deal of love to make up for all the comforts and conveniences of your pleasant home. You have not been accustomed to the hardships of frontier life, and it will require more courage than you antici-pate to begin housekeeping as your pate to begin housekeeping as your grandmother did more than half a cen-tury ago."
"Any place where Dick lives will be

home to me," insisted Ruby, a little petulantly.
"What will you do with all these fine

questioned Aunt Rachel, with a wave of the hand in the direction of the table loaded with handsome wedding pres-

ents.

"Pack them away in the closet until we are able to build a house suitable for their display," was Ruby's quick response. "The truth is, aunt, people make a great mistake in giving such make a great mistake in giving such presents. Why don't they show good common sense in selecting suitable gifts for a western bride?"



FROM YOUR FEET."

the display of ribbons and lace heaped upon the bed. "Of course every girl wishes to look her best on her wedding day," said Ruby, following the direction of her aunt's eye. "You know that important event is supposed to come but once in a

"Much allowance is always to be nade on these occasions, and if people are able to afford so much extravagance are able to afford so much extravagance just for the purpose of gratifying their vanity for a single hour, I do not know that anyone has a right to object," returned the aunt, charitably. "It is the after-living that is most important, and I hope that your love will prove deep enough and broad enough and lasting enough to outlive all the discomforts and inconveniences of a home in the wilderness."

"I am certain it will." responded

Ruby, gayly. "Love in a cottage-with Dick as its object—will be as enduring as life itself."

"I trust you will not be disappointed," sighed Aunt Rachel, "but there is so much difference between the lover and the husband that it is not safe to meas-ure married life by courtship." "You are speaking from general observation, aunt. You must take into consideration the fact that Dick is not like other men," urged Ruby. "He will never lay aside his lover-like attentions,

. He is too tender and true "And are you enough unlike other girls to make the honeymoon last through life?" insisted Aunt Rachel. "We shall see, aunt. Come and visit

we shall see, admit. Come and visit me this time next year and see what a model wife and housekeeper I make," laughed Ruby as she tripped merrily downstairs to meet her lover. Dick Walton was a thrifty young me-chanic, a member of a large family of honest industrious hove who several honest, industrious boys, who, several years before, had drifted out into the far west to earn a home for the little Ohio girl who had promised to be his wife. He had succeeded in paying for his land and building a little house in which to begin housekeeping, and now which to begin housekeeping, and now he had come back to claim his bride and he had come back to claim his bride and carry her off—a willing captive—to the tiny home awaiting her.

"It shall be my duty to bring money."

tiny home awaiting her.

"It shall be my duty to bring money into the house, and yours to see that none goes out unnecessarily," said Dick. after they were cozily settled in

agreed with him, and right faithfully did she keep her part of the compact.

Dick proved a kind, considerate hus-

band, and, true to her convictions of duty, Ruby kept herself tidy and the house as bright as a new pin, and yet with the light Ruby had placed in ti must be acknowledged that her tongue was sometimes sharper than the exigency of the case demanded. Still, their home was fairly happy and the clouds that obscured their domestic bliss were so fleeting as to leave no heart-throbs that at first seemed to heart-throbs that at first seemed to have stonged forever. During those perceptible shadow on their lives. Sometimes Ruby's heart would well-nigh break for a sight of the dear old home and the loving faces back among the Muskingum hills, but she was a brave little woman, and for Dick's sake kept the dreadful homesickness locked out of sight in her own heart.

It was on Christmas that the solemn It was on Christmas that the sol

words making them husband and wife had been spoken, and the first anniversary of their wedding day was celebrated by the arrival of a new inmate her lips should be kept with all dili--a precious Christmas gift in the form of a beautiful little boy whom Ruby at

once named Dick.

"He must never hear a harsh or unkind word from his mother's lips," Ruby said to herself as she clasped her treasure to her heart the first time. "A mother must be the embodiment of all that is mye and lovely and I mean that that is pure and lovely, and I mean that little Dick shall grow up surrounded by influences out of which all the bitter-ness of life has been extracted." She fully meant to keep this compact, made with her own soul while she lay weak and white upon her bed, but she was only human, and the worries and cares that weighed heavily upon her when she was again able to look after the house and attend to the demands of the exacting baby, often made her irritable

One cold, stormy day near the close of March, Dick came into the cheery little room where his wife sat fashioning a dainty garment for the inhabitant of the crib. In his hands he carried sev-eral sticks of wood which he had been seasoning for the fancy work that he managed to do on his scroll saw when the weather was too inclement to work out of doors. Usually Ruby was glad of his company, but she had not slept well on account of the baby's restlessness the night before, and consequently was easily vexed to-day. Besides, Dick had left a trail of snow behind him, and if there was anything that Ruby particularly detested it was stains on the pretty, bright carpet of which

on the pretty, bright carpet of which she was so proud.

"I think you might have knocked the snow from your feet before coming in," she said, tartly, glancing at the foot-prints plainly visible between the door and fireplace. "One would need to keep the broom in motion constantly where you are. You never think of any-thing but your own convenience." thing but your own convenience. "That is rather a sweeping assertion," answered Dick, pleasantly enough. "I'll acknowledge I am a careless fellow, though I think you do me

less fellow, though I think you do me injustice when you make an exception of my own convenience."

"There is no exception to my work, however," snapped Ruby, brandishing her broom, vigorously.

"I am sorry I made you extra work, Ruby, but there is no use in being so particular about; a little bit of snow," argued Dick. "It is clean dirt, and like the old woman's grease will rub off when it gets dry. Why, mother used to sprinkle snow all over her carpet

when it gets dry. Why, mother used to sprinkle snow all over her carpet before sweeping, and she was one of the best of housekeepers."
"I am tired hearing that old song about your mother. No doubt she is a

paragon of excellence, but this thing of drawing unfavorable comparisons be-tween mother and wife has become un-bearable," Ruby said, spitefully. "What do you mean by unfavorable comparisons? Come, now, Ruby, don't be childish. There is no use in making

intains out of mole-hills," Dick an swered, in a persuasive voice. "That is the way you always talk. You have not the least bit of sympathy for me," sobbed Ruby. "Aunt Rachel was right when she said that I was py home for a cabin in the wilder

"You care nothing for me or you would not speak to me in that tone. I wish I had never left my father's house," cried Ruby, breaking down en-

tirely.

Tears always angered Dick, so without a word he gathered up his wood and went out, shutting the door behind him with a bang. He did not come in again until supper time, and then he made his way round to the back door and took pains to sweep the snow from his shoes before entering the kitchen. The meal passed in silence—neither of the wain being courageous enough to speak the first healing word.
"I am off to the post office," said

"I am off to the post office," said Dick, sullenly, as he rose from the table and proceeded to draw on his oversoat. The next minute he was out in the storm wading through the snow down the drifted lane. A great lump seemed to rise in Ruby's throat, almost choking her. They had never before parted in anger, and it almost broke her heart to see Dick go away in that spirit. She ran to the front door, intending to call him back and ask him ending to call him back and ask him to forgive her, but he was far down the lane, and went on with rapid strides-never once turning his head in

the direction of the open door.

"There is no use in one's being so spunky," she said, testily, as she went back to her work in the kitchen, but notwithstanding her words her heart was heavy and the evening seemed more tedious than ever before. Towards night a fierce blizzard from

the north swept down the valley, shak-ing the windows in their case-ments and rocking the little house on its foundation. Almost paralyzed with fear, Ruby crouched down by the crib, expecting every new blast of wind to wrench the frail building to pieces.



CALLING WILDLY FOR HIM TO COME BACK Several hours passed before there was when Dick did not make his appearance her an xiety about the safety of herself and baby gave way to dread concern-ing his fate. While the wind shrieked ing his fate. While the wind shricked and the snow fell in blinding sheets, she comforted herself that he was snugly housed in the village beyond, but when he did not come in a reasonable length of time after the storm had subsided she became greatly alarmed, and over and over again wandered down the drifted lane calling wildly for him to come back. At last, almost in despair, she made her way to the cabin of her nearest neighbor, who, with quick

scene of the afternoon, and in deep re and when, at last, the doctor said he would live, she accepted the gift with a vow that in the future the doors of

It was weeks before Dick was able to go about his daily work again, but these days of pain and waiting were not lost, for out of them grew an unnot lost, for out of them grew an understanding between the young couple,
which enabled them to keep their lives
from drifting apart by faithfully observing the little home courtesies
which have so much to do with keeping the fire of love burning brightly in
the bosoms of those who day after day gather around the same hearthstone

The World a Cocoanut Shell. The savage islanders of the south Pacific believe that the world is a coat the top of which is a single apertur communicating with the upper air, where human beings dwell. At the very botton of this imaginary shell is a stem gradually tapering to a point which represents the beginning of all things. This point is a spirit or demon without human form, whose name is "Root of All Existence." By him the entire fabric of creation is sustained In the interior of the cocoanut shell, at its very bottom, lives a female demon. So narrow is the space into which she is crowded that she is obliged to sit for-ever with knees and chin touching. Her name is "The Very Beginning," and from her are sprung numerous spirits. They inhabit five different floors, into which the great cocoanut is divided. From certain of these spirits mankind is descended. The islanders, regarding themselves as the only real tomed to regard strangers as evil spir

been tried by Prof. Murri at the Pas-teur institute in Milan. Hydrophobia developed on a man who had undergone the Pasteur treatment, with paralysis from the waist downward, and Prof. Murri made a subcutaneous injection of the virus in its "fixed form." A complete cure followed.

its in the guise of humanity, whom they killed when they could, offering them as sacrifices.—Washington Star.

-Speaking of missing things, a needle in a haystack is nothing to a railroad time-table in a country house.

The Necessity of Supplying a Constant Change of Air. To offset the constant exhalation of organic matter from the skin, as well as from the lungs, occupied rooms should be so arranged as to allow a constant change of the air contained in them. To meet this condition properly, an exit

res an outgo of considerable power. As for a test of the quality of air-its purity or impurity-nature has pro-vided us with a most useful one, and in is offended by the characteristic "stale" odor of an ill-ventilated room there is no appeal from its verdict, no matter how many ventilators may be in opera-tion. This test, it should be stated, can be applied only by the olfactories of

form advice delivered to an intelligent body of students in a preparatory school as to just how far the windows of the sleeping apartment should be raised each night to assure a wholesome air to the occupant. The distance gi was exact, no allowance being made for variations of temperature, wind or weather. A single window opened at both top and bottom, but at distances varying according to the temperature, the presence or absence of winds, etc., is a suitable provision for ventilation. It is safe to say that if the air in any room seems as pure to a person enter-ing it from out of doors as the out-door

ing it from out of doors as the out-door air itself, that air is well fitted for breathing; such, at any rate, it should always be, and such should be the test applied by an intelligent observer.

With such an ideal before us, no hard and fast rule is called for. With this ideal in view, and with the homely quality of common sense in exercise, it is well also to remember the following facts: ing facts:

ing facts:
A room is best for most of us at a temperature ranging from sixty-five to seventy degrees; a guard, be it of the most primitive construction, should be between a draught and ourselves; the air is not necessarily impure when warm, nor pure when cold; the smaller a room is, and the more occupants it has, the oftener should the air be renewed.

newed.

In places of crowded assembly, such as theaters, churches, schools, it is the exception to find a proper system of ventilation, and hence attendance upon such gathering should be offset by plenty of out-door exercise.—Youth's Companying the contraction of the contraction

FECUNDITY OF PLANTS.

Wonders Which But Few Have Even Thought Possible.
English experimenters have probably done more in the line of testing the fecundity of vegetables and useful plants than the Americans have, the property of the being objects. They reasons for this being obvious. They must figure to economize space, where-as the American farmer can scatter a as the American harmer can scatter a
little grain over his many broad acres.
Recent tests made under the auspices
of the Royal Philosophical society with
a single barley stalk unfolded wonders
which but few have ever thought even
possible. By steeping and watering
that one plant with saltpeter dissolved
in rain water they managed to produce in rain water they managed to produce 249 stalks and over 18,000 grains. It has also been shown that the white elm of our bottom lands and groves yields, one year with another, at a very moderate estimate, too, 329,000 seeds. Now, an elm ordinarily lives at least a full hundred years, and, conse-

000 grains, all coming from one original seed.

A single seed of an Asiatic pemperion planted on Trevesy grounds, Berlin, propagated a vine as large as a man's body, which in nine weeks grew to a total length of nearly 300 feet and ripened more than 800,000 seeds.

A single plant of Turkey corn bears 3,000 seeds: the sunflower, 4,000: the 3,000 seeds; the sunflower, 4,000; the poppy, 32,000, and tobacco, 70,320!—St. Louis Republic.

A Thing Apart. Miss A.—I find your friend quite en-tertaining—when he forgets himself. Is he an American or an Englishman? Miss B .- Neither. He's a Bostonian.

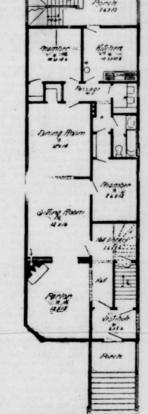
Double Flat Building That Can Be Erected for \$2,000 ooms on the first floor and seven rooms

The height of stories is 10 feet a basement 7 feet. The vestibule is 6 by 8 feet 6 inches. From it there is a door leading to the hall of first flat, the hall being 4 by 8 feet 6 inches and opening into the parlor and into a hall. The library is 7 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 6 inches. The parlor is 12 by 15 feet and contains a fireplace with tile fac-ing and a wood mantel. The sitting-room is 12 by 16 feet. It



ing to the bathroom and rear passage through a closet.

The dining-room is 12 by 14 feet, and is provided with a china closet. From the dining-room you enter the kitchen through the rear passage, which is 5 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, and a door leads from this passage to a party 4 feet 6. rom this passage to a pantry 4 feet 6



nches by 6 feet. Between the chins closet and this passage there is a slide. The rear chamber is 10 feet 3 inches by

SECOND FLAT. maple floor, wainscoting and a large rear porch.

The bathroom is 4 feets6 inches by 8

The second story flat is the same as the first story flat with the exception that cob meal has some nutritive value. of one room, a chamber 8 feet 6 inches

by 12 feet.
The studs are 2x4 inches, placed 16

inches on centers; roof rafters, 2x4 inches, placed 20 inches on centers; floor joists, 2x10 inches, placed 16 inches on centers; ceiling joists, 2x8 inches, 16 inches on centers; beams of 8x10 inches on centers; beams of 8x10 inches; cedar posts, 8 inches in diameter, placed 8 feet apart and let 3 feet 6 inches into the ground, and will rest upon two pieces of plank 2x12 inches by 3 feet long. The siding on front to be 4-inch 0. G., and all siding on rear and sides to be 6-inch 0. G., mitered corners. Use star a star shingles for roof, and round-butt California redwood shingles for a star shingles for roof, and round-butt California redwood shingles for the belt course. The gable of the front porch will have a panel of compo-sition carving. The interior finish to be of pine, painted, color to suit owner. Mantels to cost \$35 each. Stained glass, \$1.50 per square foot, all glass to be American. Red pressed brick for the chimney, and the brick must be laid in good cement-mortar and capped with a smooth stone. quently, in the course of that compara-tively short life, produces nearly 3,000,-

a smooth stone.

Paint the exterior of the house a
lemon color, with white trimmings, and
stain the roof with carmine crossot stain. Furnish and put in place all hardware, of a good make, properly fitted, etc. Do not lay finished floors until all plastering is done. Two-coat work for plastering, one coat the brown or rough coat and the second coat the plaster of paris finish. Put up center-pieces in parlors, halls, sitting-rooms and dining-rooms. All floors in bath-

smooth stone.

be of red oak. All doors of prin rooms to be 2 feet 8 inches by 7 feet inches thick: front door 2 feet & inches by 7 feet and 214 inches this all closet doors 2 feet 6 inches by 7 fe and 1% inches thick. Sheath the entire

> GEO. A. W. KINTE. HOUSE FOR POULTRY.

from the fire-places to basement.

may be of any size preferred. Both front and rear views are given, so as so show the conveniences and advantages,

builder.

Fig. 1, the front view, shows a house eight feet high in front and six feet at the rear. It is eight by twelve feet, with a paper or tin roof. The first floor should be of boards, covered with leaves or cut straw, so as to afficial scratching. The pasts are at the rear a box being prepared for that purpose, so as to allow the hens all the floor, room possible. A small step or bdarf, at the right, allows the hens to associate



Fig. 2, the rear view, shows the

hat 9 was probably all washed off during the flator months following, befor nests, and also shows the box closed against rain. This arrangement pormits of collecting the eggs without gring inside of the house. On the upper floor is shown a drawer, under the roost, the droppings from the roost talking in the drawer and removed by emptying the drawer, which can pulled out without going inside the poultry house for that purpose.

This plan does necessitates going into the upper apartment but very little, and the lower floor affords ample shower from storms and allows plenty of light and air, as that apartment is open

to sell eggs at a very low price; but the will seek some market that demands his articles, he will seldom fail to res ceive remunerative prices for both podftry and eggs.

light and air, as that apartment is open in front. The upper floor is three feed from the ground, and is simply a roose ing-place, the hens occupying the lower part during the day, while the work can be done on the outside of the house for an entire year. When this is dura the farmer will find that he can afford, a sell every at a very low price; but it



large profits as the product of the hens. It is not always that the hens will lay many eggs in winter, but if a hen only pay well for her board and lodging, and though eggs may not be numerous in winter the prices compensate for the scarcity. What the farmer should do scarcity. What the farmer should do
is to induce his hens to lay by feeding a
variety of food. In addition to whene
and corn he should provide milk, ground
meat and bone, and finely-chopped
clover. It is the variety of food that
promotes egg production, and not built
of grain. If the quarters are warm the
hens should lay. Give them the

tunities to produce eggs and they will not disappoint you.—Farm and Fire-

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS. Do not overfeed the calf. If you so you will soon have a calf that will not eat at all. THE habit of holding up the mile &

a heifer is sometimes fostered by the unkindness of the milker. Cows that are the most nervous and feel or seem to feel pain, when male ing, the most readily are the best mile.

ers.
The Pennsylvania Experiment stotion found that cottonseed meal produced a greater yield and more butter fat than bran would.
The reason that the character of the ration impresses itself in such a marked degree upon milk is because the food is very rapidly converted into milk.

If a farmer is determined to keep kicking cow, and follows the plan

letting the calves suck the cows, put all

the calves on the kicking cow that she

will sustain.

THE neglected scratch or wound en the udder should receive attention. It may be sorer than you think. Apply some healing lotion. Vaseline is good. OLD cows are often difficult to fatten because their teeth are poor. If the teeth are good an old cow will make quite as good beef as a good deal that is now sold in the market Butter will do.

In Missouri the hotel, boarding house or restaurant keeper who serves bogos butter must serve it in a dish plainly marked with the announcement that the seeming butter is an imitation. Nopopy who has studied the subject

But it is so small that it is not worth while to consider it. But, as we have frequently said, for furnishing milk corn meal is valuable.—Farmers' Voice. Convenient Dust-Baths. The best dust-bath is a place on the ground that has been spaded, and the stones and gravel sifted out. After each rain (which solidifies them) the ns will take advantage of them



POISONS ON FRUIT.

and 1% inches thick. Sheath the entire house with B fencing, tongued set grooved, over which place building paper. The entire house will be pipel for gas, and there will be ash-shows to have to have to have the house which the from wines sprayed with the bordeaux mixture throughout the seawore tweeded with the Bordeaux

the t-Orange Judd Farmer.

Such a one, large and strong at two years, never knew when he was "broken," thinking it only fun to haul

A handy homemade contrivance which offil assist greatly at the unloading of bay during the busy afternoons of haying time is nothing more nor less than a inch ropes each 10 feet long. A strong time bespliced in each end of each rope. Proptous to putting on the load in the field these ropes must be laid, one across the forward end and the other individually between the middle and bank and of the rigging. The ropes are allowed to lang loosely outside of the rigging. On driving the load into the bare, the stags on the side next the proce where the hay is to be placed are caught in two heavy hooks in the side



to the phase over the mow are next leasured and carried over the load and attached to be by hooks to the rings on the other side of the load. Two strong mon can readily roll the load off the ringsing and late the mow if it be on a leaved with the ringsing or below it. If the load a second block will be necessary to aid the men. But there with deep bays can be filled as quickly with his appliance as with the more expensive commercial horse forts.—If. & Spaulding, in Farm and Bonge.

Do not prease chicks if it can be avoided and to much grease is injurious, and never use coal-oil. If the large lice are toyand asse hard or sweet-oil, the oil being preferred. Ten drops of oil of pennyroyal may be added to a large tablespoonful of the oil, and with the finger rub one or two drops only of the oil well into the down of the neck and head of each chick.—Farm and Fireside. De Didn't Worry.

Miss A-Opn't you feel a heavy draught?

Mr. Z. (Secontly)—No; I let it go t
protest—Life. Still There. "There's gas escaping," said Bunting, still There's gas escaping," said Bunting, stilling the air.

"No," replied Larkin, also taking a shift; "it seems to be here yet."—Judge.

Not in Fashion.

'They do you like the city bustle?"
che said to the visitor from the country.

'I don't know," he answered, rather
ntended. 'Et's kinder struck me that
they weren't wearin' 'em any more."—
Once a Work.

The Happy Pair.

Ho-Your husband tells me he enjoyed himself in Mexico more than anywhere else on his wedding tour. Did She-I? Oh, I was taken sick in Chi-engouper couldn't go further. - Life.

Manna—How many sisters did your new playmate tell you he had?
Willis—Re's got one. He tried to catch me by saying he had two half-sisters, but he'll find out I've studied fractions.—Hasper's Young People. One New of a Gas Meter

"Du you know a gas meter is to "To me, too. It has that dreadfully iman tendency toward untruth."—N.

Silverware