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CARE OF HORSES.

Grooming as Indispensable to Their Welfare as Good Feeding.

The grooming—as it is called—of horses, is quite as important as the feeding, and in summer time when the teams are worked hard, it is indispensable to their welfare. The skin of an animal is one of the most active excretory organs, and is furnished with an enormous number of pores, through which passes a constant stream of moisture, that is charged with waste and offensive matter from the blood. Besides these there are thousands of minute glands in every square inch, which secrete an oily fluid which keeps the skin soft and pliable; and in addition, every hair on the skin is rooted in a follicle or gland, which supplies the special nutriment required for it. Moreover, the surface of the skin is continually wearing away as it is renewed by the new growth, and this waste, dry matter scales off, and needs to be removed by the curry-comb and brush. When a horse is working, the excretion from the skin is profuse, and pours from it in the form of perspiration. When this dries on the skin it leaves a quantity of impure matter adhering to it, which is apt to close the pores and prevent the escape of the perspiration. This produces disorder, in the form of congestion of the myriads of capillary vessels which form a close net-work near the surface of the body, and the excretion and secretions being stopped, the skin becomes harsh, dry, contracted and diseased. The impure matter—being unable to escape—gathers in places and forms pimples, blotches or tumors and, if is not removed, there is danger of poisoning the blood, and, with the appearance of farcy and glanders, finally death. All this may be prevented by careful attention to the skin, by occasional washing, regular currying and brushing, and proper care to avoid galling by the rubbing of ill-fitting harness. As prevention is the best cure, it is well that owners of horses should exercise all possible precautions to avoid the frequent disorders which result from neglect in that direction pointed out, and thus save much annoyance and loss.—*American Agriculturist.*

A BALLOON NOVELTY.

Description of Eugene Godard's Air-Ship "Aerial Dynamiter."

The well-known aeronaut, M. Eugene Godard, has recently completed a balloon for army use which is certainly a novelty in aerial architecture. Its height is between 80 and 90 feet and its diameter nearly 80 feet. In the centre of the circular car is a cylinder-shaped furnace, from 6 to 9 feet high, the chimney of which passes up into an opening in the balloon, which is made of the ordinary varnished silk. This is between seven and eight feet in diameter. The furnace is fed with staw and the heat passes up into the balloon through the chimney. To guard against fire a grating over the latter prevents the ascent of the sparks. The weight of the furnace is 220 kilos, and that of the balloon when containing two passengers is about 2,500 pounds. The whole apparatus will not cost more than 3,000 francs. When the balloonist wishes to rise, he must "fire up," as he would an engine, and when he wishes to descend the opening of a valve and the emission of the heated air achieves that object. To prevent the descent being too sudden, the balloon is provided with an automatic parachute. The use of ballast is unnecessary. The superiority of the new baloon consists in its cheapness and the rapidity with which it can be inflated—valuable conditions in army operations. "The Aerial Dynamiter"—such is the name of the new air-ship—can be inflated with heated air for 40 francs, whereas it would require an outlay of 1,500 francs if gas were used. It is also claimed that the new balloon can be shot at and shot through with impunity, as the hot air is inexplosive and uninflammable, while the balloon itself will always be kept up in the air by the parachute, which is over fifty feet in circumference.—*N. Y. World.*

A SILLY CEREMONY.

How the Order of Knighthood Is Conferred by the English Queen.

The ceremony of conferring the Order of Knighthood at the hands of the Queen is not imposing. It is not, in fact, a public ceremonial, and only those are permitted to witness it who, by their official connection with the Queen's household, may attend her. The loyal subject upon whom such distinguished honor may be conferred may not even invite his "best man" nor the members of his personal circle of relatives or friends to be present. Arrayed in whatever uniform he may be entitled to wear, or whatever dress court etiquette and the time of day make proper if he be a civilian, the subject presents himself before his sovereign and kneels at her royal feet. Seated upon the throne chair, the Queen lays the shining blade of a sword across the shoulder of the kneeling but exalted beneficiary, and says, using the title which she is about to confer: "Arise, Sir So-and-So." Plain Mr. Cheltenham-Brown is thus, by a single stroke of Her Majesty's sword transformed into Sir Knight So-and-So, and he is permitted perchance to kiss his sovereign's finger-tips in grateful acknowledgment of the distinguished honor.

In other cases than this of a plain knighthood, and when the title carries with it a decoration, the Queen, with her own royal hands, pins the glittering and coveted bauble upon the coat of the elevated subject. This is all, but her ele[illegible] [illegible]ent it is a geat deal.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Kid Bed-Quilts.

One of the very latest ideas for ladies whose time hangs heavy on their hands is to make a patchwork bedcover of the backs of discarded kid gloves. To match and combine the colors, both of the kid and the ornamental stitching, and to fit in the shapes, afford an occupation far more fascinating and prolonged than "crazy patchwork." When finished, the quilt must be lined with a delicate soft silk or satin. It will really then look a little nearer to being worth the trouble of making it than might be imagined.—*London News.*

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that F. W. Booth, of Sessex Junction, Vt., "will put down twenty thousand dozen eggs this season." Mr. Booth is not a professional egg-swallower. He is simply a large dealer in limed eggs for the winter months.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Doctors in China charge from five to ten cents a visit, and are said to be kept exceedingly busy.

—A firm of London caterers paid $60,000 for the privilege of selling refreshments at the Colonial Exhibition.

—A mass of lead in an elevated furnace was completely dissipated by a stroke of lightning, no trace of the metal being found afterward.

—The largest pearl in the world was sold in London recently for £630. It was two inches long and four inches in circumference, and weighed three ounces.

—The largest crystal of alum ever produced, weighing over eight tons, has been sent to the Edinburgh International Exhibition from the Manchester and Goole alum works.

—The authorities of Liverpool do not appear to like gay colors. They have recently issued an order forbidding any householder to exhibit a flag of any kind outside of his house.

Mr. Elliot Stock has received the wood-work of the room in the house at Dumfries in which Robert Burns died, and will transform it into book-covers for an edition of the poet's works.

—Eleven important manuscripts have been discovered in the library of the University of Wurzburg throwing much light on the history of the lost author, Priscillian, who was burnt as a heretic at Treves in 385.

—A Roman villa has been discovered in the course of some excavations at Chamiers, near Perigueux. Among the objects found are coins bearing the effigies of Nero and Faustina, and a bronze statuette of Mercury.

—Recently published French statistics show that there are over two million men of mature years who utterly fail to appreciate the beauties of matrimony. In other words, nearly one-fourth of the adult male population of France are bachelors.

—In a mountainous district of Bavaria there is a town called Mittenwald, shut in by snow-clad peaks and dense forests, in which every yard is crossed by a labyrinth of ropes and poles, on which hundreds of violins are hung up to dry. For a couple of centuries the entire industry of the town has been violin making.

—Neither photography nor the microscope was known in the days of Cicero, yet he mentions that the whole of Homer's Iliad had been written on a piece of parchment so small as to be inclosed in a nut shell. A Frenchman, after years of practicing, wrote the four canonical prayers of the Roman Church on one of his finger nails.

—An extraordinary discovery has been made in Aberdeen, Scotland. A number of laborers were digging the foundations of a building in Ross's Court, Upper Kirkgate, an old thoroughfare, when about three feet below the surface they discovered a bronze pot containing about fifteen thousand English silver coins of the reign of Edward I. It is supposed that this forms part of the booty secured during one of the raids into England during the twelfth century.

A HALF CENTURY.

Changes Wrought in Fifty Years Amounting Almost to a Transformation.

After an interval of more than fifty years I propose taking a second look at some parts of Europe. This will give my readers, as well as the writer, a vacation to which we both seem entitled. It is a Rip Van Winkle experiment which I am promising myself. The changes wrought by half a century in the countries I visited amount almost to a transformation. I left the England of William the Fourth, of the Duke of Wellington, of Sir Robert Peel; the France of Louis Philippe, of Marshal Soult, of Thiers, of Guizot. I went from Manchester to Liverpool by the new railroad, the only one I saw in Europe. I looked upon England from the box of a stage-coach, upon France from the coupe of a diligence, upon Italy from the chariot of a vetturino. The broken windows of Apsley House were still boarded up when I was in London. The asphalt pavement was not laid in Paris. The Obelisk of Luxor was lying in its great boat in the Seine, as I remember it. I did not see it erected; it must have been a sensation to have looked on, the engineer standing underneath, so as to be crushed by it if it disgraced him by falling in the process. As for the dynasties that have overlaid each other like Dr. Schliemann's Trojan cities, there is no need of moralizing over a history which instead of *Finis* is constantly ending with *What next?*

With regard to the changes in the general conditions of society and the advance in human knowledge, think for one moment what fifty years has done. I have often imagened myself escorting some wise man of the East to our Saturday Club, where we often have distinguished strangers as our guests. Suppose there sat by me—I will not say Sir Isaac Newton, for he has been too long away from us, but that other great man, whom Prof. Tyndall names as next to him in intellectual stature, as he passes along the line of master minds of his country from the days of Newton to our own—Dr. Thomas Young, who died in 1829. Would he or I be the listener, if we were side by side? However humble I might feel in such a presence, I should be so glad in the grandeur of the new discoveries, inventions, ideas, I had to impart to him that I should seem to myself like the Ambassador of an Emperor. I should tell him of the ocean steamers, the railroads that spread themselves like cobwebs over the civilized and half-civilized portions of the earth, the telegraph and the telephone, the photograph and the spectroscope. I should hand him a paper with the morning news from London to read by the electric light, I should startle him with a friction match, I should amaze him with the incredible truths about anæsthesia, I should astonish him with the later conclusions of geology, I should electrify him by the fully developed doctrine of the correlation of [illegible]es. I should delight him with the for[illegible]e, I should confound him cell-doctr[illegible] [illegible]ionary apocalypse of with the revolu[illegible] [illegible]hange in the as-Darwinism. All this [illegible] humanity pects, position, beliefs [illegible]'s death, since the time of Dr. Yo[illegible]n from the date of my own graduat[illegible] college.

I ought to consider myself highly favored to have lived through such a half century. But it seems to me that in walking the streets of London and Paris I shall revert to my student days, and appear to myself like a relic of a former generation. Those who have been born into the inheritance of the new civilization feel very differently about it from those who have lived their way into it. To the young and those approaching middle age all these innovations in life and thought are as natural, as much a matter of course as the air they breathe; they form a part of the framework of their intelligence, of the skeleton about which their mental life is organized. To men and women of more than three-score they are external accretions, like the shell of a mollusk, the jointed plates of an articulate.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes, in Atlantic.*

STORY OF A PICTURE.

An Intensely Interesting Tale Which Is Worth Reading, Whether True or Not.

A gentleman on a train the other day, to beguile the weary journey, told a story which interested a numbers of listeners. Said he: "I was a guest of an old friend of mine in Chicago recently, and on retiring to the guest chamber I found hanging on the wall a picture, and involuntarily turned away, but some attraction it possessed caused me to gaze at it again, and the longer I looked the more it engaged my attention. It was the portrait of a man's face, so frightful and unearthly in its expression, though by no means ugly, that I found myself irresistebly attracted to look at it. In bed my imagination was filled with it, which broke my rest. In the morning my host, seeing that I slept poorly, asked the cause, which was told. He exhibited much vexation, and said that it was his order to remove that picture when any one slept in that room. It was indeed a terrible picture, he said, but it was so finely executed, and came into the family in such a curious way, that he could not bear to destroy it. The story of it was this: "'My father was traveling in Europe, and at Hamburg, while eating at a coffee house, observed a young man of remarkable appearance enter and begin a solitary meal. His coutenance bespoke the keenest mental distress, and now and then he would turn his head as if he heard some terrible sound, and then shudder, grow pale and go on with his meal as before. My father noticed the same young man in the same place daily for nearly a week, and at length became so much interested that he spoke to him. His approach was not repulsed, and the stranger seemed to find some comfort from the tone of sympathy used by my father. He was an Italian, poor and living by the strictest economy upon the slender profits of his art as a painter. The intimacy increased, and, as my father had friends in Hamburg, he was able to throw some business in the way of his new friend.

"'At length the Italian, seeing that my father seemingly wondered at his involuntary turning and shuddering, volunteered his story. He was a native of Rome and had been somewhat familiar with a young nobleman; but a quarrel rose between them, and his patron struck him. Stung to the quick by the disgrace of the blow, he brooded over it, seeking some opportunity for revenge. His late friend, now his enemy, was a nobleman, and he could not challenge him, and so he secretly assassinated him. He fled from the country and finally reached Hamburg. One day, a few weeks after, while walking in an unfrequented street, he heard his name called in a familiar voice. He turned around and saw the face of his victim looking at him with fixed eyes. From that time he knew no peace. While walking, talking, eating, painting, his attention would be attracted by the calling of his name in that tone which had grown so terrible to him. At last, in a mood of desperation, when his ghostly guest visited him in his studio one day, he looked him squarely in the face and drew a picture of him. That drawing was afterward elaborated into a painting, and this picture that disturbed your rest was that painting. The Italian said that life had become an undurable burden to him, and he was determined, when he had obtained money enough, to return to Rome, give himself up to justice and expiate his crime on the scaffold.'"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

FASHIONABLE CLOTHES.

The Cost of the Average Metropolitan Society Swell's Wardrobe.

A tailor who makes clothes for fashionable young men—and fashionable old men, too, for that matter—says that a marked change has come over the methods of some of his customers during the last year or two. It used to be the proper thing for rich men to make contracts with their tailors for a year's supply of clothes at so much per year. They got a new suit and wore it as long as it looked fresh; then they would take it back and obtain a new one in its stead, and so they were able to go through the year in a well-dressed way. It was an English custom that the gentlemen imported, and it was considered quite the necessary way for several years, till suddenly somebody began to suspect that it was not quite as economical as some other plan might be. The same thing dawned on lots of other people soon after, and that ended the custom. A rich man's tailor-made wardrope on this plan used to cost anywhere from $1,000 to $3,000 per year, in exceptional cases, of course, amounting much higher. It was a bonanza for the tailor, whose hot flatirons seldom failed to make a creased suit returned by one customer bright and fresh enough for another.

Now rich men are paying for their clothes as they get them, at so much per suit. The old style, which did not amount to more than a renting of the clothes, and which went under on the score of economy, makes way for a new scheme, which, if the tailors are to be believed, is a good deal more expensive.

"The average swell in New York society," says the writer, "is spending now from $1,500 to $2,000 a year on his tailor if he is cutting any figure at all. Men do not know much about the cost of clothes and the expenses of manufacture. Show a man a coat that costs $20 and another that costs $70, and he will seldom hesitate to pay the $50 difference to get the higher-priced garment."

A physician, who is known up-town as the attendant upon some well-known families, was presented some time ago by an English manufacturer with a piece of cloth for a pair of trousers. He took the cloth to his tailor and ordered it made up. When the pantaloons were sent him a bill came with them for $30. He dropped in to pay the bill, and with a smile that seemed based on the well-grounded belief that his tailor had blundered he pointed out the figures and suggested that some[illegible] had made a mistake. The tailor body [illegible] bill over and said he guessed looked th[illegible] was all right. Trousers not; the bil[illegible] worth $30. of that sort were [illegible] cloth," persisted "But I furnished th[illegible] the doctor. [illegible] matter of "Oh, the cloth. That is a [illegible]ailor. small consequence," said the [illegible] "We never charge for the cloth. Our fit and our reputation are what make pantaloons cost in this establishment."—*N. Y. Times.*

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

Condition of Male and Female Workers in the French Imprimerie Nationale.

The *Reveil Typographique* has been issuing a series of papers describing the condition of the workers in the State work-shops of France. Among others, the Imprimerie Nationale, or Government Printing Office situated at No. 87 Rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris, comes in for notice. This establishment possesses the finest printing material in the world, and an annual budget of $1,400,000 insures its constant renewal, as well as the salaries of the managers, clerks and workmen. Most of the workers are paid by the piece. The higher official staff comprises a general manager at $3,000 a year; an under manager at $1,600; a superintendent over the interior department work at $1,200; an assistant to the latter at $900, and a score of others, such as cashiers, overseers, clerks, etc., with salaries ranging from $800 to $360.

The establishment is divided into three great services, named respectively first division, second division and reserve, with a superabundance of overseers and clerks. The *personnel* of the office consists of clerks and officials, 220; laborers, 50; bookfolders, sewers, perforators, gummers and females connected with the drying room, 310; bookbinders, 120; typefounders (15 males, 70 females), and machine boys, 120; pressmen, 110; compositors, 209, showing a total of about 1,200 persons occupied exclusively in the printing of Government work. The working day of the skilled workers is ten hours, but the laborers have to work eleven. The male workers receive six cents an hour extra for overtime; the females have to be content with four cents. The readers earn, thanks to extra work, between $1.75 and $2 a day; compositors, on an average, about $9.50 a week; machinemen, between $1.75 and $2.25 a day; pointers (male), on an average, $1 a day. The pointer is responsible for any paper that may be spoiled, and he has to do the spoiled work over again without any remuneration. The book binders and pressmen make between $1 and $1.25 a day; the typefounders about $9.50 a week.

The wages of the females may be thus classified: Booksewers, 50 cents a day; bookbinders, 60 cents; rulers, 68 cents; casemakers, 80 cents; gluers, about 75 cents; perforators, 75 cents. In the drying-room, where elderly women are chiefly employed, they earn 68 cents. The female pointers make 80 cents a day. Fines somewhat diminish these by no means exorbitant earnings. A quarter of an hour's lateness costs 10 cents; an absence of half a day, 20 cents; a whole day, 40 cents. The females are fined at half the above rates. Drunkenness, fighting and smoking may all be enjoyed at a charge of $1.25 for each offense.

The pay of the laborers is supplemented by means of an oppressive custom. They receive only $16.25 a month, but the workers have to make on their behalf a so-called optional contribution under the name of a gratuity—of four cents per man every week. Thus the state, which gives $3,000 to a manager, forces its own servants to augment the low wages of the porters whom it employs. After thirty years' service the male worker is is entitled to a pension of $110 a year; the female to one of $80. The officials receive half of their emoluments, which means, for example, in the case of the manager, $1,500 a year. When a worker has completed twenty-five years' service and reached the sixtieth year of his age, he is equally entitled to the pension. Infirmities contracted at work, along with twenty years' service, give the same right. A third of the pension is revertible to the widow when the marriage bond has existed for at least five years. This pension and sickness fund is maintained by a deduction of three per cent. from the salaries, by the fines, and by a share of the profits.—*The Bookmaker.*

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

The Chief Principle Upon Which the Successful Treatment is Based.

A vast number of children die every year of this disease because of improper treatment. Under the erroneous notion that an inflammation was at the bottom of the trouble, opiates have been freely given, and are still recommended by some of the best authors. The use of laudanum, paregoric, wine of opium, Dover's powders or other preparations of opium is frequently followed by stupor and convulsions. The bowel trouble may appear to be checked, but the poisonous materials are retained, and these, along with the drug, are more than the enfeebled infant can endure. The different "soothing syrups" and secret nostrums for the cure of this and similar affections all contain opium in some form, and their use is accompanied with the greatest danger. Astringents, like catechu, kino and extract of logwood are dangerous for the same reason, only that they are not directly poisonous in themselves like opium. The rational treatment is to give something that will kill the microbes, clear out the digestive canal, and not place any more germs of decomposition therein. In the first place, then, one of two things should be done: Give a dose of castor oil, or of rhubarb, to clear out all offending substances; this may be done if there is no vomiting. Follow this with food that has been thoroughly boiled, and plenty of cold water, for it is very necessary to keep the blood from becoming too greatly thickened by loss of fluids. If vomiting is a prominent symptom, neither castor oil or rhubarb can be retained. In any case, in these especially, a microbe destroyer that will not add to the irritation of the stomach should be given. The best of these agents is calomel in minute doses. One grain of calomel should be thoroughly mixed (triturated) with about ten grains sugar of milk, magnesia, prepared chalk, or any indifferent substance, so as to insure minute subdivision, then be divided into ten or twelve powders, one to be given after each act of vomiting or passage from the bowels. The powder should be given dry, followed by a mouthful of water; or mixed with a teaspoonful of pure cold water, that which has been boiled and cooled is best. The calomel soothes the irritated stomach and, at the same time, kills the microbes and acts as a mild laxative, thus meeting every necessity of the case. It is probably converted in a small but effective proportion into the bichloride of mercury, the most powerful destroyer of disease germs that has ever been discovered. The dose is so small that no harm can possibly be done by the calomel. It should be added that the most successful treatment of Asiatic cholera is based upon the same principle.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—A new York woman of social distinction has offered to pay an author if he will make her the heroine of a novel.

HOME AND FARM.

—The use of a warm knife in cutting hot bread (which, by the way, should never be cut, as it is not fit to eat), will, it is said, prevent the sodden appearance so familiar to those who are so foolish as to use hot bread.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—A dainty dish for breakfast or lunch is made of slices of fresh, crisp toast, buttered very slightly. On each slice put salmon and cucumber, or cold meat and chutney; sprinkle with pepper and wrap each slice in a lettuce leaf that has been steeped in vinegar.—*Boston Globe.*

—A cement very much used at the present day in China and Japan is made from rice. It is only necessary to mix rice flour intimately with water and gently simmer the mixture over a clear fire, when it readily forms a delicate and durable cement.—*Chicago Mail.*

—In advocating the necessity of feeding a cow surplus foods beyond the other needs of the system, a correspondent of the *Farmers' Review* says: "It is calculated that nearly two-thirds of all a cow eats is needed to sustain her existence, and all the profit comes from the feed not required for this purpose."

—Baked Eggs: Break as many eggs as will be needed into a well-buttered dish, large or small, according to the number of eggs; take care that each egg is whole. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and put a bit of butter on each yolk. Bake in the oven until the whites are set. Then serve out on toast or alone. They are much better than fried eggs.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—For tea, a palatable dish can be fixed of cold meat chopped very fine, hard-boiled eggs chopped with it; over this pour a dressing made of one egg, a small piece of butter, one-half cup of vinegar, a teaspoonful of sugar, all cooked together, and pour over the the meat. When it is well mixed and cold, place spoonfuls of it on small lettuce leaves nicely arranged upon a platter. This, with nice, hot biscuit, some fruit and coffee and bread and butter, is enough for any supper.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Potato Soup: Boil some potatoes, then rub them through a colander into two quarts of hot milk (skimmed milk will do very well); have some finely chopped parsley and onion, add both with salt and pepper, stew three-fourths of an hour; then stir in a large piece of butter and beat two eggs with a little cold milk, stir in quickly and serve with fried bread. There should be potatoes enough to make the soup creamy. A little meat stock is sometimes added to the soup, but it is hardly necessary to do it as it is so very good without.—*Boston Budget.*

HOME MARKETS.

Why Really Good Farm Produce Will Always Sell at High Prices.

An excellent home market for his produce may be made by any one who will give special attention to the quality of the products made on his farm. The farmer who is well known to the people of the nearest village as one who pays special attention to all the necessary details for supplying only the best, will soon find himself burdened with more orders than he can fill, and when such a reputation is once gained there will be no difficulty in securing good prices, nor need there be fear of opposition, as the buyers are always ready and willing to pay for a good article when they have implicit confidence in the producer. The confidence is the secret of success. The first thing to do is to teach the purchasers that even when you have the opportunity for so doing you will take no advantage of them, and that what you guarantee may be relied upon. In this manner of doing business a mutual benefit will result to both parties. Oleomargarine or butterine will be no obstacle in the way of one whom the purchasers have confidence, and they will not find objections should a proper compensation be required for the really meritorious articles.

At the recent New York show there were exhibits of eggs for the table. Among the rules observed in securing such eggs were that no egg should be kept on the farm longer than the next day after it was laid, and no stale eggs were used as nest eggs. A circular was printed enlightening buyers in regard the difference in quality between a freshly-laid egg and one that was stale, and every endeavor was made to assure the buyer that only the fresh, newly-laid eggs were sold. The consequence is that the party who engages in the business sells his eggs for sixty cents a dozen when others do not realize twenty cents, although eggs are sold equally as good as those he brings to market, but as he does not buy eggs, and collects them on his farm only, the purchasers have confidence in him and pay him accordingly.

This is no fancy sketch, but is actually a daily occurrence, and as is the case with eggs so with milk, butter, cheese, fruit, poultry and vegetables. The best articles will always sell, and realize high prices, and he who determines to produce only that of first quality will find his customers ready and willing to encourage him—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

BLOOD WILL TELL.

Pedigree a Better Guide in the Selection of Animals Than Appearance.

It is remarkable how closely a half-blood steer will sometimes resemble a full-blood. Usually there are marks, especially about the horns, that unmistakably indicate the inferior blood coursing in the veins of the animal. But occasionally one is met that may deceive, by its external appearance, even the sharpest expert. This shows how hard it is to judge an animal on its own individual merit, which is the favorite idea with many. This is all very well, as far as it goes, but unless something is known about pedigree, it is very easy to be grossly deceived. The outcome, if this is the only guide in selecting for breeding purposes, may be very disappointing. The likeliest looking bull or cow may breed the most unlikely calf; and right here comes in another point that is almost as deceptive as judging the animal wholly on its individual merits. The young may not give any sure indication of what they will ultimately develop into. An ungainly, scrawny-looking calf may develop into one of the most beautiful and valuable of animals; while an admirably well-formed and pleasing-looking calf may grow up to be an object of sore disappointment. Instead of preserving its regular proportions, it may fill out in a most unaccountably angular shape. Here apparent individual merit again fails to be a reliable guide. We must know something about the blood in order to reach any thing like a satisfactory conclusion. It is a better guide than individual appearance by itself.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

How She Got Even With Sanders.

[Boston Transcript.]

Here is the way a self-reliant woman heads off, in an English newspaper, her husband, who apparently had been "posting" her:

NOTICE.—I, Mary Sanders, never contracted any Debts in the name of William Sanders, as the name of Sanders is not good enough to get credit on.

(Signed) MARY SANDERS.

Young America At Moving Time.

[Albany (N. Y.) Express.]

A boy, otherwise well dressed, attracted the attention of an expressman on Broadway yesterday by his stockings, one of which was vivid yellow and the other a flaming red. "Our folks have been moving," he explained, "and ma couldn't find a regular pair of stockings for me this morning. So I had to wear these."

A Sparrow-Destroyer.

[Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.]

About a year ago one of the conductors of the Boston & Albany railroad, who is noted for his dexterity with the shot-gun, undertook the task of freeing the Union station from the sparrows that infested the place in large numbers. Up to date he has killed 780 of the belligerent, cheery and fecund birds, and intends to leave off the "sport" when he has bagged a round 800.

G. M. D.

Walking down Broadway is very pleasant when you feel well, and T—— K—— never felt better than when his friend asked him how he got over that severe cough of his so speedily. "Ah, my boy," said T——, "G. M. D. did it!" And his friend wondered what G. M. D. meant. He knew it did not mean a Good Many Doctors, for T—— K—— had tried a dozen in vain. "I have it," said he, just hitting the nail on the head, "you mean Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery,' or Gold Medal Deserved as my friend J—— S—— always dubs it." Sold by druggists.

"LOVE is blind." True, true. The young man never sees the dog until it is too late to escape in a dignified manner.—*Chicago Ledger.*

OLD pill boxes are spread over the land by the thousands after having been emptied by suffering humanity. What a mass of sickening, disgusting medicine the poor stomach has to contend with. Too much strong medicine. Prickly Ash Bitters is rapidly and surely taking the place of all this class of drugs, and is curing all the ills arising from a disordered condition of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

WHEN an idler enters the sanctum of a busy editor, and the editor says: "Glad to see you're back," what does he mean?—*N. Y. Independent.*

WE accidently overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday.

Jones. Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?

Smith. How can I! You know I am a martyr to catarrh.

J. Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now.

S. What did you do for it?

J. I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.

S. I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.

J. Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

A WESTERN man has a cyclone cellar which he retires to when his wife commences house-cleaning.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

As a hair dressing, Hall's Hair Renewer has no equal. Ask your druggist for it.

The only warranted cure for chills and fever is Ayer's Ague Cure.

LANDLADY—"Go ahead, Mr. Fraidcat, and see if it is a burglar." Mr. Fraidcat (with cowardly presence of mind)—"Ladies first, always."

WHEN THE SCALP IS ANNOYED with Dandruff, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP will be found an infallible remedy. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

AN indirect way of getting a drink of water at a cheap boarding-house is to ask for a third cup of tea.

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" is the debilitated woman's best restorative tonic.

THERE are instances where quail on toast has been followed in due time by three cents on the dollar.—*Chicago Journal.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

SOLD again—Second-hand articles.—*Burlington Free Press.*

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

MENTAL gymnastics—Jumping to a conclusion.

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