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Grover Cleveland 23 June 1895
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It is about thirty miles across town in London, and for that entire distance there is said to be an unbroken line of residences and stores.

The Baltimore American muses: If it were not for the savages in Africa the glorious art of war would have few human beings for target-practice in these modern days.

It is said that so much farm land in England has lately been allowed to lapse from cultivation that wild animals, which ten years ago were in danger of extinction, are now flourishing and increasing.

Henry L. Higginson, who generously gave Soldier's Field to Harvard College for athletic sports, has written a letter to the captain of the college baseball team that other ball players might read with profit.

In the Forum is an interesting article telling how Baltimore satisfactorily disposed of the tramp nuisance. It established a comfortable lodging house, to which male lodgers were admitted on the condition that they paid for the accommodation in work.

Undismayed by their experience in the Suez and Panama enterprises, the French are undertaking to build another great canal. They have now determined to connect the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean by a canal over 400 miles long.

Paul Bourget, the wonderful Parisian author of "Cosmopolis" and other romances, speaks of America as the greatest example of audacious modernism, the creation of democracy and science.

"Don't you find the future rather discouraging?" asked the visitor of a pert looking youngster. "No," came the quick reply. "I never had a more promising outlook."

Many panics have been caused in America by enraged elephants. Barmum's circus had been exhibiting at Troy, N. Y., and preparations were making to leave.

A very miniature edition of the familiar hour glass was upon the desk of the Clerk of the Senate yesterday for the first time in several years.

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE.

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Happy Thought—Relieved—A Canine Conversation—His Business—A Common Error of Speech, Etc.

While deepening shade and cooler air, The advent of the night are marking, Blithe Corydon and Phyllis fair, Beside the garden gate are sparking.

Their love has reached its rosy May, The youth believes the earth an Eden, As with his hand he sweeps away, The insects that annoy the maiden.

And as, with many a vow and oath, The blushing nymph he bends the knee to, He joys to think the blood of both Are mingling in the same mosquito.

A CANINE CONVERSATION. "What ails you, Tigge?" "If there's anything I despise it's a tramp mean enough to wear trousers over a wooden leg."—Life.

AN UNKIND HUSBAND. Mrs. Jenks—"Do you know, I always look best in calicos." Mrs. Thorpe—"Who told you so?" Mrs. Jenks—"My husband."—Life.

RELIEVED. Frightened Maiden (despairingly)—"All is over!" Faithful Skipper of the Yacht—"Well, you'll feel better now, my dear."—Truth.

HIS BUSINESS. "There goes a man who runs things into the ground." "Who is he?" "A lightning rod agent."—Detroit Free Press.

A COMMON ERROR OF SPEECH. She—"I've been enjoying very poor health lately." He—"Ah! Your faculty for enjoyment must be very well developed."—Washington Star.

AN OPINION. Parker—"What is your opinion of Jim's veracity?" Barker—"Well, Jim could tell a sea serpent story without seriously affecting his reputation."—Puck.

PLEASE SEND SAMPLES. Brown—"That bullet-proof cloth they have invented in Germany must be a great thing." Mrs. Brown—"I wonder if it could n't be used for little boys' trousers?"—Puck.

QUITE UNNECESSARY. Fryn—"In these family spats it takes two to make a quarrel, I suppose." Breezly—"Yes; but it isn't at all necessary for one of 'em to say anything."—Truth.

VERY DESIRABLE. Ada—"How does this sound to put in the paper?" "A lady wants to sell her favorite horse to kindly gentlemen, young, sound, and not afraid!" Kitty—"Why, that's exactly the kind of a man I'd like to marry."—Puck.

WOULD REFLECT ON HER JUDGMENT. "Pshaw! Nod seems to think it is his duty to propose to every girl he meets." "Well, that's no sin." "No; but think how I should feel if any of them rejected him."—Judge.

IF HE CAN. Teacher—"What is the meaning of the word excavate?" Scholar—"To hollow out." Teacher—"Give me a sentence in which the word is properly used." Scholar—"The small boy excavates when his papa licks him."—Truth.

THE IMPRESSION HE MADE. The Idiot—"I don't seem to have made a deep impression on you, Miss Smilers." "Indeed, you have." "The Idiot—"Therefore, I may hope." "Miss Smilers—"Therefore, you need not hope at all."—Chicago Record.

SHE DIDN'T SCARE. Marshall—"What the mischief is the matter with you, Raymond; been held up by some highwayman or have you been in a railway disaster?" Raymond—"Well, I can't say I've done either. Last night I just hid under the bed to scare my wife."—Life.

USUALLY THE WAY. "Don't you find the future rather discouraging?" asked the visitor of a pert looking youngster. "No," came the quick reply. "I never had a more promising outlook."

MAKING PEOPLE HAPPY. Sunday-school Teacher—"Have you made anyone happy this week?" Little Girl—"Yes'm. Mrs. Highupp has a baby, and it's a awful squally little brat; but we'n I met Mrs. Highupp yesterday I told her she had the sweetest, prettiest baby I ever saw."—Good News.

A YOUNG IDEA SHOOTS. "Gold is a precious metal," explained the Professor, "because of its scarcity. All the gold now in use in the world," he added, referring to a memorandum on the fly-leaf of the text book he was using, "according to careful and trustworthy estimates, could be put within the walls of a room twenty-four feet square."

"So could all the silver in the world," suggested a little red-haired boy in the class. "If you make the ceiling of the room high enough."—Chicago Tribune.

ELEPHANTS ON A "TEAR."

GREAT BEASTS OFTEN SEIZED BY A PECULIAR MADNESS.

The Condition is Known as "Must"—Enraged Elephants Running Amuck—Emperor Causes a Panic.

In the East Indies, where tame elephants are classed as intelligent machines and are invaluable adjuncts to civil engineering and transportation, a "rogue" elephant is as much dreaded as an outbreak of cholera, a tornado, or a man-eating tiger.

Its very sagacity makes it all the more dangerous, and once started on a career of destruction and life-taking its methods appear cynical in their pertinacity and ingenuity.

Of such "rogues" there are the wild beast excluded from communion with its fellows and the domesticated animal in the condition of "must." The latter is more dangerous than the other because its kind of blind fury generally begins in densely populated neighborhoods.

East Indian official statistics, however, prove that, as a rule, where one person is killed by an elephant nearly forty are destroyed by tigers, leopards, bears, wolves and hyenas.

Exceptions alter these data. In one instance a tame elephant which had been docile for years became demagogical and tore away trumpeting to the woods.

Before it was killed it had ravaged a community and killed thirty-five persons.

In India the condition known as "must," which is synonymous with madness, is heralded by an exudation on the forehead of the bull elephant and swelling of the temples.

Such an animal in captivity is shackled, and caution is observed in approaching it. Occasionally elephants with chronic bad tempers are found, but they should not be classed with those who are periodically dangerous, like Tip, or the wild outcasts which are also known as "solitaires."

A typical "rogue" ran amuck near Jabalpur in 1875, and is spoken of as a man eater, because in killing some of its victims it took them in its mouth and tore them to pieces.

Many of the "rogue" elephant stories from Asia are based on the doings of either ostracized beasts or those who escaped from captivity, who in haunting agricultural neighborhoods to feed on crops devastated plantations and killed people who came in their way.

One which wandered in the Doon district for fifteen years, and destroyed rice fields and killed many persons, was the property of the Government, and never rid itself of a chain which it carried away when it escaped.

Its presence near the village was known by the clank of the broken fetters. All such marauding brutes are supplied predatory and vicious, sleeping in the jungle during the day and traveling at night.

They are not "rogues" proper, or elephants suffering from periodical fury.

Cruelty sometimes makes "rogues" of elephants. In 1893, while an elephant was being ridden by its keeper in the district of Sultapur, in Oude, the animal resented prodding with a spear by pulling the man from his back and throwing him some distance away.

Fortunately the man fell in a hollow and remained there undiscovered by the elephant, who went to a neighboring village. There he chased an old man into a house, then broke down the walls, pulled the man out, and dashed him to pieces.

The same night the elephant knocked down several houses in quest of human beings in the villages of Sarpapur, Baragon and Jaisingpur.

He killed six men in Bersoma, three in Sora, four in Ganges, and four in Maridan. He likewise killed a bullock and a pony, and also completely destroyed a new carriage.

The animal used to stand at the door of a house, force his entry by demolishing the walls on either side, and would then kill as many of the inmates as he could, pursuing those who tried to run away. He mangled his corpses terribly.

After securing a victim he sometimes returned to the spot to see if life were extinct, and would commence mutilating the body afresh. He carried several bodies long distances and threw them into ravines, etc.

The elephant found his way into the dehra rajah's palace, where he tried to enter the house of a gardener, but some men, mounted on three elephants, assisted by a spearsman, drove him off. He then returned to Behipur, where he tried to break down his master's house, in which several persons had taken refuge.

The police got into the house from a back window and were obliged to send for help to the dehra rajah, who sent three elephants and some spearsmen. The animal received two gunshots on the head at Behipur, which, however, only temporarily drove him off.

He was ultimately captured at imminent risk by the rajah's three elephants and men.

Many panics have been caused in America by enraged elephants. Barmum's circus had been exhibiting at Troy, N. Y., and preparations were making to leave.

The elephants attendant had started to conduct Emperor and Jumbo to the railroad yard. Emperor became rebellious and refused to advance.

He was probably goaded to anger, as he suddenly became a "rogue" and dashed away. On reaching the foundry of Erastus Corning Emperor rushed in and trampled in the foundry pits full of red-hot coal and molten iron.

The beast was frightfully burned, and vented its rage in heroic cries, but it left the foundry, and, rushing through the streets, knocked down many persons and seized others with its trunk and threw them to the ground.

One man's thigh was broken, another was thrown twenty feet in the air and dangerously injured, and a woman was flung to the street from a stoop.

Emperor's tantrums resulted in the destruction of property worth \$4000.

There have been many keeper-killed among circus elephants. Chief, owned by Robinson, killed its keeper at Charlotte, N. C., by hurling him against the wall of a special car, in the sight of many persons.

Romeo, one of Forepaugh's herd, when it died in Chicago, in 1872, had killed three keepers and destroyed \$50,000 worth of property.

Barnum's Albert killed its keeper at Keene, N. H. Sentence of death was passed by a drum-head court-martial, and the beast was marched, shackled, to the woods.

Its trainer marked on its hide the position of the heart, and at a signal the company of riflemen fired, and the animal paid the penalty of its viciousness.

TIGERS AND THEIR PREY.

A correspondent who has seen a great deal of forest life in India writes on the subject of how tigers secure their prey.

As a general rule he is inclined to doubt the truth of the commonly accepted theory that the tiger, after lurking in ambush, springs on to the unsuspecting victim, and, tearing savagely at his throat, eagerly drinks his blood.

This method of attack may sometimes be adopted, but it is far more often the exception than the rule.

In approaching his prey the tiger makes the best possible use of cover, but when further concealment is impossible he will course a deer or other swift-footed animal with extraordinary speed.

A sudden dash of 200 yards in the open is nothing uncommon, and the writer mentions the case of one tiger, with whom he says he was at one time intimately acquainted, who used to catch hog or deer almost daily on a perfectly open and burned up plain.

Small animals are, for the most part, dispatched with a blow of the paw; but in the case of the more bulky, the experienced tiger, leaping on the back of his victim, grips the neck in front of the withers with his jaws, one forepaw clamping the shoulder of the animal and the other fully extended under the throat.

Should he be unable to crush the spine with his jaws, he will then jerk the head back violently and thereby break the neck.

"I have examined," says this correspondent, "hundreds of animals killed by tigers, and have never yet detected injury to the blood vessels of the throat, but invariably marks attributable to the above mentioned method."

In removing his prey the tiger frequently displays almost phenomenal strength and activity.

In one case cited, a young tigress leaped up a perpendicular rock, some six feet high, with a man weighing nearly eleven stone in her jaws, and on another occasion a male tiger dragged an exceptionally large buffalo up a bank at least ten feet high.

ADVANCE IN SCIENCE.

The phenomena of light and color have proved a very attractive study to physicists, whose investigations have in recent years revealed much that was formerly obscure.

After many years of persistent application and investigation, Mr. Lovibond has succeeded in establishing several new points with regard to light and color, among other results being the production of certain standards of color, which may not only be employed in scientific research, but in arts and manufactures where there exists a necessity for a nice discrimination of tones.

With the aid of the tintometer, an instrument Mr. Lovibond has invented, the smallest increment of light or color is distinguished, while it is also possible to measure the color of solid and liquid substances.

This is achieved by the adoption of graded colored glass for standards, and with an apparatus cutting off side lights and giving a direct view without the aid of lenses, prisms or reflectors.

Mr. Lovibond has limited his investigation to that part of the spectrum which is appreciable by the eye as light and color; but his research seems to lead him to differ from the Young-Helmholtz theory of primary colors, as he would substitute orange for red.

For this view many reasons are advanced; but they do not appear to be very conclusive, and most people will prefer to speak of the three primary colors as red, green and violet, notwithstanding Mr. Lovibond's measurements.

GREAT GRIEF AND HEAD SHAVING.

Among the ancients shaving the head was a very common mode of expressing great grief or sorrow.

Sometimes it was done by the priest or some other religious functionary formally cutting off the hair, sometimes by violently plucking it out by the roots.

In extreme cases among men the beard as well as the hair was either cut off or plucked out. The idea seems to have been that mourners should divest themselves of that which under ordinary circumstances was considered most beautiful, ornamental and becoming.

Lucian (and he is not the only one of the ancient writers by any means who gives points on this queer mourning custom) says that the Egyptians expressed their intense sorrow by cutting off the hair upon the death of their god Apis, and that the Syrians acted in the same manner at the death of Adonis.

Olympiodorus remarks concerning Job, I, 20, that the ancients, among whom long hair was regarded as an ornament, cut it off in times of mourning, but that those who commonly wore it short suffered it upon such occasions to grow long.

St. Louis Republic.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A RUST-RESISTING VARIETY.

Wheat is reported by the South Australian Register. It was observed by a farmer, several years ago, while reaping a badly rusted field of wheat, that among it were some heads wholly unaffected.

He picked and carefully saved them, sowing the grain the next year. It yielded well and showed no sign of rust.

From that beginning the stock has increased until twenty acres were raised last year, the crop of which was taken at a good price.

FATTENING EWES.

Ewes may be fattened for early market at the same time they are rearing the lambs, and the lambs will be improved at the same time.

Ground oats, buckwheat and corn, mixed in equal parts, will make an excellent feed for the sheep, and two quarts a day may be given.

To prevent the sheep from gorging themselves and running their heads along the feed troughs to gather big mouthfuls, and so choke themselves and spoil the good of the food (and they are very apt to do this), give the feed in flat troughs, with divisions made at every foot, placing the meal equally in each division.

The troughs should be kept in a separate part of the yard or lot, so that the feed may be distributed without crowding.

ABOUT DRIVING HORSES.

The driver who thinks that because his horse is fresh he can stand it to be driven fast at the start for several miles, and then given a chance to rest by going slow, or who drives fast for a while and then slows down to a walk in order to rest up for another spurt, will not get the best speed out of a horse with the least waste of vitality, especially in going long distances.

It is a steady gait that counts most and wears the horse least. Give him a chance to get warmed up first and then let the gait be a steady one.

Another item is not to feed too heavily before driving. A light feed of oats will be far better than a heavier feed of a more bulky grain.

Exercise or action too soon after eating retards digestion, and the animal that must travel at a good gait with a loaded stomach cannot but show the effects, and it is proven rapidly for even a short distance after eating a hearty meal there is considerable risk of the colic.

Watering properly is fully as important as feeding. When a horse is being driven on the road he should not at any time be allowed to overload his stomach with a large quantity of water.

So far as is possible the rule should be to give water frequently, and while he should have all that he will drink, it should be given in small doses.

The good driver can tell by the way his horse goes the amount of work he should have.

GROWING WHEAT MOST CHEAPLY.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer, H. Voorhes, of Grand Traverse County, writes that he makes more money by extending his acreage as much as possible, and working the land with least labor, instead of by concentrating his effort on a few acres.

He claims that he can put in wheat for fifty cents an acre, sowing it among growing corn, harvest it for \$1.25 an acre, threshing \$1, marketing fifty cents, making, with \$2 for interest and taxes, a total cost of \$5.25 per acre of wheat.

His crop of twelve bushels per acre was sold for sixty cents a bushel, from which deducting expenses leaves him a profit of about \$2 per acre, or, to be exact, \$1.95.

We think there are some mistakes about the low cost of growing wheat. He has allowed nothing for cost of seed, and fifty cents an acre will not pay the cost of cultivating it in among the grown corn.

The most serious mistake is in allowing nothing for depreciation of the soil. There comes an end to growing wheat or other grain unless the ground is fertilized, though the method of skinning the farm yields apparent profits for a time.

The more practical way to grow wheat at a profit is that given by Frederick P. Root, of Western New York, who grew a crop of nearly forty bushels per acre, and made something from it despite low prices.

Mr. Root keeps up his farm and can grow such crops so long as he lives. Mr. Voorhes must come to a time when he cannot grow even twelve bushels of wheat per acre.

LET THE HENS SCRATCH.

The natural food of fowls consists mostly of seeds, insects and grass. It is not a natural condition when the birds have but one kind of food.

The birds that build in trees and feed their young would be unable to supply them if only seeds could be provided. As the concentrated foods must be given, the variety is also to be considered.

Such substances as grass and the shoots of tender herbage are intended as much for dilution of the concentrated foods as for the nutrition to be obtained therefrom.

The work of feeding her young is not incumbent on the hen by bringing the food to them, but she is intended to lead them, guide them and scratch for them.

The feet of the hen perform the same duties as the wings of a flying bird, and her feet are well adapted for providing food for her young.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Blood will tell in dairy cattle. The dairyman with a good well and a windmill can feel about as independent as the one who has runnag water on his farm.

In oiling the harness if cod-liver oil be used in the place of neat-foot oil, it is said that the leather will remain unmolesyed by rats or mice.

When you strip a cow's teats to the last drop in milking, do it not so much for the immediate gain as to keep the udder of prolific habit in the future.

The merciful dairyman when he draws calves to market puts them in a comfortable crate, instead of tying their legs and doubling them under the wagon seat.

In hiving, one essential is to have the hives in a cool place. The bees will enter a cool hive much more readily than one which has been baked in the hot sun all day.

It is pretty well established as the results of experiments that the same amount of feed required to produce one pound of butter fat will produce three pounds of beef.



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