BUTLER, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1894.

WILL YOU BE ONE TO READ THIS AD. AND ACT PROMPTLY

EVERY ITEM IS A LEADER.

THE NEW SHOE STORE LEADING THEM ALL.

ALL RUBBER GOODS REDUCED THE NEW SHOE STORE.

215 S. Main Street, Opposite Arlington Hotel, C. E. MILLER.

Sweeping Reductions have been Made on all Winter Clothing, Overcoats, Underwear, Cap, etc.

Our business has been very successful since our opening nin months ago, leaving us a lot of odds and ends, which are ALL NEW and which we are willing to sell at a sacrific rather than

Be sure and see us before you buy if you want to save money. Wishing you all a Happy New Year. We are Yours Respectfully,

DOUTHETT & GRAHAM.

Cor. Main & Cunningham Sts. BUTLER, PA.

The O. W. HARDMAN Art Company Limited.

GROUND FLOOR STUDIO.

Finest and most artistic photographs. Hand made portraits a specialty. Picture and portrait frames. If conscientions work is of any value to you have the same done here.

Beware of tramp artists and irresponsable parties and strangers who are tramping through the county soliciting your orders.

Studio, 118 North Main St., Butler, Pa.

BICKEL'S

ANNOUNCMENT.

I have placed on our bargain counter a line of boots and shoes which will be closed out at a sacrifice for the next thirty days. Among this line will be found greater bargains
-:- than have ever been offered. :-:

Call and examine these goods whether you wish to buy or not Ladies fine Dongola shoes regular price \$3.50 now \$2

Calf shoes \$1 to 150. oil grain shoes \$1 = 1.50
Misses fine spring heel shoes = 90 cts to \$1.25
theel shoes at 50 cents. " school shoes 75 cts to \$1.

Mens Hand made box toe boots \$3. Mens fine calf boots at \$2.50.

" shoes at \$1.50

Boys fine calf shoes at \$1.25 And many other bargains.

Our line of HOLIDAY GOODS is more complete than ever before consisting of many new and pretty styles in SLIPPERS. Now what is more appropriate for a fine present than a beautiful pair of SLIPPERS, and by visiting our store you will have the best assortment to select from and at

prices lower than any other store in the county. Be sure to call and examine our —goods before selecting a XMAS PRESENT.——

----RUBBER GOODS.----

Boston, Woonsocket, Goodyear, Glove, Bay State and Snag Proot

Mens first quality rubber books \$2 25 Boys
Mens knee boots \$2.50
Mens Storm King boots \$2.75.
Fireman rubber boots (extra high) \$3
Youths rubber boots \$1.25.
Childe "1.00 Unide
Womens rubber hoots 1.00
Ladies fine specialty rubbers 40 cents
croquets 25 cents.
Misses rubbers 25 cents. Mens specialty rubbers 50 to 65 cents. Mens buckle Arctics \$1.10.

dens Alaskas 75 cents. Womens buckle Arctics 75 cents dens best felt boots \$2. We have 100 pair mens high boots (rubber boots) all No 10 and 11, regular price \$3.50 which will be sold at \$2 per pair during this sale.

When in need of footwear give me a call. JOHN BICKEL.

128 SOUTH MAIN STREET

BUTLER, PENN'A.

GAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES Plaining Mill

SAPOLIO



Job Work of all kind done

at the "Citizen Office."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. M. ZIMMERMAN. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office at No. 45, S. Main street, over Frank Co's Drug Store. Butler, Pa,

Dr. N. M. HOOVER. 137 E. Wayne St., office hours, 10 to 12 M. a to 3 P. M.

SAMUEL M. BIPPUS. Physician and Surgeon.

L. BLACK, PHYSICIAN AND SUBGRON New Troutman Building, Butler, Pa.

DRS. LEAKE & MANN,

Butler. Pa.

J. J. DONALDSON, Dentist. Butler, Penn'a. Artificial Teeth inserted on the latest roved plan. Gold Filling a specialty. Om-yer Schaul's Clothing Store.

> V. MICALPINE, Dentist,

ed in new and elegant rooms ac ing his former ones. All kinds of class ates and moderen gold work.

DR. S. A. JOHNSTON. DENTIST, - - BUTLER, PA. trous Oxide or Vitalized Air or Local mestheties used. Office over Millers Grocery east of Lowry

IRA MCJUNKIN. Attorney at Law, Office at No. 17, East, Jefferson St., Butler, Pa,

Office closed Wednesdays and Thursdays

W. C. FINDLEY, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent. On the rear of L. Z. Mitcheil's office on north side of Diamond, Rutler, Pa.

H. H. GOUCHER. ttorney-at-law. Office on second floor nderson building, near Court House. Butle

J. W. HUTCHISON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

S. H. PIERSOL. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office at No. 104 West Diamond St

A. T. BLACK. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

COULTER & BAKER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office in room B., Armory Building, Butle

H. Q. WALKER,

J. M. PAINTER, Attorney-at-Law. -Between Postoffice and Diamond, Bu

A. T. SCOTT. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office at No. 8, South Diamond, Butler, Pa.

A. M. CHRISTLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office second floor, Anderson Bl k, Main near Court House, Butler, Pa.

NEWTON BLACK. Att'y at Law-Office on South side of Diamon

C. F. L. McQUISTION, ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

OFFICE NEAR DIAMOND, BUTLER, PA. L. S. McJUNKIN.

Insurance and Real Estate Ag'1 17 EAST JEFFERSON ST. BUTLER. - PA.

> L.C. WICK DEALER IN

and Worked Lumber

OF ALL KINDS Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings. Shingles and Lath Always in Stock.

LIME, HAIR AND PLASTER Office opposite P. & W. Depot,

Lumber Yard S.G. Purvis & Co.

Rough and Planed Lumber

SHINGLES, LATH & SEWER PIPE.

moval to La Fourche, and when the

CHAPTER XXV.

BROKEN FETTERS. As he came forward, he seemed not to see me nor Coralie. The judge greeted him cordially, by name, and it as evident that they were old friends "Within an hour, by rail from Vicks-

burg. I was on my way to Donaldson ville and beyond, and was amazed to learn on the street of the death of the man I was going to see and the na-ture of the case you are investigating. ture of the case you are investigating.
Here is a paper which I fancy will
be of great importance."

He took a folded paper from a long
pocketbook and laid it before the
judge. While the latter was reading
it, Mr. Dorion stepped down and heartily greeted us. My lawyer had caught
the name and, leaning over, whispered:

"What's your evidence, sir?" "Wait a moment," was the reply, given with a peculiar smile. "I reckon you'll be satisfied with it." The judge finished reading the paper, and called to Mr. Dorion. They had a brief whispered conversation.



MR. DORION HEARTILY GREETED US. gether and permitted to read the pa-

Office on second floor of the Huselton olocalismond, Butler, Pa., Room No. 1.

"I have been made acquainted with essary to end this case here, so far as essary to the charge of abduction of a slave. The gentleman who has just come into court is the owner and occuron in Mississippi the plantation in he returned to Louisiana; Mr. Dorion, only a few days since, found this paper. It purports to be the last will are matters of the greatest uncertainty.

The happiness of Coralie and I was ild of the late Louise Boufant,' and then proceeds to devise and bequeath to her all his estate, real and personal, wherever situated. He names his 'unworthy son, Conrad,' only to duct and his long confirmed evil courses forfeited all right to any part of the testator's property more than he has "That instrument has never been

established," Conrad's lawyer inter-"I am aware of that; and it cannot be, in this court. But there is reason to think that it can be legally established in the proper tribunal. Mr. Dorion pronounces the signature of Pierce Bostock genuine. There are three witnesses, as the law of Missis-sippi requires—all of whom, strangely enough, are also dead, as Mr. Dorion informs me. But he pronounces all these signatures genuine, and he says that numerous witnesses in that vicin

if ty will swear to them.

"If this instrument is the legal act of the late Mr. Bostock, not only is Coralie Bonfaut named in it a free woman, but she is at this moment the rightful owner of her father's immense

not, I have no authority to decide. Other courts must settle that question. And it would be improper and absurd for me to attempt to pass upon the charge brought here against Dorr Jew-ett until this instrument has been legally examined and pronounced upon.
"I have examined it and considered
it far enough to see that a very strong case can be made for its legality, with all that would result from it. The charge that is here made is premature, to say the least; nor do I think that, in

any event, the defendant has been guilty of anything more than a tech-nical violation of the statute. He is discharged; also the lady."

The judge smiled graciously upon us. Mr. Garnett capered about the bar, and Mr. Dorion renewed his greetings, mingled with congratulations. The

popular anger had now turned upon Conrad Bostock, and he and his friends withdrew by a rear door, to escape being hustled. The fickle multitude proosed to give me a triumphant ride their shoulders, and it was with some difficulty that I escaped their attentions.

We sadly needed rest, quiet and the company of friends after the tremen-dous excitement of the last few days; and these we found at the hotel with Mr. Dorion and his eldest daughter.

CHAPTER XXVL

That Pierce Bostock executed the will and article of manumission before leaving Mississippi, that he secreted it in his house, forgot to take it with him, apparently forgot the fact that he had done it, and never mentioned it to anybody, were things that, to my mind, were perfectly consistent with his con-dition of mind after the deed. The witnesses, Mr. Dorion said, were obscure white men of the vicinity It was not necessary for them to know, and they doubtless were not informed any more than that it was a last will and testament. They were not men much given to gossip, and Mr. Bostock could easily satisfy them not to mention the circumstance. His extreme caution in secreting the paper was a natural part of the terror and dread of disclosures about Coralie which possessed him after the duel. That the will was his deliberate act appeared when it was seen that he, not being a lawyer, had informed himself as to how to execute it legally The proof was very strong that his mind failed sadly after his re-

forgotten the one secreted in the old Ississippi home.
This is my theory But I should add that lawyers have argued long and learnedly over this branch of the case, and that judges have written opinions

evening before he died, he was full of

I take from my closet a file of the New Orleans Daily Picayune for the years 1859-60. In those feverish times little else but heated politics and the alarming condition of the nation was seriously talked or read about, but among the things of local interestmost often mentioned by the press of the southern metropolis was the great suit at law of Coralie Jewett against Con-rad Bostock, involving the novel preliminary question as to whether the plaintiff was a free woman and en-titled to sue—and, after that, the title to the La Fourche plantation, its slaves and belongings and all other property left by the late Pierce Bostock.

Could man give higher proof than I did of faith in the justice of his cause? Before the suit was begun I married e declared a slave!

I have said that the law of Louisiana was cruel to such as she. Let me

hasten to add that in the end it gave her a full measure of justice. The fight was a bitter one and pro The fight was a bitter one and pro-longed for more than two years. The defendant was in possession and was ably represented. And brisk little Mr. Garnett, on our side, had an opportunity to become acquainted with the "best lawyers of Louisiana."

The reader will not require me to

give the details of this great legal contest. He can find them in the Missis-sippi and Louisiana reports of the time. So large a public interest is rarely excited in a civil cause. Sympathy was largely in our favor, the exceptions being of that class which could not bear the thought that a woman born a slave should become the owner of one of the finest plantations in the state. But Coralie's romantic story had won the ardent people of that section to per, the judge adding some comments in a low voice. As they returned to their seats, I saw Mr. Garnett's face made to us. The generous friendship

wreathed with smiles.

"You're safe," he whispered.

I looked at Conrad. The face of the flend never shone out more plainly in flend never shone out more plainly in tirely successful. Courts and juries were with us. Possession was given were with us. Possession was given to my wife the day before Christmas of the convenience. ing increase in political murders, sig-nalized by the nihilistic and socialistic era, needs no comment. No state in the world rolls up more revolutionary attacks and crimes at the present time than Russia. During the year 1886-87, to my wife the day before Christmas of that year; and such a holiday carnival as was given to our overjoyed and afthe last authentic report that could be obtained, three thousand persons were deported to Siberia for life. As with suicide and murder, it is with such additional and surprising disclosures," said the judge, in a voice which the whole room heard, "as make it, in the whole room heard, "as make it, in elsewhere show. The Dorion family elsewhere show. theft, geographically speaking. Lack of culture and civilization is synonymous with increased theft and dishonesty, my judgment, both proper and nec-essary to end this case here, so far as relates to the charge of abduction of a net along, whom she had given (as she

pant of the plantation in Mississippi formerly occupied by the deceased, Pierce Bostock. In a secret drawer of an old bureau left in that house when he returned to Louisiana; Mr. Dorion, but his fate, or whether he is yet alive.

cuted by him December 9, 1853. It frees and manumits the person described in it as 'my beloved daughter war. To few was the situation more shady transactions which hover beinful than to me. Of northern birth, attached to the union by habit and early education, all my interests, my ties and associations were at the south. I did as others did. I "went with my state." Heavily, indeed, was the ruthless hand of war laid upon us. Hostile parties met upon our lands, buildings were destroyed, crops trampled down, stock driven off. Those years were years of desolation and terror

And all this, thank God, has passed away. Peace smiles again; sectional hate and passion are disappearing; the union is supreme, and the old flag is venerated at the south. Slavery has perished, with all in it that was good, and all that was bad. As I look upon the new order of things, much that I have written seems like a dream

Here is our happy home, under the florid sun, upon the teeming soil of southern Louisiana. Yet I love to tell my children of the glory of our whole vast land. I love to take them up to rocky New Hampshire, to show them where their father lived and dreamed in his youth, and to make them ac-quainted with the rugged character and simple virtues of the people among whom he was reared. I teach them at poet's noble verse:

"The pine must whisper to the palm,
The north wind break the tropic calm,
And with the dreamy languor of the tine
The north's keen virtue blend, and strength to

beauty join. [THE END.] SLOT MACHINES.

One of the Most Novel of Them Is Ten Thousand Years Old. Probably one of the latest appliances of the principle governing the opera-tion of the slot machine is found in the hot water fountains which have been brought out in France, says Cas-

public street and afford the convenience of supplying at any hour of the day or night a certain quantity of hot water in return for a coin of certain value, which is dropped into the slot in the now so familiar way. The dropping of the coin automatically rns the flow of water from the street mains through a small boiler, heated by a series of gas jets, and similarly regulates the quantity of gas which is admitted, and which is lighted by means of a small, constantly main-

tained ignited jet.

The French hot water machine brings back to mind very strikingly the apparatus designed more than two thousand years ago by Hero, of Alex-andria, which furnishes one of many similar illustrations of the extent to which the ancients made use of what are often supposed to be entirely mod-

ern ideas. Curiously enough, Hero's machine, it may here be repeated, was operated by a coin representing five drachmas. The coin, in falling, st uck a lever, opened a valve and let out a small quantity of holy water. When the coin fell off the lever the valve was closed.

Hero went still further, however, by

inventing an automatic bartender on the coin-in-the-slot principle. This was a vase containing three kinds of liquor in different compartments, with a faucet arranged so as to be opened part of the way by one coin, still fur-ther yet by a larger or heavier coin, and then still further by a still larger or heavier coin. The extent to which the faucet was

opened determined which chamber should communicate with it, and hence should communicate with it, and hence which of the three liquors should be allowed to escape. This machine, apparently, has not yet been reinvented parently, has not yet been reinvented.

The machine apparently, has not yet been reinvented been reinvented as the fastnesses of the mountains as the fastnesses of the mountains as the control of the three liquors should be allowed to escape. This machine, apparently, has not yet been reinvented been reinvented by the fastnesses of the mountains as the control of the three liquors should be allowed to escape. This machine, apparently, has not yet been reinvented been reinvented by the fastnesses of the mountains as the control of the three liquors should be allowed to escape. This machine, apparently, has not yet been reinvented by the fastnesses of the mountains as the control of the fastnesses of the mountains as the control of the fastnesses of the mountains are obtained when he turns his head to the left, which is starboard. Opposite results are obtained when he turns his head to the left, which is starboard. Opposite results are obtained when he turns his head to the left, which is starboard. Opposite results are obtained when he turns his head to the left, which is starboard. Opposite results are obtained when he turns his head to the left, which is starboard. Opposite results are obtained when he turns his head to the left, which is starboard. Opposite results are obtained when he turns his head to the left, which is starboard. Opposite results are obtained when he turns his head to the left, which is starboard. Opposite results are obtained when he turns his head to the left, which is starboard. Opposite results are obtained when he turns his head to the left, which is starboard. Opposite results are obtained when he turns his head to the left, which is starboard.

GEOGRAPHY OF CRIME. Murder a Product of Lack of Civ-

ernment is in a state of disorganization the people become demoralized, educa-

tional and religious progress is at a standstill, and murder is bound to in-

crease. It is essential to lay great stress on the religious feeling of a

ommunity, because comparatively few

murders occur in Turkey, a country deranged and unsettled in its af-

fairs, wherein a large proportion of the people are lacking in civiliza-

tion and culture. But the Islam faith is productive of a certain religious sentiment in these uneducated masses

which prevents murder, the greatest

crime against human and divine laws.

Compared with Turkey, Greece, once the seat of civilization, but now de-

moralized and degraded by Turkish in-fluence, without the prohibitive power

of the Mohammedan religion, manifests

the truth of this assertion by rolling up, in a population of less than 2,000,000 people, 316 murders, and 473 felonious assaults, an average of one killed or maimed for every 2,800 souls. This number overshadows demoralized Ireland where for a number of years the

land, where for a number of years the

ders, arson, etc., have been committed,

the outcome of the atrocious feeling between landowners and the peas-

gradual decline. A glance at the criminal statistics of the United States

demonstrates that murder reaches its

read. In the state of Texas, for ex-

ample, one murder occurs to every eight thousand five hundred inhabi-

considerably lowered, one murder ting quoted for every fifty thousand.

Germany of late years shows an increase of murder cases and assaults, born out of socialistic tendencies. The

murder percentage of Great Britain is comparatively small, with the excep-tion of London and Ireland, and per-sonal safety in England and Scotland

is commended on all sides. Even few thefts are committed in the level por-

tions. France, Sweden, Denmark, Bel-

murder statistics similar to those of Ger

many. No substantial data can be obtained about Russia, but the strik-

the most crooks.

HOW OLD OAK IS MADE.

The Process by Which Green Material Is

Made to Look Aged.

You will have to go a long way be

made of old and fancy woods. They

form white wood into all kinds of ex-

factories for a day.

The manufacture of "old" oak is on

be genuine--the forests of the middle

ages would not have furnished one-half of it; but people do not always re-

SIGNED IN BLOOD.

Contract of Murderous Members of

Charles T. Dazey, the author of "In

Old Kentucky," relates some interest-ing stories about the moonshiners of Kentucky and Tennessee, with whom he associated while visiting that sec-

tion in search of material for his play.
"I became more or less intimate with many of them," said he to a New York

Times reporter, "and learned of the existence of a very strange sort of as-sociation having its headquarters in

one of the counties in southern Ken-tucky, bordering on Tennessee. The object of the association was to pro-tect the members from the government

fore you find a body of men more well, clever - than those cabinet-

row than their methods of using to ilization. bacco, which, of course, they procure from the whites. They know good from bad tobacco, says the Washington ment-Countries Where the Most Murders Are Committed. Murder, geographically considered, is the product of lack of civilization, writes Prof. Octtinger in his "Moral Statistics." Whenever a state of gov-

Star. When they get hold of a few plugs of commissary tobacco from a vessel of the United States navy they show a marked appreciation of it. The habit of chewing the weed seems to be universal. Men, women and even ununiversal. Men, women and even unweaned children keep a quid, often of
enormous size, constantly in the mouth.
The juice is not spit out, but swallowed
with the saliva, without producing any
symptoms of nausea.

These people, for the sake of making
their tobacco go further out it was year.

their tobacco go further, cut it up very fine and mix it with finely chopped wood, in the proportion of about two parts of tobacco to one of wood. Wilparts of tobacco to one of wood. Willow twigs are commonly used for this purpose, possibly because they have a slightly aromatic flavor. The mode of smoking the weed thus prepared is very odd. The smoker, after clearing out the bowl of his pipe with a little picker or bone, plucks from his deerskin clothing in some conspicuous place a small wad of hair. This he rams down to the bottom of the bowl the a small wad of hair. This he rams down to the bottom of the bowl, the purpose of it being to prevent the fine tobacco from getting into the stem and clogging it up. The pipe is then filled with tobacco, of which it only holds a very small quantity. The tobacco is then ignited and all of it is smoked out in two or three strong whiffs. The smoke is deeply inhaled and is allowed smoke is deeply inhaled and is allowed to pass out slowly from the mouth and

The method of smoking would be found exceedingly trying to any white man. In fact it usually brings tears between landowners and the peasantry

Another country with a large percentage is Spain, and an increase in bloodshed goes hand in hand with its gradual decline. A glance at the crimplal statistics of the United States in the crimplal statistics of the United States. so far that they will actually eat the foul, oily refuse from the bottom of the bowl, the smallest portion of which would produce nausea in a civil ized person. This habit has likewise been observed in northern Siberia. They also eat the tobacco ashes, per haps for the sake of the potash they tants. In Illinois this percentage is

COYOTES HUNTING.

Relieving Each Other in the Chase After Fleet-Footed Jack Rabbits. "Did you ever see a pack of coyotes a-rustlin' for grub?" asked an old Cali-fornia miner of a reporter recently. "I've lived on the desert for nigh ont thirty years," he resumed, "and seed many a queer sight, but coyotes a-rustlin for grub beats them all. Them animals are as well trained as any body of soldiers ever was under Gineral Grant. They elect a captain, whether by drawing straws or by ballot I don't recollect off-hand. Just at daylight a reveille calls the pack together and they come yelpin' and howlin' over the desert like a lot of things possessed, their appetites sharpened by the crisp air and eager for their reg'lar diet of jerked rabbit meat. The avant cour-iers snif around among the sagebrush and greasewood, while the rest of the band form into a big circle, sometimes spreadin' out on the plain over a radius of two or three miles. The couriers head a jack-rabbit in the circle and the coyote nearest takes up the chase.

with increased their and dishonesty, not so much on account of the immoral and depraved condition of the people as because of lack of protection. Theft in Sweden and Norway, in Denmark and the extreme north is exceedingly rare. The oriental and southeastern states "You know a jack rabbit can run te times faster than a coyote, and when the one in pursuit gets tuskered out the next one takes up the chase, and so on till the jack falls down dead from exhaustion. Then the whole pack leap onto him, their jaws snappin' like sheepblades in shearin' time. Then when the jack is disposed of snother show an alarming amount of theft, and next to America Turkey, Russia, the Balkan states and Hungary contain when the jack is disposed of another reville is sounded and the pack again form into a circle, and the circus is kept up until every one of the yelpin', tween dishonest practices and technitween disnonest practices and techni-cal evasions of the law, has its home principally in the large cities of the world. London is a perfect mecca for swindlers, while throughout England, with the exception of London, busiand cottontails fur one meal, fur a coyote can eat a jack as big as himself and then looks as if he was clean starved to death. I was clean th the late unpleasantness with Ginera Grant and I know what scientific gen ness dealings are characterized by sound principles of honesty. Compar-atively little fraud is practiced in the erant and I know what scientific gen-eralin' is, and them coyotes know as much as any soldiers that ever lived about army tacties. The commander in chief is usually the oldest coyote in the pack, and he sits on a knoll where northern and western states, as Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland. Holland, Belgium, France and Switzerland rank favorably in this respect. In Germany a striking decline is noticeahe can give orders to his lieutenants and aids, and what they don't know ble in fraudulent transactions. The same conditions—lack of civilization and education—which prevail with

other crimes pertain to fraud. Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and, above all, Russia lead the line. WESTERN OPERATIC CRITICISM. Singers Who Simply Loaf Away Their The hustling western business man

had been to the opera, and was asked what he thought of it, says the Chicago News.
"They're lazy," he replied, shortly.
"Who are lazy?" inquired the man makers who produce goods to satisfy the desire of the public for furniture

who had spoken to him.
"All of them," was the reply. "There seems to be a lack of good business management that results in a dead "Who are you talking about?"

otic woods by means of chemicals, and a chemist would be surprised if he "The singers," he said, promptly They just loaf and take their time were to have the run of one of those about everything. One of them took nearly five minutes to get through a two-syllable word, and the audience applauded as if she had done well at of their easiest processes. The boards, moldings, panels or whatever pieces are required are made of oak which has just had time to dry sufficiently to applauded as it she had done were at that. It's an outrage, sir, to waste time that way. If they'd just get some live business man to take hold of the show he'd put some of those songs through in half the time and finish the prevent excessive warping.

They are then placed in a dark room, on the floor of which, and quite close to the furniture to be "aged," are whole show without missing a thing an hour earlier than it's done now. I'll bet if I was running it those big-s.Jar-ied singers wouldn't loaf on their jo.bs placed several bowls, plates, and so forth of liquid ammonia; the room is then hermetically closed up and the wood is left for a month or two, ac-cording to the age which is required. as they do now. And the fiddlers are pretty near as bad. They just draw the thing out as if they were afraid to work, and the crowd doesn't seem to catch onto the way it's bamboozled. That is why there is so much old oak furniture about. Of course, a little re-flection would show that it could not Why, we've got an old, broken-down singing teacher out our way who can put any one of those songs through in anywhere from five to fifteen minutes'

better time."
When Obedience Is Easy. He-What a woman that Mrs. Highstrung is! Does she ever obey anyone? She—Oh, yes; she obeys her husband

mplicitly.

He—Her husband must be a very strong-minded man, then. She—Not at all. He simply tells her to do exactly as she pleases, and she obeys without a murmur. — Bos Globe.

Mulcted and Cholmondley.

Mulcted and Cholmondley.
Tommy—Here's a queer word, nurse.
It's spelled m-u-l-c-t-e-d.
Nurse (gazing long and earnestly at it)—I can't make it out, Tommy, unless it's some new dood way of spellin' mustard. I knowed a man in Oireland once what spelled his name Charlie Mandelay, but called it Chumly. Maybe this is one of his spellin's.—Harper's Bazar.

and to encourage the manufacture and sale of illicit whisky. Whenever a mem-The term starboard or port, when apber of the band was arrested by the 'revenooers,' as the revenue officers are called, three or four others would plied to the wheel of the ship, is a con-undrum to a landsman which he has testify to an alibi. Each member was difficulty in getting through his head. How the turning of the wheel which acts on the rudder brings about the de-sired result of starboard and port can bound by an oath signed in blood to kill anyone who informed on another. In this way they hoped to protect each other from the raids of the deputy marshals. The secret leaked out in some way, and for a time—until the band was effectually broken up—the men, when captured, were taken to be illustrated by reference to a Chinaman. A starboard wheel throws the stern of a vessel to starboard, chang-ing the course of the bow to port and vice versa. So with the Chinaman

ESQUIMAUX USE TOBACCO. They Mix the Weed with Fine Cut Wood to Make It Go Farther. Perhaps there is nothing more pecu-iar about the Esquimaux of Point Bar

How many readers have seen a creamery in action, and know exactly how butter is made by the method which has taken the place of that once in vogue in overy farmer's dairy? At Stowe, Vt., is a good specimen of these "new-fangled" ways of treating cream, and one who wishes to spend a forenoon in pleasant survey of an interesting work would find himself repaid for seeking out this cool, clean building in a lovely town. First of all, unless the creamery is a co-operative one, the the farmers for miles around must bring or send in the milk. Generally all the milk that a farm produces is sent. Sometimes the creamery uses over four thousand pounds a day, a "pound" of milk usually filling a

"pound" of milk usually filling a "scante" pint.

The milk is not paid for by measure, for that would be most unjust. The man who had Jersey cows would then receive no more than the owner of animals which are "large milkers," but whose milk is of poor quality. So the rillk is tested by the use of acid, and paid for according to its percentage of butter-making quality.

Early in the morning this new milk is made to flow steadily into a receiver,

Early as the milk is heavier, it falls to the outside of the vessel, where it is carried off through a pipe, and the cream, being lighter, seeks the center, exactly as the foam of a whiripool is always thrown to the middle of the circle.

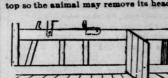
A metal rim, rising between the two fluids, serves to keep them permanently apart, and the cream, like the milk, is carried off by a pipe of its own. It flows into a large oblong tank in the stomach of which we found tree bark. We followed their back tracks and found that they had come from a swampy tract, six miles distant.

I immediately bound up the wounds the tracks of left and the cream of the content of

precision which go with this work, done on so large a scale, he cannot help being convinced that the creamery has not destroyed the poetry which still clings about the life of the dairy.

STANCHIONS AND TIES.

Built and Arranged. A subscriber inquires how cows are fastened by stanchions and ties. In the illustration stanchions are shown at the left, open and shut. They consist simply of two strong strips, the one firmly bolted or pinned, the other hinged or pinned at the bottom and allowed to swing back far enough at the top so the animal may remove its head.



When closed the movable strip is held in place firmly by a pivot which is dropped down behind it at the top, or by a loop of iron which is allowed to fall down over the upper end of the movable portion. At the right side of the cut a method in common use for tying stock is shown. Short partitions support the floor where the cows stand support the floor where the cows stand into stalls which contain two cows into stalls which contain two cows each. At either side of this stall a smooth pole is firmly established, and on this pole a large ring which can easily slip up and down is connected with a short chain which holds the cow by a strap around her horns or neck. The chain must be so short that the cow cannot annoy her bedfellow. If the cows are dehorned there will be no need of partitions.—Farm Journal.

The nuisance of having a cow with this vice is such as to make it almost useless, and, unless the cow is a good one, it would be better to make the animal into beef than to worry with it. If the cov, however, is worth keeping in spite of this bad habit, it may be controlled in this way: The head is fitted with a common headstall, having a strong ring under the jawa. A strap is worn by the cow around the body immediately behind the shoulders. A A ring is fitted on this strap under the brisket. A stout hickory or oak rod, having a snap hook at each end, is then fastened to the rings and passed between the fore legs, so that the cow can feed, but cannot reach her udder.

Head of Firm—have you had any experience with double entry?

Prospective Bookk.eper—I should say so! I've been shipping clerk for one of the largest houses in the trade. Head of Firm-But you d. dn't learn

Prospective Bookkeeper—Cer tainly, sfr. When the goods were ship, red I made one entry, and when they were returned I made another. Ain't t tast doulde entry?-Cloak Review.

Strutgling Pastor—Nearly all the congregation have subscribed liberally for the building fund, and I feel sure that I can also have your hearty cooperation. How much will you—Mrs. Leader—Let me see. Oh, I am the culy member who has a careloge Libink!



CHEAP TREE GUARDS.

Rabbits and Mice.

It is astonishing how much damage two or three rabbits can do to a young orchard in a single night. Four years ago I had an orchard of seventy trees planted, on open ground, between my house and that of a neighbor. The orchard was well cultivated, and the ground kept entirely clear of all weeds and trash; and as my neighbor kept two hunting dogs, which made it their business to kill every rabbit that ventured into that locality, thought it entirely unnecessary to provide any protection for the trees. Late in the rentired into that locality, thought it entirely unnecessary to provide any protection for the trees. Late in the winter there came a light fall of snow, accompanied by severe cold weather. I looked over the orchard the following morning, and not a track of any kind was to be seen, but the second morning I noticed a far whith tracks and ing I noticed a few rabbit tracks, and to my great surprise, I found that



fluids, serves to keep them permanently apart, and the cream, like the milk, is carried off by a pipe of its own. It flows into a large oblong tank in the next room, and there, protected by a thin cloth from dust and flies, it stands for forty-eight hours, since butter has a richer taste if the cream is allowed to "ripen" a little.

The enormous churn which receives the cream when it is ready for the second process is in shape exactly like those used by many a farmer's wife, and turns bodily with every revolution; it is, however, moved by steam-power, and not by "elbow-grease," and the buttermilk is finally drained off through the floor into enormous vats.

And when the butter has "come," what delight to see it worked! Great yellow masses, usually about sixty pounds in quantity, are spread, in a broad circle, upon a round table. Imnediately over this table are two grooved, wooden rollers, and when the table is set in motion by machinery it slowly turns about under the rollers.

broad circle, upon a round table. Imnediately over this table are two grooved, wooden rollers, and when the table is set in motion by machinery it alowly turns about under the rollers, which are at the same time revolving. Thus the buttermilk is quickly and effectually pressed from the mass, and it lies spread out, ready for salting.

As the table turns a woman shakes over the butter fine salt from a sieve, an ounce of salt to a pound of butter, and when a few more revolutions of the rollers have worked it in, the butter is made.

It is then rapidly packed into small tubs, covered with a cloth and a thick layer of salt, or is made into beautifully regular pats. These pats, each weighing a pound, marked with quarter-pound divisions, are wrapped up in white paper and then placed in a very ingenious receptacle, formed of this wood, made so as to bend in the proper places and form a little box.

When one views the cleanliness and precision which go with this work.

t Adds Much to the Attractiveness of Country Life. If you own a piece of land, even if it loss not contain more than five acres, plant a portion of it to fruit. In a small orchard it is a good plan to alternate apple and peach trees. In this way you can plant trees much closer together, as the peach trees will have died before the apple trees are large enough to interfere with them. Don't plant apple trees closer than two rods of each other. If you do you will find you have made a mistake before they are half-grown. Plums, apricots and cherries may be planted twenty feet apart. It will be a long time before they crowd each other. Standard pears should have five feet more room each way. I don't favor planting dwarf fruit trees. They bear early and die early. This may be done in a new country, where fruit is scarce and land is cheap. It is a good plan to cultivate a young orchard. Manure well. Plant small fruits (for the first five years) between the rows, leaving it so you can tween the rows, leaving it so you can plow one way, especially where the tract is small and land is dear.—Farm-

Curious Case of Grafting.

The following note was made in France in 1882: Mr. M. Carillet, of Vincennes, took up a young pear tree and grafted it with roots in the air on vincennes, took up a young pear tree and grafted it with roots in the air on another tree. As the pear used as a scion was on general quince roots, the queer spectacle was presented of quince roots in the air above two varieties of the pear. Before the end of the first season the quince roots threw out leaves and short branches. The next year the quince shoots grew to a length of thirty inches. The next spring four varieties of pear were budded on the quince shoots. So at present the plant is made up as follows: The base stock is on quince roots. On this is another pear with its roots in the air. On the quince root, or on shoots coming from them, are four other varieties of the pear.

DEAD branches on fruit and other trees are not only unsightly, but they are a draft on the vitality of the tree.

"Well, Johnny, how are you? Do you find dollars scarce, as everybody else

loes?"
"I am worse off than that. I even

Lily White-Did you res during the summer?
Floebe Bird-Many? Why, I had to