GRANDPA'S EASY CHAIR.

odps Sunnybree's locks of this silver hair saed the top of his easy chair, to three score and tou in the lines of his Tag in beaun a child might easily trace, is us lap little Murio's golden locks tost, aking contrast most vivid of lity and frest; was a significant towed 'was a significant love that flowed 'was a significant flowed to be a significant f

When his day was fulfilled, without struggle

Makes it well with such as have lived by His But the child: "Then, mamma, in Heaven up

Will they find for grandpa an easy chair?" A quivering lip and a tear-drop that meet Scarce hide a haif smile at the simple entect. As the mother her Muriel stooped to caress. Bolliy whispering: "May be so-yes, darling

"Dear Lord, won't you hear little Muriel" And please to give grandpa an easy chair!"

—S. B. McCrucken, in Detroit Free Press,

## Walter Brownfield;

THE MYSTERY OF PRESTON FLAT. BY JOHN R. MUSICK.

[COPTRIGHT, 1895, BY THE A. N. KELLOOG NEWSPAPER COMPANY.] CHAPTERL THE NEW PARM HAND,

\*Do you want a farm hand?" "I don't know," answered Mr. Miles, a well-to-do farmer in the unassuming neighborhood known as Preston Flat. The farmer who was engaged in re-pairing a broken whippletree rested his axe upon the large chopping block, and gave the speaker a searching glance from head to foot. The appli-cent was a slender delicate young cant was a slender, delicate young man, with a mild blue eye and auburn hair. He was not over twenty or twenty-one years of age, and his soft white hands contrasted strangely with the hardened, sun-bursed pairs of the farmer's two sons, who stood near by,

on approaching Mr. Miles be had taken the bundle from his shoulder and carried it in his hand.

The applicant was described as the control of the control of

though not expensively. His clothes, me a trial, and if I fail you can then covered with dust. He relied to the discharge me." however, as well as the bundle, were covered with dust. He raised his despairing eyes to the farmer's face, with a look that at once appealed to his heart.

"Did you ever work on the farm?"
"That's fair, but I declar tacte much to do," said the farmer.
"Then, sir, the wages can be fixed to correspond. I am tired of tramping about the country," said Walter, also be a look that a look that at once appealed to his heart.

"But very little, sir, I can soon learn, though, and am willing to do all I can." "Have you long been seeking em-ployment?"
"Yes, sir, I have been traveling from

lying on the east side of Preston creek four or five miles in width. It was a

of Bushville. In Preston Flat the unambitious farmer was born, grew old and died, little knowing or caring about the great conflicts which agitated the outside world. raised his corn, oats and wheat;

he fed his corn to his hogs, horses, cat-tle and sheep; his wheat was ground into flour by the miller at Bushville, and poultry, and furnished him bread. The sons

which also afforded a miserable market ers' sons of the soil who not only fur-for the products of the farm and what hish the muscle of our country, but the live-stock the farmer had to sell. We are not speaking of Preston Flat of toopening of our story Every tribe has a chief, so every com-

"great mogul" who owned the village store and post office at Bushville and with whom every body liked to show their familiarity by calling him "Dave." was Mr. James Miles, the farmer. His farm was larger, in better condition, and a better location than any other in the control of the morning after Walter Browning af I a better location than any other in cettire flat. The great farm-house ich stood upon a slight elevation, "It is about lime farm men were up. which stood upon a slight elevation lifty rods or more from the broad, hardbeaten road, was pointed to with pride by the other farmers of the neighborhood, and every portly dame in the
valley regarded it as the highest honor
to "take her knitten" and spend the
day with Mrs. Miles."

"You are rather late commencing
to take in the city.

"You are rather late commencing
that much." day with Mrs. Miles.

and the vast fields lying beyond filled

It was to this thrifty farmer Walter hour or more." Brov afield, with pale face, dust-cov-ered, worn-out and disheartened applied for work. Day after day had he tramped from house to house seeking —wishing that he coul employment, to be turned aside with an hour's more sleep. urance that no bands were

The stout farmer boys who had been

attracted by the young man, stood tittering, as they compared his alender
where there was a well, some wash
where there was a well, some wash
basins and a towel hanging on the out"Walter Brownfield." "I don't know" was the hesitating aswer of the farmer. "You see the

ing season is nearly over. There 'lly not much to do now.'
I've certainly can give me work get to pay formy board and clothes way," said the anxious young aport.

"X+a say yn hever did much farin ork?" he finally asked, shifting his teot, knee, hand and head, to get another look at the applicant. "No, siz, never but very little."
"Where are ye from?"
"I came from Queenstown."
"What is your name?"
"Walter Brownfield."

"Walter Brownfield," repeated the farmer, reflectively, still keeping he head it his hand, in a meditative manner, "I never heard of that name before, as I am het acquainted in Queenstown it is nothing strange."

"Thank Heaven!" mentally ejaculated the discounted in the control of the contr

"Thank Heaven!" mentally ejaculated the tired youth, "you are not acquainted with either Queenstown or my name. Why did I not change it? It would have been safer, yet I could not live up to deception."

The farmer then straightened biances.

self up and leaning on his axe began to put what in his estimation were me astute cross questions.
"When did you leave Queenstown?"

"About ten days ago."
"What have you been doing since?"
"Traveling about the country and oking for werk."

"Is this the first time you ever played he tramp?" The question was sharper put, and made the checks of the oung man tingle with shame.

Poverty and hunger had subdued, to

a great extent, his once proud spirit that a few weeks ago would not have borne such an insult. In a tone both

sad and truthful, he answered: Yes, sir, it is. "What business have you been engaged in, in Queenstown?

This question made the young man's heart leap. He had both expected and dreaded it

from the beginning.

Looking the farmer in the face, he

answered without the slightest hesita-

"I was a clerk, sir." 'In what?'

"A store."
"What kind?"

"General retail dry-goods store."
"Why did you quit it?"
"I suddenly found myself thrown out of employment by a business change in the firm."

This answer was all truth, yet Wal-ter felt that he was tolling a falsehood

why did you not seek employment

in some other store; there are plenty of them in Queenstown?"

"There are," admitted the youth, if the "and I applied to all, but they did not want clerks. Times are hard on merchants, and at last I resolved to go to the country and seek labor on a farm. I need the exercise, and don't feel myself above work."

The last expression pleased the practical farmer, who held in contempt it.

The last expression pleased the practical farmer, who held in contempt the man or boy who shunned manual toil.

That is sensible, young man, and I believe that in spite of your soft white hands you will succeed. We have not farmer's two sons, who stood near by, one with a wagon whip and the other with a bridle in ois hand.

"I don't know," repeated Mr. Miles as he scanned the youth still more closely. "You don't look as if you ever did any farm work."

"I can learn," replied the pale youth, his face showing a despairing look as his eyes fell on his only earthly possession—a small budget of clothes tied up in a red hankerchief, and a stick run through them.

"That is sensible, young man, and believe that in spite of your soft white hands you will succeed. We have not much to do for which it is necessary to employ a hand, but there is cornecutin, and it will seem be gathering time. The sorghum's to grind and make, and plenty o' chores I guess to kee all three o' you boys busy—"

He paused abruptly as though he were again debating the question in his mind.

Walter, fearing that he might alter

most despairingly.
"I li tell ye what I'll do," the farmer at last said. "Twe not got much to do, but if you'll work here at six dollars a

ut a dozen miles in extent, and carry the young man's bundle lpto the settlement completely shut in by sur-rounding hills and bluffs. The valley mend the fence. It was thus that Wal-ter Brownfield commenced as a hired house, while John, the older son, and The valley had a small village at the hand for Mr. Miles, the chief farmer of bead of it under the significant name

> CHAPTER IL JACK HAWKINS.

Mr. Miles' family consisted of his wife, two sons and a daughter, who went by the name of "Pinkey." Mrs. went by the name of "Pinkey." Mrs. Miles was a good-natured, motherly dame, who was at home only with cows

The sons were robust young men who had inherited their father's consti-Nearly every farmer's wife was a weaver, and the bang of looms and the whire of wheels could be heard from Each, to use his own expression, "was tution and their mother's good nature.

The women' made the jeans for the men and linsey clothes for themselves.

The other necessary clothes were purchased at the store in Bushville, respectively.

The other necessary clothes were purchased at the store in Bushville, respectively.

largest amount of brains.

It is these robust farm lads who Jack day, but as it was many years ago, at make our legislators, our Governors and Presidents. We ask the render who doubts our assertion to just think munity a head man, and Preston Flat a moment how many Presidents of the was not an exception. Aside from the United States there have been who were not born and chiefly reared on

We must git out and feed,'

stately clus, maple and oak. The barn we people in the country do nothin part and the yest fields lying to the same, but eat. No, sir, we prove the nothin part "Breakfast, no!" said John, in a fend the hogs, horses, cattle and sheep

Walter crawled from the warm bed shivering with cold—for the first au-tumn frost had fallen during the night

Seeing that John regarded him so anted.

He did not understand that his white the farmer costume, and went out.

the farmer costume, and went out.

There was haying cattle, measuring and carrying to each horse his rations of oats, feeding the green fodder to the sheep in a barn.

No wonder his ploading soul was in his face as having waited long and carrying to each horse his rations.

No wonder his ploading soul was in his face as having waited long and carrying to each horse his rations of oats, feeding the green fodder to the sheep in the pasture, of which his face as having waited long and carrying to each horse his rations of oats, feeding the green fodder to the sheep in the pasture, of which his face as having waited long and carrying to each horse his rations of oats, feeding the green fodder to the sheep in the pasture, of which lightning.

Walter had his due share assigned him.

He felt a little timid as the cattle with long sharp horns ran after him, while scattering the hay, but his determined will overcame his terror, and he got through the feeding with credit to himself.

Breakfast was announced, and he ac

ng water from the well and each promak.

Walter followed their capuple and produced to pay for the accompanies.

completed they went to breakfast Walter was sure he never enjoyed

found towel, comb and mirror hanging on the outside wall, by and with which he arranged his tollet. When this was

etter menh.
Mr. Miles, as was his usual custom laid out the work for the boys during the day. Ben, the younger, was to plow Some meadow land, and John, the older, and Walter were to "cut and

hock" corn." Mr. Mrles himself harnessed a spa Mr. Mr. os himself harnessed a span of horses to the light farm wagon and announced that he and his daughter Pinkey would go to Bushville to de some fall marketing. The farmet also intended to take some bags of wheat to the mill be be ground.

Finkey Miles was always pretty, but when she was attired in her holidas dress, and neat little leghern bonnet, she looked more so than ever.

Walter received one glance from

Walter received one glance from

those reguish black eyes as she came out to get into the wagon, and he felt a strange fluttering at his heart.

He stifled down any emotion ha might have, and taking his corn knife folicited Jöhn Miles to one field, while

Pinkey, by her ather's side on the drove away Mr. Miles had on his bollday ciothing also, incleding a high crowned narrow cimmed hat, which has in latter days

fimmed hat, which has in latter days been termed a "plug."

Pinkey gazed on the bine sky, the light fleavy clouds, the leaves of the trees now assuming a golden hue, and followed the birds in their flight, or isstened to their gladsome songs, while her practical father gazed about on the fields, and inspected the fences, barns and houses, making various critisisms on the same.

on the same.

The spirited horses went down the road at a good round trot, and clouds of dust rose in the rear of the wagon, floating away to settle on the leaves of

the trees, or accumulate in the fields. They had passed a small farm-house situated on a hill with a field extending along the read, inclosed by a misera-

ble fence,
"There's that trifling Jack Hawkins," said Mr. Miles to his daughter,
pointing to a man with dark brown
whiskers, broad-brimmed hat, in his
shirt sleeves, sitting on the fence flear miserable old tumble-down gate.
"I'll declare, he's the lexiest man in

the entire flat. Always sittin' on the fonce and never doin' any good. Besides he keeps that tramp Bill Martin about him all the time, who is twice as trifin' as he."
"How do they make a living, father, if they don't work?" asked Pinkey, who, farmer girl like, knew no honorable means of support save manua

"I do not know, daughter; that ha always been a mystery; some people can sit on the fence all day and never come to want, while others work fo dear life an can hardly make ends meet. But they do say Bill Martin is a thief, an he may steal enough in his tramps to keep Jack and his family from starving.

A small boy, the son of Jack Haw ins, ran to the fence to peop through drove by. They saw Jack Hawkins team of gray mares harnessed to the plow and standing just inside the gate, while Jack Hawkins himself sat on the again debating the question in his fence, as if he was waiting for them to 'Helloa, neighbor Miles!" eried

Jack, as the wagon came opposite him. 'Going to town to-day?'' "Yes, Jack; are ye putting in your wheat?' asked Mr. Miles, reining in his restless horses.

"Just commenced plowing for it," answered Hawkins, a grin on his fac that made it at once distrustful. "Why ain't you plowing now opped to take a rest?"
"No, broke a clevis, and Bill's gone

to the house to get one."
"How long since ye had that field in cultivation?" "Some three or four years," said bouse to house, for more than a week," and the young man, or youth, for he could scarcely be called a man, gazed down the long dusty road up which he ter accepted rather than trudge farther.

month, its all right. If the work is purposed in the wagon. He was a man about forty-live years of age, with bushy hair and beard, a crestfallen gray over and square, massive chin. He came forward at his usual lazy, there. foot on the hub of the fore-wheel nex to him, supporting his elbow on the knee of his nievated leg, and resting his bin in his hand, he seemed to square

himself for a two hours' talk. "Got a new hand, I her'd?" said 'Yes: hired one yesterday.' "D'ye think he's much account?" "Can't say, I've not given him a fair trial yet," answered the farmer.

"He is rather a delicate fellow?" Yes, rather. "Don't look as though he'd ever me much farm work?" "No, he says he never did, but he cems willing to learn.

"I don't see why he should not." Why, he's rather weakly, you

"Rather a slender young man." "Yes; don't look as though he could manage a fiery team, or do a hard

"Those slender chaps sometimes de "What has he been doin'?" asked

"Clerking in a dry-goods store."
"Where?" "A clerk, hev?

"That's what he says he's been do-"A rog'lar ladies' gentleman, then,

"He seems willing to work, and a perfect gentleman," answered Mr. Miles. Then, to change the conversae must git out and feed."

"You mean go to breakfast?" asked do you intend to put in?"

for a from others as well as in what way it accords with them, and direct his Dunno," was the answer; "some

"You are rather late commencing for 'Ya-as; but if I don't git it all in,

I'll have to be content with puttin' a "You haven't plowed five furrows

with ripening corn stretching away for two miles, indicated wealth and comfort.

I assure you," added John, rather careless Jack Hawkins, shifting his foot fort.

It was to this chrifts form. Walter to the ground and putting the other foot on the hub. "Our clevis broke and Bill went to the house to git the

"You have your grays, yet," said wishing that he could have got half farmer Miles, as he gazed over the an hour's more sleep. gray mares attached to the plow

side wall.

This was a strange place for one to perform his morning ablutions and arrange his toilet, but he found it not unpleasant, and supposed it was health inspiring. They draw the cold, sparkling water from the well and each presented to wash health and cach presented to wash the cold, and cach presented

ABOUT WIND BREAKS

Matter of Great Interest to the Farm Our public roads are on the sliction lines, these lines of junction, with only very rare exceptions, being north and outh for two sides of each section, and east and west for the other two

About a dozen years ago a few of the pioneer settlers who came from loalities where the white willow was grown and its value appreciated; as ther east, finding the country to be rather windy at times, conceived the idea of protecting traval on the public roads by withow wind-breaks. Such practice of a few men soon led to the setting out of willow wind-breaks in a few settlements scattered through Il-Wisconsin, Minnesota, inois, Iowa,

lineis, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and elsewhere.
Since snows winters have prevailed, the wind-breaks in many sections being from twenty to thirty fest high, and close at the bottom; huge drifts of snow from five to ten feet high block the roads, making travel impracticable; and cross-roads and trespassing through the fields (much damaging the land in many instances) are una-voidable. After thawing weather sets in, these founds are decupled with al-ternate mild hides and snowbanks till weeks after the newly wire-fenced roads and others not having wind-

It is evident then that to make the roads passable in which and spring these wind-break row of willow trees the poles are, in truth, trees from bree to six inches in diameter-must be cut down and moved away. In fact this has already teent diffice the pflics this has already teent diffice the pflics that has already teent diffice the pflics that has already teent diffice the pflics that has already teent flifte, the pflics that has already teent flifte, the pflics that has already teent flifte, and that it "purifies" the water. It purifies only as it is taken out, for it is itself a disgusting impurity.—Western flifted that the property and handsome lines of trees. Instead of cutting them all down, let one or two to a fod—this water and handsome the property and handsome lines of trees. nost erect and best formed ones-remain growing, and use them for line lence posts, for fastening one or two wires to, as may be desired to prevent resposs by teams of stock. These ows of trees, already from twenty to orty feet in height, may form beauti-al avenues where there are rows on each side of the roads, and being kept trimmed eight or ten feet from the ground up under the heads, can not obstruct the winds that drive the snow, cause snow-drifts to lodge in the

Wind-breaks or tree-rows on outh side of roads, have in some cases ept the roads wet and muddy by shading them too much, and mainly by obstructing the free sweep of the winds over the roads. But Wheil she c more road-side tree-rows are kept rimmed ten feet up, the wind will be ree to blow across the roads under the

trees, drying them rapidly after rains.

If it is thought necessary to kill out
the roots of the old willow rows between the fine trees which are left, to give life and beauty to the landscape, thick mulching with litter to within two feet of the growing trees, will smother of preventany young shoots owing up in these spaces to obstruct s sweeping winds. This mulch ould be kept on till no more signs of rowth protrude upward from the cld ots of the former wind-break .- J. W Clarke, in Country Gentleman.

FARM EXPERIMENTS. Why Every Intelligent Agriculturist or

Every farmer should be an experi

enter, and every farm an experiment al farm. In fact, fully half of the farming done in this country is mere experimentation without knowing the onditions or getting any benefit from conditions is too intelligent to waste

he farmer who reads and thinks, and applying fartilizers the next year. Corresponding experiments can be carried on in feeding, and all without be incurring any serious risk or entailing any heavy loss. Some experiments such as those in generous feeding or Every farmer has it within his reach to constantly teach himself. It is his futy to do it. But what one finds interest. beneficial may not be so to every one else. Different soils and different con-ditions, which influence results, must Every farm, like every indicidual, has its distinctive features and haracteristics. Every farmer should, herefore, make a study of farm, and note wherein it difaccords with them, and direct his operations accordingly. Blind copying does not always pay.-National

Live-Stock Journal. MENDING CLOTHES.

How a Clever Woman, Reduced to Poverry, Mukes a Living. are often compelled," said a lady contrained up in idleness. Some teach music and others teach school, but those ways of earning a living are al-"Yes, an' it's a shame to her to hold ready overcrowded. As for domestic service, it is simply impossible to make living wages at it. I have known of women who made money by preparing onkes and preserves. Many paint plaques, Christmas cards and make other fancy articles, but they are hurt by the competition of women who do the same thing without the necessity of earning money, and who are willing therefore to sell for almost any price. I know of one practical young woman emed to interest him.

"About two weeks or ten days," was a name.

"What is his name?"

"What is his name?"

"What is his name?"

"What is his name?"

"What is his name?" ing and she makes visits at regular in-tervals and repairs all the clothing that needs repairing."—The Household.

> -Teach the horses to mind when they are spoken to. The importance of this can not be overestimated. An intelligent horse knows his driver, and will, if so disposed, readily take advantage of any tack of decision.—Ciscin-nuit Times.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

-Parchase good implements if you would have cheap once The belief way of feeding corn to chickens is in a crushed of bracked form.—Prairie Farmer:

- It has been demonstrated that the best manner.

best manner for keeping lemons fresh is to pack them in dry sand. -To entrap the butterfly that creates the cabbage worm place among the cabbage a few wide-mouthed bottles containing some vinegar and molasses.

spice, a little nutmeg, boil one hour, or until quite thick. -- Boston Budget. -Clean out all the fast bushes by taking away the old wood and then shortening the stronger roots one-third. The growth and appearance will be greatly improved the eby.

Boston Post There is no other garden plant which has so many insect enomies as the squash. Still in a lirgs plantation, after the striped beetle has been whipped, other insect encuies will rarely do enough damage to make the

lujury serious .- Toledo Blade -Currents and gooseberries should be pruned every meason to be productive and have large fruit. When pruning bear in mind that the former will produce fruit on the one-year-old wood, while with the latter the wood is two years old before bearing. -Rurai New Yorker.

-The green deposit in the troughs ought to be refflored at least as often as once a week when cattle and horses are drinking the water daily

-A cold; damp soil; with hard impervious subsoil is not suhable for a garden, and before it can be properly stilized should be well drained. garden purposes, if the tile drain has been laid; the trenching system is best for such soils. Any neithed that permits it to rid itself of surplus moisture, and allows the air and heat to enter, will be beneficial. - Cleveland Leader.

-All mineral manures should be left off or very near the surface. They are never bulky, and to plow them in is to bury them where roots of crops will find them so late as to receive little benefit therefrom. The decomposition of barnyard manure under the furrows gives both warmth and fertility to the roots. But potash or phosphate buried can not ask the witness questions which so deeply is either soon washed away. or becomes inschible and of no value. the defense; because that would be to -Albuny Journal.

-Red Raspberry Shortcake: One mart of prepared flour, two table-poonfuls of butter, three tablespoon-uls of powdered sugar, one and a half square or oblong pan; when cold cut in three pieces, ever one with red or yel-low raspherries, sprinkle with sugar, lay another third on this, more berries nd more sugar, then the final layer; sift sugar on it and spread thick with

SORGHUM SUGAR.

ome of the Western States Where the Sorghum Plant Can He Grown. Although sorghum is generally con-sidered an upstart thrusting itself into sugar-cane society, it has claims to be considered the more ancient and aristothe knowledge that otherwise might be cratic of the two. It is said that derived. Blind farming is carried on to a much greater extent than is generally supposed. The farmer who is erally supposed. The farmer who is intelligent enough to make an experiment with a full understanding of the many and vital, despite their botanical only denies the claim of any one creed to contain the whole truth, or to be the many and vital, despite their botanical only vehicle of truth. It is the purgrouping. The sugar-cane (Saccharum pose of Theosophy to look for the good officingrum, Ling.) is a perennial plant residing in every thing and in all morant farmers oft n do. He would officinarum, Linu.) is a perennial plant, te the lesson taught, if he did incur growing in favorable localities someich a waste, and not repeat the same times for fifty years from the same losing operation; whereas, many farmers go right on, year after year, repeating the same blunders, without even in the tropics often from fourteen specting the cause of their failures months to two years for its develop-ich do not make farming pay, and ment. The sorghum (Sorghum will never read this paragraph; hence, they will not be offended at what we and much more like maize than like

vill suggest themselves to the mind of and with a tough and dense internal HOGS-Good to choose the farmer who reads and thinks, and structure. The sorghum is taller and more slender, of a softer outer structure and less dense pith. The sorghum, uners might be tried every year on small like the sugar-cane, is crowned with a plats of as many crops, and under dif-cluster of edible seeds, the "seedthe best result. It is not necessary to sow different plats for this purpose, as sow different plats for this purpose, as the application can be made to small supposed to have developed by cultivapatelies of large fields. When the tion from a single progenitor, whose effect is noted, it will serve as a guide habitat is unknown; the varieties of the sorghum are less marked, and are all total definitely within one species.

Sides

LARD

WOOL—M scouri unwashed.
POTATOES

Sorghum sugar making is, in this country, rather a matter of prophecy than of experience, yet there seems to be no good reason why the work of the SHEEP-Kar to choose. be no good reason why the work of the srtilizing are perfectly safe to make. Department of Agriculture, of which WHEAT-No. 2 red. this industry is a pet nursling, should not result in developing an important

The sugar sorghum is planted from COTION-Maddines seed in April or May, and at first grows slowly, very like its cousin the broomcorn sorghum. The botanists distinguish only one species, but the farmer
finds a good deal of difference between
the "Early Amber cane," which is the
favorite, the Orange, also much planted.

COUNTY TO CHICARO

CATTLE—Shipping Science.

HOGS—Packing and shipping
SURFP—Fario choose
WHEAT—No. 2 red
WHEAT—No. 2 red
No. 2
No. 2
No. 2 spring the "Early Amber cane," which is the favorite, the Orange, also much planted, favorite, the Orange, also much planted.
Link's Hybrid, the Honduras, Liberian and other kinds which ripen later than the Early Amber, and are therefore less POHK. suited to high latitudes. After the plant gets its real start, it grows won-derfully, and with remarkable independence of season and climate, in wet times or dry times, when Indian corn would be drowned out or burned up, and from Minnesota to Texas, where it "When well-to-do men fail, or dis has been known to develop a second without leaving property, their families crop from the stubble after the first has been cut. Profitable growing for spicuous in charitable work, "to do lafitudes than at first supposed, and something to help themselves. This is the isothermal lines of seventy degree very hard for women who have been for the three summer months is no thought by the best authorities to mark the sugar limit, though sirup may be profitably made further north. This includes Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois-which led in sirup pro-duction in the census year in the order named-Kansas, Southern Indiana, etc as probable sugar-producing States.
The crop ripens at the North in September and October, and at its maturity presents a fine picture, with its deep green leafage, and the red or dark tops of ripening seed. Its great enemies are early frosts and the equinoctial storm which is not to strike the plants. storm, which is apt to strike the plant just as it is ready to harvest, top-heav, with its cone of seed, and hend it to the ground. In 1883 the storm played sa havon with the ripened crop. The Western farmers, who grow mostly for sirup, report a yield of from one hun-dred and fifty gallons of sirup per acre up, costing about twenty-four dollars per acre to raise, in addition to use of per acre to raise, the land and outlit. At fifty cents per gallon, this would give a profit of about hirty dollars per acre; but the trought the sirup must come into children.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

How It Accomplishes the Overthrow

We remember to have read of a young

lady who; having been subjected as a witness to & very severe and exhaustive questioning from the lawyers off both ides, turned as she was about retiring and said that she knew if she came to court that she'd have to be cross-examined, but she thought that old gentleman there needn't have been so very bross about it, for all that; delivering Spiced Currants: Tife founds of which parting shot she disappeared ripe currants, one pint of vinegar, one tablespoonful each of cloves and all-as if there are many people who have a si if there are many people who have a very vague and confused Solida of what cross-examination is, and what is its purpose. Its nature is indicated by its name, which it has received because it crosses or traverses the line of evidence upon the direct examinative dence upon the direct examination.

Its purpose is not to prove or directly to disprove any thing, but to shake and to overthrow evidence already before the fury. This it accomplishes in various stays: By showing that the witness' memory is defective or inexact; that his assertions at one time are increased. consistent with those that he has mad under oath in the case; that from som prejudice or a strong self-interest his testimony, although it might be good upoff other points, is on the one at issue not to be trusted; by putting him in the light of a weak-minded man who has confused notions of every thing; by showing that his life has been such that, upon the subjects as to which he has been called to testify, he is what some people call "an unrelia-ble man," and in general by every means that may cause the jury to doubt his capacity, his veracity or his

memory.

Bit however great the latitude in other fespeets, all questions on a cross-examination which have to do with the case directly should touch subjects which were brought up by the direct examination. In other words, counsel can not use a witness who is giving collense for the other side as if he were directly testifying on their side. If they were allowed to do so, the continuity of the case on either side would be entirely broken up. The plaintiff sets out to put his case before the jury. The evidence of each one of his wit nesses, and the connection of their evi-dence, is a part of that case. The de-fendant may shake any part of the evidence which has been given; may test it, and probe it in almost every way, so that its effect may be reduced to an almost inappreciable remainder, or may be destroyed altogether. But he make the prosecution and the defense go on together, an illogical and unsystematic procedure that would result in confusion, fatal alike to decorum and to justice. If one side wishes to use for cupfuls of milk, two eggs, whipped cream one cupful; cream the butter and by the other, they must do so by makingar, beat in the whipped eggs, the milk and lastly the flour, bake in a examination in the course of the presentation of their case; and then I will in turn be subject to cross-exam nation by the very counsel by whon before he could only be questioned directly; and so it may go back and forth through a long trial. A direct or rethe whipped cream; stick the finest direct examination always involves the berries thickly in the snowy capping and send around liquid cream to est with it.—Marian Harland.

through a long trial. A direct or reduced the stick in the snow of the finest direct examination as to the points brought up in the direct; and a cross-examination, from its very cross-examination, from its very nature, and as is shown by its very name, can not be without a direct examination which it crosses. - Boston

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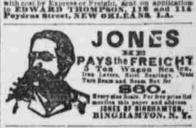
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