

HOW ABOUT

HARD TIMES?

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LIBERAL SYSTEM

Which protects the debtor while it does justice to the creditor. If you feel this way, you should not be without that great champion of the people's rights,

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EXPANSION OF THE CURRENCY

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- THE WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT,**
- THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.**

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KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

FOUR KILLED IN A WRECK.
HARRISBURG—Seven coal men in search of work boarded a train of coal and oil cars at Market street the other night and at Dock street the car on which they were riding jumped a switch wrecking several cars of a westbound train. Four of the unfortunate were crushed to death under the grinding mass. They were John Wallace and a man named Sullivan, both switchmen from Pittsburg; Joseph Benson of Youngstown, O., and John Reynolds residence unknown. The bodies were horribly mangled; all the men were from the western part of the State. Frank Ward, of Burlington, Ia., the only man who escaped, says Frederick Mimmill was one of the men killed.

FOUR RAILROAD FATALITIES.
JOHNSTOWN—There was a series of deaths by accident on the Pennsylvania railroad the past few days. At Lilly, Charles Storm, a well-known young man was run over by a train and killed. At Dens Creek, Charles Droskey attempted to cross the track and was killed by a work train. At Cresson, a brakeman named Miller lost his life in the same manner while an unknown man was killed at Portage while sleeping on the track.

GIVEN TEN YEARS FOR BURNING A CHURCH.
SCRANTON—Peter Bombaugh, who set fire to and destroyed the Elm Park Methodist church last winter, because of a belief that it was built upon land belonging to relatives of his and of which they had been illegally deprived, was convicted of arson and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary. The penalty imposed on the prisoner is the maximum.

The oldest maid of whom Philadelphia has ever boasted, Miss Sally Wheeler, died at her late residence, 1321 East Ontario street, in the 103rd year of her age. The deceased was born in Birmingham, England, on December 16, 1790. She was a member of the Episcopal church. Her father, John Wheeler, died in 1849 and her mother in 1857. Miss Wheeler at the time of her death was in possession of all her father's ties.

The house of George Stoup, near Markleysburg, Fayette county, was burned Monday night, the fire was of incendiary origin. This is the family that was poisoned by drinking water from a spring into which laurel leaves had fallen, Mrs. Stoup dying.

The Board of Pardons in executive session at Harrisburg, refused to recommend Hugh F. Dent and Robert Beatty of Pittsburg, convicted of poisoning workmen in the Homestead mills, for pardon.

CHARLES JOHNSON, alias Sandy Frank, and John Freeman, alias Steve Loder, two notorious crooks, escaped from the Bellefonte jail by tunneling through the cell wall.

JOHN RYAN, of North Strabans, Washington county, is the owner of an eyeless and tailless calf, which is as playful as a kitten.

MICHAEL KEARNEY, of Philadelphia, who sued the traction company for damages, was sent to Moyamensing prison for perjury.

FARMERS around Sharon are panic-stricken at the boldness of thieves who kill and dress on the premises cattle and sheep they steal.

JOHN ROSSICK, employed at Mount Lookout Colliery, was instantly killed by an explosion of gas.

HARR SCHAEFFER, of Ford City, was held up by two highwaymen while riding Monday and \$117 taken.

The rival Uniontown Republican newspapers, the "News" and the "Standard," have a nolle prosequi.

In the Conneville coke region 160 more ovens have been fired this week.

THE LABOR WORLD.

TEXAS needs cotton pickers.

THERE are 1000 union female tailors.

TAILORING employs 738,824 in England and Scotland.

ALBANY (N. Y.) unions are to build a business block.

NEW HAMPSHIRE plumbers must pass an examination.

IN Connecticut pay checks are liable to the ten per cent. tax.

THE American Railway Union is spreading in all parts of the country.

ASPEN (COL.) miners will voluntarily work for reduced wages during the depression.

NEW HAVEN'S Coal Consumers' Union expects to get coal for \$4 a ton by buying at the mines.

A WOOD YARD has been established at Denver, Col., where the unemployed may work for their meals.

A MOVEMENT is in progress looking to the uniting of all labor orders and unions under a central authority.

CONDUCTORS and motormen on the electric road running from Newark to Irvington, New Jersey, are compelled to wear white neckties.

NEW JERSEY unions will push the Legislature for a law to prevent employers from exacting a pledge that men shall not join labor unions.

KARL BREXNER, of Berlin, aged eighty-four, is reputed the oldest waiter in Berlin. He has been a waiter seventy years ago, and has become a waiter once for thirty years.

THE Bessemer mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company, at South Bethlehem, Penn., resumed operations yesterday after an idleness of two months. One thousand men got employment.

ST. PAUL'S joint committee recommends the expenditure of \$9000 at once to provide work for the unemployed, and a special tax that will yield \$60,000 for the improvement of parks, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO is sending its unemployed to San Joaquin orchards and vineyards, where the Chinese are being discharged to make room for them. The pay ranges from eighty-five cents to \$1 a day and food.

FIRE losses in the United States during the first nine months of 1893 were \$26,340,000 greater than in the corresponding period of 1892, and not less than a dozen strong companies are preparing to go out of business. Low rates, heavy losses, onerous State legislation are driving capital into safer and more profitable fields of employment. Thirty-five of the weaker companies have gone to the wall since January 1.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck is allowing his beard to grow, not being able to handle his razor, and in the hope that it will help to prevent the pains in his face. It is said also that those who have seen photographs of the ex-Chancellor taken with a beard in his younger days, will regret his decision, as the addition is not an ornament to his handsome and powerful face.

THE Michigan Supreme Court handed down a decision on the Woman Suffrage law passed by the last Legislature, permitting women to vote at municipal elections. The Court declares that the law is entirely unconstitutional and void.

A SEATTLE (Wash.) Chinese merchant has applied for naturalization. The six Companies intend to bring the matter before the United States Supreme Court.

AGRICULTURAL

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

WINTER ROOSTS FOR FOWLS.
Roosts for winter should be so constructed as to have troughs or boards to catch all droppings and prevent the accumulation of several weeks below the roosts, as is sometimes done. This accumulation means impure breathing air at night, the results often end in roup and other diseases to which fowls are especially subject during winter weather. Don't keep chickens without proper cleanliness; it will always prove unprofitable.—Independent.

MILKING MACHINES.
There is no practical milking apparatus made or used at present. All attempts to make any such have failed. The cow's udder is hardly such a mechanical contrivance as to become a machine to be manipulated by any power except that of the hand of an intelligent person. It will probably be as easy to feed cows by machinery as to milk them in that way. The delicate membrane that lines the milk ducts cannot withstand the rough touch and usage of a machine. In certain cases, when the milk must be drawn in some other than the usual way, the silver milking tube is the best substitute for the human hand. This is first greased with vaseline or sweet oil and then gently pushed into the teat, after the milk has been started by gentle rubbing of the udder. The milk flows from the tube then until the udder is exhausted.—New York Times.

A CHEAP CISTERN.
A Pennsylvania farmer tells the National Stockman how he built a cheap cistern. He struck a circle seven feet in diameter and dug down three feet, then another circle one foot less in diameter and dug three feet farther and broke down the sides to a slope; then with a five foot circle he went another three feet and cut away again, making the cistern in the form of a jug. The sides and bottom were plastered with cement directly upon the clay, and the top was arched over with brick packed up with sand and cement, and a tile was put in to serve as an overflow pipe about eighteen inches from the top. As the average diameter would be a little more than six feet, it would require nearly seven barrels of water for each foot in depth below the overflow pipe, over fifty barrels when the water was seven and one-half feet deep.

His figures for the cost were: Two day's labor, \$2; one-half day of mason, \$1; two barrels of cement, \$2.50; 400 brick, \$2.40; total, \$7.90. It has been in use ten years and is as good as ever excepting near the top, where he allowed it to freeze, and the cement cracked and pulled off, which could have been prevented by covering with straw or other material.

SPRAINS IN HORSES.
No matter how slight a sprain may appear, it should be carefully treated, and the horse given a complete rest. Rest is just the very thing that most owners are unwilling to allow, unless the animal is absolutely broken down and unable to move. A sprain of the tendons, especially if at all severe, calls for a prolonged period of rest, even after all symptoms of lameness have passed away.

The object treatment in the first stage of a sprain is to keep down or reduce inflammation and to prevent exudation or swelling. The shoe should be removed at once, before the limb has got so swollen and tender as to make putting on another a matter of difficulty, owing to the acute agony handling gives the animal.

The next thing is a dose of physic, which tends to prevent fever and keep down inflammation—acting magically in this and other cases of lameness. The animal should be secured in a position to discourage movement, and either hot fomentations or cold astringent lotions should be applied continuously. There is, perhaps, some difference of opinion as to whether cold or heat is best, but whichever is adopted must be kept continuously. For a recent injury, without much swelling and contagion, cold is perhaps preferable, but if there is much pain and swelling, relief is most promptly afforded by hot water.

If slight lameness continues or there is thickening or enlargement, it will be the best to blister; indeed, it is seldom bad practice to blister after a sprain, as it at least insures a prolonged rest.

Great caution is necessary in taking the animal into work, and if there is any change of the limb now standing it should be fired.

A case of breakdown means months of enforced idleness, generally permanent deformity, unfit for fast work, and, in some instances, incurable lameness.—New York World.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CORN.
The following summary of experiments is taken from the Illinois Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 5:

The tassels on ten alternate rows were removed as soon as they appeared.

Seventy-eight samples of corn, with different names, were tested on contiguous plots, each one-fortieth of an acre in extent. For the first time in five years the late varieties gave the largest average yields, nine such varieties averaging 70 bushels. Sixty-seven plants of medium-maturing varieties averaged 68 bushels per acre, and 16 plants of early maturing varieties averaged nearly 53 bushels. For five years past each of four medium-maturing varieties have given yields of from 71 to 76 bushels per acre.

The best early maturing variety has

given in the same time average yields of 65 bushels per acre. For three years past the best yield by any variety was 83 bushels per acre, by Boone County White. The largest yield in 1892 was almost exactly 100 bushels per acre of air-dry corn, of the variety known as Piasa Queen—a variety maturing too late for Central Illinois. The trials for six years indicate that the larger, medium-maturing varieties give the best results. Among these the Boone County White, Champion White Pearl and Burr White represent the most satisfactory type of white, while the Leaming has given the best results among the yellow varieties. The Murdock has given the best yields of any early maturing variety—65 bushels per acre for five years.

Excellent varieties were obtained from many different places. Extraneous claims, such as yields of 100 bushels per acre under ordinary cultivation, or that any variety worth cultivating matures in eighty or ninety days, when planted at the usual time, are not to be accepted as correct. In ordinary circumstances 100 days from date of planting may be considered as a minimum for field corn to mature fully; late varieties often need 150 days in Central Illinois.

Repeated trials have uniformly shown that larger yields of both corn and stalks are obtained by planting a larger number of kernels than is customary in the best practice of Illinois. From 12,000 to 13,000 kernels planted per acre seems to be the minimum for large yields at the station grounds. This is equivalent to 4 kernels per hill, in rows at the usual distance for planting in Illinois. In most of the trials the rows were 3 feet 8 inches apart each way. Twenty-four varieties were planted in as many plots, half of each having 3 kernels and half four kernels in each hill. In 21 of the 24 cases the larger yields were obtained from the thicker planting, the average increase for the 24 plants being about 4.5 bushels per acre.

Repeated trials have shown that, if other conditions are the same, there is no perceptible difference in the average yield, whether the corn is planted in hills or in drills, the number of stalks secured influencing this rather than their mode of distribution. In many cases it is more difficult to keep drilled corn free from weeds. To secure the largest yield of both corn and stalks, medium-maturing varieties may be planted at the rate of 1 kernel to each three inches in rows 3 feet 8 inches apart. Thick planting gives smaller ears, which increase the labor in husking. Where the corn is to be fed without husking the smaller size of the ears may be an advantage.

As in each of several previous years, trials in 1892 show that shallow cultivation is better than deep, and that more frequent cultivation than is necessary to keep the soil free from weeds and the surface fairly loose is not profitable.

No noticeable effect on yield was produced by removing tassels from alternate rows.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.
Everything green is not good for pasturage.

The smaller a bantam the higher the price it will bring.

Warm, sweet milk is recommended as a tonic for sick fowls.

Horses should be taught to walk fast until it becomes a habit.

Sweet potatoes should be dug when the ground is dry, if possible.

The common grasshopper is one of the best insect foods for fowls.

Table refuse, if scalded, makes a good meal for hungry chickens.

If turkeys are fed regularly in the evening they will come home to roost.

Clover is a grass that makes land richer and better for having grown on it.

An ill-fitting collar hurts a horse just as much as an ill-fitting shoe hurts a man.

Sweet potatoes keep better if they are dug before the vines are killed by frost.

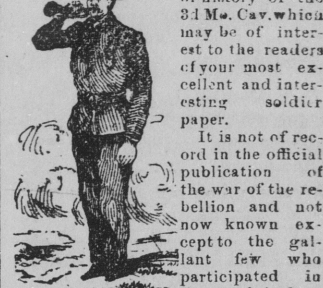
Almost all extracted honey will granulate and become like sugar in cold weather.

Granulation not only improves the appearance of honey, but makes it a purer sweet.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

"DON'T BURN US."

A Hitherto Untold Exploit of a Squad of Missouri Cavalry.



THERE is a bit of history of the 31st Mo. Cav. which may be of interest to the readers of your most excellent and interesting soldier paper.

It is not of record in the official publication of the war of the rebellion and now known except to the gallant few who participated in that night's daring deeds; a bit of history (for obvious reasons) not allowed to stray very far outside of Charlie Frost's squad. Please consider me a competent witness, for I was in it and my recollections of that night are yet very vivid.

It was during our winter at Palmyra, Mo., 1861, when patriotism was at white heat, the zeal of Co. C knew no limit, and we were contributing so mightily to the overthrow of our wicked and deluded brethren in gray.

Co. C, under Capt. Black, was on an extended expedition; the precise locality I cannot state, I think, however, we were near Paris, Mo. Capt. Black concluded we were to large as a company (the enemy were afraid of us), so by his orders we broke into squads of 10 or more under Sergeants, and thus went abroad seeking whom we might destroy.

Serg't Chas. Frost's squad was ordered to make a midnight raid on the cabin of a Confederate Lieutenant, who was described by Capt. B. in his inimitable way as an unusually daring and desperate fellow, with a few trusty men always near him, not to be taken without the shed flow of blood, etc.

Inasmuch as we had listed to wipe out just such a fellow, to save the country or perish at the post of honor, we trotted off on our perilous mission. By the aid of a pilot we got there in good shape, surrounded that cabin in awful silence, and then, led by our gallant Sergeant, a few of us moved closer to reconnoiter.

There was a curtain at the window, and a very dim light along its edges. As we neared the door we saw the curtain move very slightly, as if someone expected us. To be fully prepared we pushed our navies ahead of us, gave a war whoop and yelled, "Surrender! Surrender!"

No answer. "Open, or we will burst her!" Nary open. The Sergeant cried, "My kingdom for a rail," and a moment later, with a fence-rail as a battering ram, we charged the door of that desperate man's cabin. The speed and fury with which we broke in would have put to shame an olden-time catapult.

Much to our surprise (and I may say, relief) up to this time we had not heard a shot on that crisp, midnight air. As we dashed in over the wrecked door, a few live coals in an old-fashioned fireplace dimly outlined the room, and showed us a pallet on the floor. There were impressions of two bodies on that pallet, and putting our hands to the places we found them warm.

By this we knew of course there must be at least two in the house. They had evidently retreated to the other room, where, probably, there were more of them. Just then someone encouraged an investigation by exclaiming: "Boys, look out! Somebody is going to be hurt here!"

Some genius, working for Uncle Sam for about \$13 a month, had found a saucer of grease and a piece of rag and turned on a Missouri electric light. A council of war ensued and during its session everyone carefully disposed his body to avoid the door and to ward the minie balls from the next room. That war council had but one question to settle: Shall we roast them out or give them a good, square, stand up fight in a close, dark room? It was agreed to fight first and, if need be, roast later.

Down went another door. Frost and his men were right into the thickest of the fray, up to the cannon's mouth, and amid the muffled indoor shots and the hoarse shouts of men on human blood intent.

Then came the silence of the grave. Men could hear their hearts beat. They groped about the floor seeking to throttle the Confederacy. He was not there. Our electrician came in presently with his Missouri dip, and then we saw the enemy had gone aloft. A ladder led to a scuttle hole in the ceiling. The ladder was wet with the blood of the retreating foe.

In all that little group of desperately brave men, no one was hero enough to thrust his head through that scuttle hole. So, of course, preparations were made for a holocaust. At that last horrible moment, just before the torch was applied, before the heavens took on a terrible glow and the air grew sickening with its smell of burning flesh, the enemy surrendered. The enemy proved to be two innocent dark wenches.

Let fancy paint the rolling of eye balls and the chattering of teeth as those two women crept to the scuttle hole and begged us "Fo' God's sake don't burn us!"—JOHN WESSELS in National Tribune.

DUDELEIGH—"You don't know what you are talking about when you call me a donkey." Miss Kitty Fresh—"Yes, I do. I used to own a donkey."—Brooklyn Life.