The income of all the missionary societies of the world is about \$14,-000,000 yearly.

The 20,612,803 members of churches in the United States are gathered into 143 denominational folds.

The total valuation of property in Missouri this year is \$1,005,099,769, This is an increase of \$90,000,000 over the valuation of last year.

An idea of the expense of maintaining a first-class English modern battleship in commission may be gathered from the fact that the new vessels Powerful and Terrible, of 14,000 tons. require 900 men to man them.

Russia is so anxious to colonize quickly the Amur district with Cossacks, in order to watch the Chinese frontier, that she offers each male settler eighty acres of land free, a loan of \$325 without interest for thirtythree years, and exemption from taxes for three years and from military service for five.

Although good crops are almost universal this year Indiana has suffered from drought, which will cause heavy losses in some parts of the State. In explanation it is said that in thirty years it has cut away the trees from 3,500,000 acres of forest lands and that it suffers for rain as a result of its lack of timber.

Says the Louis Republic: Corn is the most potent power for wealth we have in the United States. It does more useful things for the massesthe people of small capital or no capital-than any other of our resources. The farmers of the West and South with their corn crop are the fashioners of the good times. Pay in New York your acknowledgments to the farmer and his corn.

Of all the people of Europe the French have the fewest children and the Irish the most. The average French family numbers 3.03 persons and the average Irish family 5.2. In England the average is 4.8 and in Germany it is 4.1. The Spanish and Russians closely approach the Irish in prolificness. Contrasted with the French in Europe, the French in Canada are the most prolific race in Christendom.

One of New York's life insurance companies, which advertised that it isn't that Alica's old home?" would pay the policies of suicides as readily as those of any other insurers, has withdrawn its offer. This does not mean of course, explains the Atlanta Constitution, that no policies of suicides will be paid, as the companies cannot always do as they please on that score, but it does mean that this particular company found it upprofitable business to advertise for suicides' claims. Too many people, strangely enough, were found apparently willing to accept the chance of getting out of the world while leaving means of support behind to their families.

The facility with which the public forgets failures of prominent men is illustrated in the case of Lord Wolseley, recently placed in command of the British army. Ten years ago he was sent to Khartoum to rescue General Gordon. The road thither was not a specially difficult one, but when Lord Wolseley led his army to Korti he felt so secure that he divided it, sending one portion up the river toward Abu Hamel, while the other marched through the Bayuda desert toward Metemmeh. By gross mismanagement time was wasted in marching and countermarching, and, as time was the essential of General Gordon's safety, the expedition ended in a humiliating failure. Had the vacancy which he has filled occurred ten years ago he would have been the last man selected, but ten years is a long period and he has had better luck since.

This year has broken the record in yachting circles. There are in this country over 225 yacht clubs, with probably more than 6000 yachts, and each has had its full number of regattas and sails during the season. Beginning last fall, yacht builders have been driven with business - new boats to be built and old ones to be overhauled. Not only is this interest man-Mested in coast towns, but in the interior it is active. "You have no idea," said a Chicago man not long ago, "how interested the West is in hting." Chicago herself has never taken such an interest or had so many yachts on the lake. It is so of Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns. Even little lakes like Geneva and Pine, in Wisconsin, and Minnetonks, in Minnesots, have one or more And from England, France and Italy come stories of the same ennew boats built, new clubs

The Hidden Life.

Deep down beneath the billows' angry sweep Beyond the fury of the raging sea, There is a world of silent mystery.

There coral mountains lift their heary heads And sea-shells lie in glowing amber beds, And all is wrapt in deep eternal sleep, Deep down beneath the world's distress and

pain, Beyond the fury of life's ceaseless storm, To noble souls there is eternal calm. There fancy sits in bright illumed caves And boards the treasures of the storms

And quiet truth and beauty ever reign. CLARESCE HAWKES, in Lippincott,

BY CHANCE.

I don't know exactly why Jack called me "governor," but I suppose it was because I was some years older than he was and because, when he was a wee toddler, I had made him kites and showed him how to spin tops, and perhaps because I used to help him out of scrapes, either with his teacher or some playmate too large for him to "lick." At all events, I got the name and it has stuck to me. What surprised me most, however, was to hear it a few weeks ago, when I supposed Jack was thousands of miles away. I was strolling leisurely down an old street in Dublin, looking about for some old landmark of the "stamping ground" of my childhood. How things had changed! Youder where the little frame church had been was a stately stone edifice; over the old golf links had been built long rows of stores and houses, but there-yes, it must be-there was a house that had not been changed.

"Governor," said a voice behind me, "isn't that the house where Alice

I never should have known the speaker had it not been for the epithet; it was Jack, careworn and gray and looking thirty-five instead of twenty-seven.

"Jack, old boy, what brings you here? I thought you were in Amer-

"I have been in New Orleans for a good many years; Helen used to like the climate. But the company's agent here has left, and I must needs come and take care of the business until another man is appointed. Besides, the president knew that I once lived here, and thought it would be both a change from my surroundings and a pleasure to see the old place. But,

"Yes," said I, "I am quite sure of it; but you ought to know best ; wasn't she once a sweetheat of yours?"

"Oh, don't speak of that! You pain me! It brings back such a flood of sad recollections even to look upon the old scenes. I don't know that you have heard, but I am a widower."

"My poor fellow! I extend you my most heartfelt sympathies. But I didn't know that you had ever married. However, we have kept such poor track of each other that I don't wonder at my ignorance. But can't you tell me something of yourself? Come, I'm your 'governor.""

"Well, 'governor,' " said he, with a faint shadow of his old smile, "I left for America nine years ago. I went straight to Quebec and lived there three years. It was there that I met her who became my wife. We were married just six years ago last month. Her health failed and we went South. She grew worse, gave birth to our first child and died. That was a little over two years ago. and as the child is in good hands (my sister-in-law's) I consented to come here."

"But Jack, what made you go to America? Why didn't you say here?" Well, it was the same old tale of the young workingman not being fit to marry his idol. As you said, Alice was my sweetheart; she said so herself, dear girl, but her brother Tomthere was the difficulty. I called on Alice very often and had asked her to be my wife, though I was but nineteen. She said 'Yes, but Tom wouldn't hear of it. I tried to bring him around by all manner of means, but he was resolute. He had never liked me and he never hesitated to tell me so; in fact, he took great pleasure in berating me

before me, as well as behind my back. "One night-I think it was Halloween -a crowd of young fellows got on a lark and in their sport took Tom's pushing it upon the roof of a wagon I was the prime mover in the trick, though I knew nothing of it, and accordingly the next night, when I called, promptly showed me the door, with the injunction never to set foot inside it again.

"I saw Alice at times, but she I had tried all in my power to ing to dispose of some of his real straighten things, I got angry about estate to a cash purchaser.

it, and when I was offered a position in Canada I was glad to leave. My marriage was not spite work. I loved Alice and always shall, but I knew I could be happy with Helen, and then the Hoorne (or Horn) and Eendracht, she said she loved me."

Just then we passed the house, was the same old place we both remembered. The same trees and bushes spread their branches about lawn; in one corner of the yard stood a large, old-fashioned bucket pump, and on one of the boards of the side

"JACK HIGGINS, ALICE NEAL." Jack turned red, then white, as be looked at the names and then glanced

"Do you suppose she lives there

now?" he asked. "I'm sure I don't know." I replied,

"but let's ask some one." Several persons passed, but all seemed in a hurry, so we went into a store across the street and inquired. Yes, Tom Neal and his sister lived there. Did we know them? Indeed! No, his sister was not married: some fellow off in America jilted her, so

"Well, Jack," said I, after we came out, "I'm not a matchmaker, but if, as you say, you always have had warm affection for Alice, why don't you begin again? It isn't too late."

Jack blushed to the roots of his hair and said he should never go there, after having been shown the door. I tried to coax him, but it would not do, yet all the time I could see he wished to meet his old "flame" once more.

Jack and I lived together at the same hotel and daily I spoke to him of going to call as a friend. At last the day before he was to return to New Orleans I got him down near Neal's home. We passed it six or eight times, and I began to feel foolish at promenading up and down the street. Once he stopped in front of the gate and he put forth his hand to open it, but drew back like a young schoolboy. Then I told him I had had enough of such fooling and that when we approached again we have to go in. We came up, I opened the gate and pushed him forward up the steps.

"Heavens, 'Governor,' " he gasped, "ring the bell for me!" Tom Neal cam to the door and

greeted us warmly. "Jack," said he, "I owe you an

apology-have owed you one for years. I found out who did that work with the donkey and I'm sorry I ever treated you as I did."

We began to chat of old times, and shortly Alice came down stairs. She was the same girl we had known only matured. I felt sure that she had seen us before we entered, for she was dressed in her lovliest. She met Jack not quite like a sweetheart, but very

It did me good to tell them of Jack's diffidence and what a hard time I had to get him to come. They were a little displeased that he had not come before, and when we said something about sailing, Alice exclaimed-

"Sailing! What! Are you going back?"

"Yes," returned Jack demurely, "I

start tomorrow." Alice hummed to herself a moment, then going over to him and taking his

hands in her own, said :--"Well, I don't propose that you shall go without me. I have loved you and you me; you once asked me to be your wife but we were separated. I know you are too bashful to ask me again, so I ask you to be my has-

band." To say that we were surprised is putting it mildly, but Jack turned to me and said :-

"Governor you are a matchmaker, after all, "-Chicago News,

Kissed by Henry Clay.

There is left the little girl-now no longer a little girl-the proudest recollection of whose life is of the kisses Mr. Clay used to give her, and for which, with commendable business exactness, he always paid her with a silver ten-cent piece deposited in her sunbonnet. She now confesses that when she saw the statesman approaching, she learned to lay this bonuet upon the table in her father's shop, small donkey out of its shed, and, that it might be well in evidence, and the impressive ceremony of the dime house, which sloped almost to the and the salutation might not be ground, tied it there. Tom thought omittted before the Whig leader, her father, and several other old cronies settled down for their regular afternoon discussion of national affairsfor all Kentuckians are politicians-Century.

A king who finds himself hard up is seemed somewhat changed. So, after the ruler of the Balgiaus, who is tryAntaretle Explorations,

Cape Horn was rounded for the first time in 1616 by a Dutch expedition, which had set out from Amsterdam in (or Unity,) to find a new western route to the East Indies, and so to evade the ordinance of the States General prohibiting all Dutch ships not engaged in the service of the Dutch East India Company from passing by the Cape of Good Hope to the eastward or through the Straits of fence was the rude weather-stained Magellan to the westward. The Hoorne was burned at the entrance to the Straits of Magellan, and some of her timbers were found on the spot half a century later by Sir John Narborough, whom Charles II. sent to Patagonia for gold.

The other vessel pushed on doubled and named the Horn after the lost ship (which had also received its name from the place of that name in Holland, of which one of the principals in the undertaking was a native,) discovered and named (after the Amsterdam merchant who conceived the idea,) the Straits of La Maitre, and finally reached the Pacific. Seventeen years earlier another Dutchman, Dirck Gerritz, in a vessel of only 150 tons burden, which formed part of the East India squadron of Simon of Cordes, had been driven by bad weather from the western entrance of the Straits of Magellan as far south as latitude sixty-two degrees, and discovered the islands now known as the South Shetlands. To him it was a coast resembling that of Norway, mountainous and covered with snow. His statement was regarded as apocryphal until Mr. William Blythe, in the year 1819, rediscovered the islands while on a voyage from Montevideo

to Valparaiso. The Dutch navigator De Gonneville was creadited with having, even before Gerritz, discovered a Terra Australia to the south of Africa, but we know from Pigafetta, the biographer of Magelian, that the phrase "Anarctic Pole" was a very loose one, and was taken to mean the southern hemisphere, which is a vastly different matter. Moreover, De Gonneville brought home to France with him the son of the sovereign of his new found land, which is of itself sufficient to prove that he did not penetrate far south. But his story and the sight of his dusky captive set the hearts of his countrymen beating with wild hopes for a century and a half. - Macmillan's Magazine.

Origin of Perfumes. Perfumes are of three distinct classes when derived from plants, and there is a fourth class which is of animal origin. The first class consists of the various odoriferous gums and resins. which exude naturally, or when produced by wounding the trees which yield them, such as camphor, myrrh, benzoin, etc. This is the simplest and most ancient class of perfumes, and often employed in incense. The second class includes those perfumes which are procured from distillation This art was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans, and is still resorted to. An essential oil thus obtained (formerly called a quintessence) is not soluble in water though it is in alcohol. The best and most expensive is the attar, otto of roses. The third class of perfumes is obtained by maccration, or as it is termed by the flower farmers of the Var, in the south of France, enflourage. The fourth class of perfumes consists of those of animal origin, such as musk, ambergris, etc. Musk is taken from the musk deer, a native of India. It is highly prized as a perfume and is much used to mix with vegetable perfumes. -New York Telegram.

Precocions Roses

A new race of roses has been introduced by some Paris growers. They belong to the Polyantha group-that is to say, they bear their flowers in trusses. The new roses have advantage over the others of being "perpetual," and consequently they flower continuously all through the summer. This advantage they owe to their origin, a natural cross (croisement naturet) observed in the Lyons gardens, between the flowers of the first specimens introduced from Japan, and some hybrid perpetual roses. By repeated and careful selections a new race of roses has been produced, which, like annuals, germinate, flower and produce seeds in less than a year.

The term "dwarf" is justified by the height, which in adult plants is only about twenty inches. The flowers are single, semi-double or double, in almost equal proportions, and present almost all variations of color observed in cultivated roses. Flowering commences in the first year and even a few months after sowing. -- Gardener'a Chronicle.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

WASTED FODDER,

Taking the estimates of the Department of Agriculture as to the area grown to corn, and the per cent of waste of the corn fodder annually in the United States, it appears that this annual waste on the farms of the country amounts to over \$500,000,000. Just think of such an enormous annual waste of one of the products of a staple crop. Suppose that the farmers of the United States were required to put their hands in their pockets and throw away over \$500, 000,000 annually! And yet that is the equivalent of what is going on respecting one of the great staple products of the farm. Save properly and feed the corn fodder, and sell the hay for cash, for it brings a good price. -Indiana Farmer.

SELLING YOUR PIGS. The chief obstacle to success in growing pigs is the danger of becoming overstocked. There is always a profit if pigs are sold while young, But many farmers who have a fine lot of growing pigs will not sell them, thinking to make greater profit by feeding until they they have attained full growth. In most cases this is a mistake. The older a pig grows the smaller is usually the profit from feeding it. Besides, it is poor policy for any class of men to try to always get all the profit there is in a trade. have known men so close at a bargain that they could finally find nobody to trade with them. To live and let live should be the aim of all. A good rule is when breeding animals not to refuse a reasonable offer that would leave a fair profit and not stop further breeding. With stock that increase so rapidly as do pigs, a very few breeding sows will quickly replace those that are sold. If this is done repeatedly through the year, the profit each time amounts to more than could be made by feeding animals until they attain full growth. -Boston Cultivator.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST WEEDS. Inquiries are constantly coming to

ns concerning the best method of getting rid of noxious weeds, especially perennials. Begin by sowing the infested fields to oats in the spring, or wheat or rye in the fall, Soon after these small grains have been harvested, plow under the stubble, thus checking the development of the first crop of weeds. When the secondcrop has started on the plowed ground, go over it with a disk harrow, corn cultivator, or any other farm implement that will kill the young weeds. Repeat this operation as often as necessary this fall to prevent the maturing of any seed or the development of root-stocks. Seed the field to winter grain again this fall and repeat the operation again next year. If the weeds are very persistent, as the Canada thistle, often enough to prevent any green leaf surface appearing. Otherwise the underground stems will live for a long time. This is the best method of treating an infested field, and if persisted in will be successful. Now is the time to begin the work. Do not neglect it. -- American Agricultur-

CROSS BREEDS.

The improved breeds of poultry have undoubtedly done much to make poultry breeding successful and profitable. It is acknowledged that the dunghill fowl caunot compete with the improved breeds, either in the production of eggs or flesh. Nevertheless, we do not believe in the average farmer going in for pure breeds. He should leave them for the fancier, who understands the problem of breeding, and is steadily trying to cultivate and improve on them.

The general poultry breeder is in the business for eggs and poultry, and he will find that high grades will give him better results than pure bloods. Poultry breeds up very rapidly, and it is much easier to grade up as in stock breeding, always using pure-bred males, than it is to hold one's own with pure blooded stock. In the latter case the tendency is apt to be downward, while in the former it is always steadily upward.

But the most serious objection is that pure-bred fowls are apt to be of a delicate nature. The breeding up and in to which they have been subjected has weakened their constitutions, precisely as it has done that of all other animals of the "improved breeds." Certain advantages have undoubtedly been gained, but these are always accompanied by a sacrifica great marit of the cross breads is ferror kinds.

so clearly shown, for in them are to found the desired characteristics of the pure breeds united to the hardiness of the common stock. It is this combination which is needed by poultry breeders, and which they must have if they are to find profit in their work. - New York World.

HOW LONG TO MILE.

This is an old question, and the writers seem to be confirmed in the belief that the number of cows are so few that will not dry off in comparison with the whole number of milch kine. that the question is rather over discussed, and assuming that the question is one of great moment, that Practical Farmer is inclined to be ou the side of the question that a cow is better for six weeks to two months drying, before dropping her calf, and will give all the more milk for the rest. In our own dairy this seems to be a fact, and others report the same thing though there is a "cloud of witnesses" on the other side who are just as strong in the belief that if a cow is fed well, she will give milk for many years without deterioration of milking qualities. Mrs. Ella Rockwood, who is a most observing dairy woman, in discussing this matter in an exchange, has this to say at its close: "Sentiment aside, the cow may be a machine, yet she is not one made of cast iron, but of delicately formed nerve and tissues that cannot bear the continuous strain upon her vitality without its impairing by continuous milking. It aids in laying in a store of added vigor, and conserves the vital forces to have this rest." Perhaps the most valid argument in the question is that of the maternity of the cow and its offices, for dairying is the commerce of this motherhood features of the cow, and the continuous, never ending demands upon that function without rest must have sooner or later its weakening effect; then in the plan of continuous milking there is no chance for the expanding of the udder by the slow secretion of fluids in the natural way, and the function of milk-giving stimulated by the natural reservoir processes of providing for the sustenance of offspring is interfered with, and the cases are numerous where cows when continuously milked have not given nearly so much milk the second year, and a cow in the writer's barn to-day is strong testimony to this view of the matter. There is no doubt but that some cows can stand an amount of this continuous milking and not be injured in the end, but as said we think that they are the exception, and that six week's rest is a reasonable demand upon the part of the cow. - Practical Farmer.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Don't wait until fowls are infested with vermin, but prevent such a calamity to your flock.

When milk is to stand a long time, stone or glass vessels should be used. If milk is to stand only a short ti in is preferable because easily cleaned.

Encourage the boys and girls in fruit growing. It has a refining influence, and if the boy once gets interested in horticulture he is, to an extent, fortified against vice.

Sheep intended for mutton must be kept quiet, handled gently; they cannot be made a part of a system of farming that includes restlessness, unsteadines and continuous changing of conditions.

When dairymen buy cows from dealers they are liable to bring disease into the herd. A strange cow should always be an object of suspicion, unless procured from parties known to be reliable.

Bordeaux mixture is found a sure preventative of curl leaf on peach trees in Washington, according to a report Mr. J. F. Cass, of the State Horticultural Commission, published in the Raral Northwest.

The more you cut sweet peas the longer they will continue flowering profusely. Allowing the seed so may ture early impairs the vigor of th plant and shortens to a certain extent the period of flowering.

Feed off all the old corn before any of the new crop is used, but do not feed any corn in the summer if green food can be given the stock. Utilize everything that can be converted into food. Even weeds can be fed to

Economy is essential to success on the farm, especially when prices are low. The most extravagance practiced by farmers is in the use of inferior stock. It is more economical to feed grain to animals than give the largest possible return therefrom than to atof vigor. This is where the great | tempt to save by holding on to the in-