IN ARCADIA.

Secause I choose to keep my seat, Nor Join the giddy dancers wh'rl, I pray you do not lauch, my girl, Nor ask me why I find it sweet n my old are to watch your glee— too, have been in Arcady.

And though full well I know I seem Quite out f place in seenes like thu You can't imagine how much bliss It gives me just to sit and dream. As your fair form goes flitting by, How I, too, dwelt in Arcady.

For, sweetheart, in your merry eyes A vanish d summer buds and blov And with the same bright cheeks of I see your mother's image rise, And o'er a long and weary track My buried boyhood wanders back.

And as with tear-dimmed eyes I cast On your sweet form my swimming gland I think your mother used to dance Just as you do, in that dead past, Long years arc,—yes, fity-three,— When I too, dwelt in Arcady.

And in the music's laughing notes
I seem to hear old voices ring
That have been hushed, ah! many a
And round about me faintly floats

And yonder youth—nay, do not blush,
The boy's his father o'er again;
And hat kye, Mies, I was not plain
When at his ape—what! must I hush?
Ho's coming this way? Yes, I see—
You two yet dwell in Aready.
A. T. W. Duke, Jr., in the Century.

GOD BLESS US, EVERY ONE. BY J. W. RILEY.

'God bless us, every one!" prayed Tiny Tin Crippled and dwarfed of body, yet so tali Of soul we tiptoe earth to look on him, High towering over all. He loved the loveless world, nor dreamed,

That it, at best, could give to him the while But pitying glanc's, when his only need Was but a cheery smile. And thus he prayed, "God bless us, every one Enfelding all the creeds within the span Of his child-heart, and so, despising none, Was n are saint than man.

I like to fancy God, in Paradise, Lifting a finger o'er the rhythmic so Of chiming harp and song, with eager Turn d earthward, listening.

The anthem stilled—the angels leaning there
Above the golden walls—the morning sun
Of Christmas bursting flower like with t "God bless us, every one!"

A PROMISCUOUS ENCOUNTER.

"My dear," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, glancing nervously out of the window and then timidly at her husband, "my dear, I wonder how that goat got into our yard?"

"What goat?" asked Mr. Spoopen-dyke, looking up from his breakfast. "Why, the goat that's out there." "Oh!" groaned Mr. Spoopendyke, approaching the window. "You mean that one, do you? The principles that goat. As for him, I suppose he broke through the fence from the back lot—

better do? If he stays out there he'll

this prognostication Mr. Spoopendyke sallied forth followed by his wife.

"Be careful," she whispered. "When goats get angry they butt, and that hurts."

"Be careful," she whispered that the Italians in the same quarter, paying doubly for food, lodgings, and clothing. Your sunny Italian is a fraud of romance, I firmly believe. He lives on nothing a day and takes in boarders for sustenance.

policeman!"

"Great scheme!" growled Mr. Spoopendyke, Jooking around for a stick.
"But I haven't made up my mind whether to call the policeman, or dothe holding on first. What're ye making stucco-work of yourself up there for? Come down, and get behind that goat, will ye, while I teach him the ways and admonition of Spōopendyke. If you ain't mighty careful he'll rub up against that step-ladder and you're liable to come down in sections!"

This prophesy brought Mrs. Spoop-

"Come in a minute, if I happened to hit his right name," retorted Mr. Spoop-endyke, who had found a stick and was preparing for war. "Now, you edge around behind him, so as to give him a reparing for war. "Now, you edge round behind him, so as to give him a larter, and I'll put myself in commulecation with him as soon as he gets uner way."

"Go along, dear. Run through that retty little hole in the fence, like a "Car-lyle? Oh, he's the old man starter, and I'll put myself in commu-nication with him as soon as he gets un-

rotty little hole in the fence, like a good goat!" faltered Mrs. Spoopendyke, apostrophizing the animal in a purely feminine fashion. "Shoo, dear, now, and be real nice."

"Car-lyle? Carlyle? Carlyle?

Goethe, Franklin, still are great living powers in the world, but the men themselves are but faded shadows.

Even of the person of the Savior of tore around the yard like a cat in a fit.

"With that headway on, he'll be apt to go through the hole in the fenes if he ever hits it," observed Mr. Spoophe ever hits it," observed Mr. Spoopendyke, who had joined his wife in the endyke, who had joined his wife in the middle of the circuit rather precipitously. "I think I must have struck him a little harder than he meant to have me. Now, you get behind him again, and we'll fix him so that the next time he sees a hole in our fence he'll get a hammer and board up the temptation."

We can almost believe that the blotting out of His personal life worst he worthlessness of personal glory; and that only the work done by a man for mankind should endure. The word spoken from the soul lives when the lips that uttered it are dust.—Fouth's Companion.

Mrs. Spoopendyke celed along the fence, and took her station with considerable perturbation. The goat came down on a trot, and finally stopped and looked a triffe bewildered. Mr. Spoopendyke grasped his stick with a firmer with the most intricate work of the grip, and, figuratively speaking, waited for his wife to deliver the ball.

"Now tests him," acid he satisfue to the Supreme Court, and of Mr. Speed as. Attorney General, the following stanza appeared:

The Supreme Court to longer will move at small space, and space, and it has a speed as the supreme former of the interiors of their temples and homes with the most intricate work of the grip, and, figuratively speaking, waited for his wife to deliver the ball.

"Now tests him," acid he supreme as the Mindous beautified the interiors of their temples and homes with the most intricate work of the single speaking. In this all the lawyers, of course, are agreed; for while at their meetings there must be a left them, and a block of teak wood under the supreme court to longer will move at small space.

In this all the lawyers, of course, are agreed; for while at their meetings there must be a left them, and a block of teak wood under the supreme court in lawyers.

The Canton Advocate.

Mrs. Spoopendyke, as he cuttled down the ladder, "but I'll get a flat-ren," and having provided herself with a weapon the use of which she understand the cutter of the content of stood, she sallied forth to effect an exchange of situation between the goat

nd her husband.

"Now go long!" she exclaimed, sternly, holding out her war material at arm's length. "Ain't you ashamed of yourself, you nasty goat! Ow-w-w-! Look out, dear!" But Mr. Spoopendyke, constant to his want of faith in his wife's suggestions, incautiously looked in, and he and the goat rolled over each other in

the vacant lot. "Did the whole business work in accordance with the schedule?" he yelled as he picked himself up and shied the remnant of his stick at the flying foe. "Did the whole measly goat get through or is there more to follow? Don't omit a stanza in this refreshing season of worship! Let's have the whole hymn!" and Mr. Spoopendyke presented him-self at the opening in the fence, with mud-streaked face and tattered habili-

"Come in, dear," said Mrs. Spoopen-dyke soothingly. "Come, in, now. He's gone."

"I know he's gone!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, crawling through the hole. "I saw him when he went! Oh, you started him! When he saw that vigorous mind of yours backed up by a dod-gasted flat-iron, all he could do was to go! Another time, you see me scaring a goat out of the yard you let things alone, will ye?" and Mr. Spoopendyke hobbled into the house to hange his clothes.

"I don't care," murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke, dragging a barrel against the hold as protection against further in-cursions. "I don't care. The way he was chopping at that goat with his stick, he wouldn't have had him out in month. You want to treat a goat like a crease, and iron it out, or, she continued, referring to some previous experience, if you want to make sure of having it go out, you might hire it as a

And with these luminous reflections Mrs. Spoopendyke tore her skirt on a nail in the barrel and joined her husband with a hundred consolatory carresses.—Drake's Traveler's Magazine.

New York's Chinamen Not Filthy. I went the other night with a west-ern friend, an artist, and a police detec-tive in search of the sensational, and did not find it. I had seen so much in he newspapers about the fifthy Chinese uarters, and its filthier Chinese in pabitants. that when it was suggested by my western friend that he would like to see that particular form of wretchedness I determined to investiwretchedness I determined to investi-gate for myself. It is simply all a lie that has been told about the amazing squ lor of the Chinese. The amazing fact is that they are the only clean beings to be found in their wretched generally regulate your conversation betrayed me into thinking that your mind might be fixed on some other goat. As for him I among the state of the The qua ter is itself fifthy beyond description, but the city and not the Chineae is responsible for this; the corporation is taxed to pay for cleaning that is never done, unless Chinese goat. As for him, a court through the fence from the back lot—or," continued Mr. Spoopendyke, hastily, correcting himself, "perhaps he came to call on you. Better ask him in."

"Im afraid of him," peeped Mrs.
"Im afraid of him," peeped Mrs.
Chinese in Mott and Bayard streets are Chinese in Mott and Bayard streets are correct deal more cleanly in habits, a creat deal more cleanly in habits. a great deal more cleanly in habits, dress, and language, as far as I could eat up everything."

"I believe I'll go and drive him out," said Mr. Spoopendyke, eyeing the brute with no particular amount of favor. "You come along to head him off, and you'll soon see a goat begin to wish he chinamen were their Irish wives. The Chinamen were their Irish wives. you'll soon see a goat begin to wish he had been born a girl that some one might learn to love him." And with this prognostication Mr. Spoopendyka

"Shoo!" commenced Mr. Spoopen-dyke, waving his hands and following the goat to a hole in the fence, where a couple of boards had been knocked quet in demeaner, and when he deliberately makes up his mind to get drunk, he goes to his favorite resort, gets his head shaved, takes his pipe, and gets royally drunk in quiet or drunk in quiet meaner, and when he deliberately makes up his mind to get drunk, he goes to his favorite resort, gets his head shaved, takes his pipe, and gets royally drunk in quiet and gets royally dru on! Head him, can't ye? Turn him! and gets royally drunk in quiet and Whoop!" he roared, as the goat whirled seclusion. His Irish neighbor, and as a Whoop!" he roared, as the goat whirled suddenly and dashed to the other end of the yard. "What'd ye come out the entire street the benefit of it. The here for?" he demanded of his wife, Italian gets surly, but is usually quiet; who had made a little better time than when he is not quiet and sullenly dis who had made a little better time than the goat, and had reached the top of a step ladder.

posed, then he wants to murder somebody of his own race, and usually "Don't let him come up here!" she squealed, stamping her feet on the top step, and trying to climb up the side of intoxicated; his favorite drug on which "Hold on to him and call a he gets drunk does not impel him to paint the precinct a fiery red hue, and I firmly believe that it isn't half as

This prophesy brought Mrs. Spoopendyke to the ground without much delaw.

This prophesy brought Mrs. Spoopendyke to the ground without much delaw.

"A play-actor?" exclaimed the Englishma. "Was that all he was? I

lay. "Say, dear," she suggested, "suppose you should go to the other side of the hole, and call him. Don't you think hole, and call him. Don't you think hole are 2". summer, asked a conductor on the Bev-

"Doctor Oliver Wende'l Holmes lives in this village?" "Don't know, really. Young dentist

where they buy three loin chops on Monday. That's the place. They eat

purely feminine fashion. "Shoo, dear, now, and be real nice."

The goat looked at her, thereby freezing her blood, and started slowly for the bottom of the yard.

"Yes, love!" ripped Mr. Spoopendyke, bringing his stick down on the back of the beast with a vindictive grin. "There's a nice little opening for goats that," and for the love of t "The beast with a vindictive grin.
"There's a nice little opening for goats that's awaiting for thee!" and down came the stick once more.

"Whe-e-e-e!" squealed Mrs. Spoopendyke, as the goat whirled around like a turn-table, and faced all the points of the compass at once. "He must be looking for the place to get out, isn't be? What do you suppose makes him act that way? Whe-e-e-e!"

The last vall was extracted by a sud-

We can almost believe that the blot-

Oriental Wood Carvers. The East Indians are naturally free-

"Now start him." said he.

"Now start him." said he.

Mrs. Spoopendyke waved her apron, and the goat aiming straight at the hole in the fence bore down upon it with three hundred goat power. Mr. Spoopendyke aimed a lick at him, missed him, and went tumultuously through the hole as the goat struck the fence and bounded hack.

Het them, and a block of the sea of the bed of the most beautiful traceries and reproduces the flora of the East in all its variety of forms. The Oriental wood carvers in one respect are unequaled—they have originality of conception united with a power of execution which is wonderful. They receive simply the suggestions of the artists on draughtder their chisels soon becomes the bed of the most beautiful traceries and re
The tovernment causes can go off with Speed.

Ben: Perley Poore. hole as the goat struck the fence and bounded back.

"Great Gracious!" ejaculated Mrs. Spoopendyke, swarming up the step ladder and squatting at the top. "Are you hurt, dear?"

"Hurt!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, peeping through the hole and contemplating his wife with a savage glare. "Think I'm a nail, to come through a board fence and be clinched without feeling it? Can't you scare that goat away from this hole so I can come back and commune with him once more? Come down off that dod-gasted stepladder can't ye? Got a notion that measily goat is coming up here to be scared? Come down and throwa brick at him, will ye?"

"I haven't got a brick." murmured united with a power of execution which is wonderful. They receive simply the swonderful. The

Profitable Diversions

It is well that a man, the major por tion of whose life must, from the actu-al necessities of living, be devoted to money getting, should cultivate some specialty by way of diversion. It may be a scientific pursuit, a study of some branch of art, an investigation of some agricultural subject, a following of some historical will o'the-wisp, or what not—only let it be a labor of love. The The banker who devotes his odd hours to bee-keeping, the mechanic who takes up a line of philosophy, the merchant who indulges a stock-breeding whim, the lawyer who delights in microscopy, the book keeper with a fancy for aer nautics, or the broker with a passio for music-these are the men who do

not become drudges, and who continually grow in moral stature. Such diversions are condusive to longevity, and give to life zest that the possible rewards of commercial or chanical industry do not afford. these diversions need not be followed as a jurely recreative matter, but earn estly and ardously, with the purpose f securing important results, personal and otherwise, though they will prove recreative nevertheless. It is, indeed, sometimes most advisable that a young man should, for the sake of support during the prosecution of a particular scientific, literary, or artistic purpo e, devote himself to some wage thereby enabling him to hold himself independent of financial obligations or the discouraging effects of disappoint-ment. Great achievements in science and literatute and art have been made by many who have adopted this course.

And this brings one round to a consideration of the value of one's office hours. If a clerk in a courting-room, whose day's work is done at six o'clock in the afternoon, were to devote him self to reading for the half hour inter vening between tea and the time the theatre or his lady-love may expect him, and adhere to it for a year, he would be ama: • lat the large number of volumes through whose pages he had gone. If, also, he had undertaken the course of reading with the distinct purpose of obtaining knowledge about some one thing, he would find a higher desk at the office awaiting him at the end of the year. But better an aimless wandering in literature than no inspec tion at all. It does not require much labor to learn a great deal of what other men have learned, and such learning makes a far better voter and citizer

of the student. Benjamin Franklin was an admirable type of a man who found profit in diversions, and his character deserves attention from those who find their odd hours going to waste. As a statesman he played an important part in the foundation of the government, yet as a philosopher, who sought the secrets of nature and who closely investigated the principles of moral life, he left a no less definite impression on the world. We have a stronger admira-tion for D'Israeli, when we find his name on "Vivian Gray," and Macaulay and Milton grow in our esteem when we turn from their essays and poems to the record of their political performances. Our respect for Holmes, the poet, is increased when we perceive that he is a distinguished physician; for Lubbock, the banker, when we hear of his bees, and for Wallace, the soldier, when we read Ben Hur. All these meres have the production of the producti when we read Ben Hur. All these mer found golden opportunity in the hours for diversion, and their careers should be full of suggestion to every young man with an ambition higher than his pockets.—G. C. Matthews, in the Cur-

A Word About Disinfectants.

There are many kinds of disinfactan's known, and sold to the public at varying prices, some valuable, others entirely worthless, as disinfectants. Every one is familiar with bleachingpowder, which was formerly (and is still to a considerable extent) so much used. It is very effectual, owing to the chlor ine gas which it freely gives off when exposed to the atmosphere, or moist-ened with dilute acids, such as yinegar. Charcoal, too, is well known as a disinfectant, and as a powerful deodorant. We may here remark that a deodorant simply disguises the bad smell without destroying the poison which it may con tain, and in this respect differs from a true disinfectant. Of all known disin-fectants, carbolic acid is now generally dmitted to be the most eff it is the basis of most of the disinfect ing agents now sold. The acid is too powerful to be used alone, and is therefore generally mixed with 80 or 90 per cent. of some other substance not possessed of disinfecting properties. Some-times the bisulphites of lime and magnesia are added, and these substances are themselves possessed of disinfecting properties; but more generally chalk or sand is used; or the acid is diluted with water. A small portion of the mixture sprinkled in water-closets and other places where decomposing matter is allowed to redecomposing matter is allowed to re-main will diminish, if not entirely re-move, the chances of contagion, and sweeten and purify the atmosphere. sweeten and purify the atmosphere. Although carbolic acid is so efficacious, there are some who object to its use. It smells rather strongly, and many persons are thereby prevented from using it. It is a pity on this account to be robbed of its advantages; and such persons would do well to try and educate themselves to the smell. Moreover, it is better to breathe an unpleasant and is better to breathe an unpleasant and pure atmosphere than a pleasant but unhealthy and dangerous. The smell of pure carbolic is much more easily borne than that of crude carbolic; and we would recommend the use of the purest cabolic procurable, diluted with 80 or 90 per cent. of water, or mixed with the same percentage of precipitated chalk. It is difficult for the chemist, trained and accustomed to the offensive and unwholesome smells in the laboratory, to understand how any person can retain a strong dislike to the comparatively sweet smell of car-

bolic acid.—Cassell's Family Maga-

Allen's Attack on Webster. When Charles Allen, of Massachusetts, assailed Mr. Webster in the House of Representatives, Mr. Ashmun said, alluding to him: "But the gentleman says he is frank, open, and manly. Does he not publish private confidential letters of Charles Hudson?" To which Mr. Allen in his seat replied:
"No, sir; no, sir; you are a scoundrel
if you say I do." "Whether you do or not," returned Mr. Ashum, "Charles Hudson can say. He is pretty well known in this House, and his veracity can probably be trusted." Immediately after this debate Mr. Ashum wrote to Mr. Hudson to inquire whether the statement was true or false, and received the following telegraphic dispatch:

patch:
Boston, March 3, 1851.—Hon. George
Ashum: I wrote a confidential letter to Hon.
Caares Allen just before the Philadelphia
convention, in 1848. He read the letter in a
public meeting at Worchester, and published
it in the Worcester Spy.
CHARLES HUDSON.

Soon after the appointment of Mr. Chase as Chief Justice of the Supreme

A Japanese Pos man.

As in America, so in Japan, the postman wears his uniform. It consists of blue cloth, a wide butter-bowl hat and straw shees. The mail-bag swings under his arm, or is pushed along in a little-two-wheeled cart. He is always running or trotting along. You know that in Japan men do nearly all the work that we make horses do here, so work that we make horses do here, so you see the Japanese postman carry, hasten along from station to station, traveling on a quick run mile after mile, up-hill, down dale, never stopping until e reaches the place where anoth er postman is waiting to receive the mail and run cn with it in his turn. So the mail is carried in the greater part of the Empire. To a few places reached by steamers it travels as in the United

thumb. The big toe will undoubtedly

HUSBANDRY AND HOUSEWIFERY

Matters of Interest Relating Farm and Household Management.

Information for the Plowman, Stockman, Poulterer, Nurseryman,

and Housewife. FIELD AND FURROW.

Farming a Safe Business Farming a Safe Business.

Many farmers are complaining that there is little money for their lator at present low prices. But they do not estimate, as they should, the certainty that their labor will give them a comfortable living. Time was when farmers grew and made nearly all the substantials of life they required. If necessary, they can come to this again, and they are the producers who can easiest get on on this basis.

Oheap Farm Roller.

A good and cheap farm roller can be made by using old mowing-machine wheels, which leave no value exceptasold iron. Drill holes it. The rim for bolts, and bolt on 2x4 hardwood scantling, teveling the edges so as to make close joints on the outside. Get an iron shaft long enough to hold a wooden frame outside the roller, put in a tongue, and the roller is ready for work at a small expense. If kept housed, it will last a generation.

Sudden Appearance of Weeds.

The Industrialist explains the unexpected appearance of noxious plants thus: It is no uncommon thing for weeds to grow year after year in such a diminutive form that none but botanists recognize them. Ragweed, or others as large or larger, may mature, though no more than an inch and a half high. Thus from year to year the ground will be polluted with the seed. When the soil receives some different treatment favorable to the development of the plant, it at aims its full size, surprising every one by its tains its full size, surprising every one by its Utilizing a Swamp

Utilizing a Sweamp.

T. B. Terry, who has created quite an interest in the minds of many farmers by his articles upon the plan of making a speciaty of a single kind of crop, describes a very simple and easy way adopted by him to make use of a swamp. The piece of swamp was so situated that it could not be tilled, so an open ditch was put through it, stumps, logs, and bushes cleared off, and the piece left for the grass to come up. His stock had access to the higher land surrounding the swamp, and contented themselves as best the swamp, and contented themselves as best they might with what grass they could get there, refusing to touch that in the swamp. Mr. Terry then fenced the three acres of swamp by itself, and early in the spring turned his cow into the inclosure, and there the stayed, giving a yield of thirty pounds of milk per day up to October.

What Is a Bushel of Corn All grains in their natural state contain more or less water, the amount depending upon the conditions by which they have been surrounded. In Indian corn the moisture may reach as high as 50 per cent. and probably never fail much below 20 per cent. at the time of harvest. Unfortunately but little is known of the exact composition of grains as they come from the harvest field. All published analyses give the moisture content as the sample came to the chemist, but usually omit to state its age or manner of curing. Prof. Brewer's special "Census Report" on the cereals gives ninety-eight analyses of all varieties of Indian corn, having an average of 11 per cent. of water, with a range of from 4.10 to 20.08 per cent, with a range of from 4.10 to 20.08 per cent, with from well-cured corn.

The curing process of Indian corn has been The curing process of Indian corn has been made the subject of careful experiment at Houghton farm. Samples are selected at the barvest from each of the thirty one exthe harvest from each of the thirty-one ex-perimental corn plats, and, being grown with as many different manures, represent a wide range of composition. These samples, are then stored upon suspended racks and under conditions which allow of rapid dry-ing, and weighed at regular intervals during the succeeding year.

be succeeding year.

There is a loss of from 10 to 16 per cent. of the succeeding year.

There is a loss of from 10 to 16 per cent. of moisture during the year, and a weighed bushel at the end of this time contains this amount of moisture, less an equal quantity of solid matter, than the weighed bushel at harvest, yet the legal weight, lifty-six pounds, in most of the States, remains the same for both conditions. The only departure from this occurs in Ohio, where a legal bushel of corn weighs seventy pounds from harvest to Jan. 1, and sixty-eight pounds from that time on. At Houghton farm, the thirty-one lots of Indian corn, selected from the crop of 1882, gave in December following the harvest an average weight per bushel of 54.1 pounds. The following April bushels from the same lot averaged 32 pounds; in July, 53.4 pounds: and in October, one year from harvest, 55.4 pounds. The crop of 1881 was followed through a similar series of changes, and averaged 55.5 pounds per bushel one year from harvest; bence Indian corn does not reach a standard weight per bushel until after a year's drying. In business this is important. The increase of two pounds from July to October was a gain of 3.7 per cent. in value, if sold by weight, but not taken into account if sold by measure.—

American Agriculturist.

American Agriculturist, ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Fogs and Fruits.

tory, as horses thus shod have been driven at a rapid pace on the parement without slipping. The new shoe is very durable, and though a little more expensive than the ordinary one seems destined sconer or later to replace the iron shoe, particularly fer horses employed in large cities, where, besides the pavement, the streets are intersected by trømway rails, which, from their slipperines, constitute a source of permanent danger.

Or late the subject of shoeing horses has been discussed with an unusual interest and thoroughness. Elaborate and seemingly sound arguments are made against shoeing with fron, not a few writers contending stoulty that the bare hoof will withstand all the wear incident to any reasonable amount of work. In his lecture on the horse Prof.

J. G. Wood says that the bottom of the hoof was meant to be worn away, and as fast as it goes its place was supplied from above. Man's "happy thoughts" in the shape of expedients to improve on the original hoof have been extremely poor. An enormous amount of blood is circulated through the hoof for the purpose of supplying the waste; but by our system of shoeing it is diverted from its purpose, and gives rise to disease. The horse neels no shoe. Shoes impair its usefulness and shorten its days. It was only ignorance which believed that the horse in its native state ran on soft turf where shoes were not necessary. The horse came iron Central Asia, from a rocky and sandy soil, and if it needed shoeing at all, would need it in its wild state. Were it not for the shoes, the footfall of a horse would be as soft as that of an elephant. Evidence of the correctness of the above views may be found everywhere on the plains of the West, where the ponies spend their lives in work, on dry parities or on mountain trails, unshod and perfectly free from diseases of the foot. Another point in Prof. Wood's lecture is particularly worthy of consideration, since it relates to a common, almost a universal, error that causes much loss of valuable property and a vast amount of needless suffering. He said that it was a remarkable fact that while people would not think of intrasting a valuable machine to the care of any but an educated mechanic, they were accustomed to permit that much more intricate machine, the horse, to be taken charge of a horse unless, like the driver of a steam-like the horse, to be taken charge of a horse unless, like the driver of a steam-like the horse, to be taken charge of a horse unless, like the driver of a steam-like the horse, to be taken charge of a horse unless, like the driver of a steam-like the horse, to be taken charge of a horse unless, like the driver of a steam-like the horse, to be taken charge of a horse unless, like the driver of a steam-like the horse, to be taken charge of a horse unless, l

THE POULTRY YARD.

Remedy in Chicken Cholera.

The Department of Agriculture publishes the following remedy, recommended by Dr. Salmon, for preventing this destructive disease that annually carries off so many fowls: "For this disease a very cheap and most effective disinfectant is a solution made by adding three pounds of sulphuric acid to forty gullons of water (or one-fourth pound of sulphuric acid to three and a half gallons of water), mixing evenly by agitating or stirring. This may be applied to small surfaces with a small sprinkling-pot, or to larger grounds with a barrel mounted on wheels and arranged like a street sprinkler. In disinfecting poultry-houses, the manure must be first thoroughly scraped and removed beyond the reach of the fowls: a slight sprinkling is not sufficient, but the floors, roosts, and grounds must be thoroughly saturated with the solution, so that no particle of dust, however small, escapes being wet. It is impossible to thoroughly disinfect if the manure is not removed 1 from the roosting-places. Sulphuric acid is very cheap, costing at retail not more than 25 cents a pound, and at wholesale but 5 or 6 cents. The barrel of disinfecting solution can therefore be made for less than \$1, and should be thoroughly applied. It must be remembered, too, that sulphuric acid is a dangerous drug to handle, as when undiluted it destroys clothing and cauterizes the fless wherever it touches." Remedy in Chicken Cholera. it destroys clothing and cauterizes the wherever it touches."

Notes on Poultry.

in confinement must have grass provided for them, or they will not thrive. Carcless observers will be surprised to know how much grass a hen eats in a year. A small flock will keep down all vegetation in a yard of considerable size.

It is only a greenhorn who is caught with the idea that a new and much-puffed variety of fowls, just discovered or imported, is better than anything yet known. Only give the old sorts good care and they will do well enough, and often a great deal better than new sorts at fancy prices.

enough, and often a great deal better than new sorts at fancy prices.

Poutzney on a large scale will doubtless succed when the same proportionate care is given to several thousand fowls that the successful manager of fifty gives his flocks. That is, the man who succeeds with fifty can the had better not undertake poultry on a large scale.

A PRESH egg has a clear yellow color when held to the eye so that the sun or a bright can fall upon it. The fingers should inclose it so that light is excluded from passing between the fingers and the shell. Eggs which admit no light are bad. Dealers who handle eggs in large quantities "candle" them—that is, examine them in a fing dark row.

Dried Pears. A most excellent way to use dried pears in winter is to soak them in lukewarm water until they are soft, then simmer gently, while yet warm put them through a colander, or a sifter which has a handle; the pulp thus made makes delictors pies. A lower crust with little strips across the top is preferable.

Dessert.

A delicate dish for dessert is made by paring six ripe, tart apples, cut them in halves, put half a pound of sugar into a sauce pan with half a pint of water, add the juice of one iemon and let this boil until it is thick, then lay in the appes. When they have simmered until they are tender, take them out, drain them on a sieve and let the syrup boil a few minutes longer. When the apple and syrup are both cool, put the apples carefully into a glass dish and pour the syrup over them.

A Useful Hint. Take two large mixing spoonfuls of mashed and other draperies

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Page and Partie.

A Tribus and Pirrar correspondent at the page of the properties of the page of the pag

hole near one corner of the square to hanz ft up by; and when too much blackened, burn up and replace with n:w. Or the paste-boards may be covered with olleloth, in which case they can be washed at pleasure, and used to an indefinite length of time. and used to an indefinite length of time.
Use old tooth or nail brushes for cleaning
the corners of window-sash. If the brush
haif way, or down to where the bristles are
long and stiff. Old brushes are also excellent
for cleaning smoky and greasy jamp-burners.
Remove the wick, put the burner into a
basin of hot suds, and serub inside and out
with the brush. Afterward scour with fine
coal ashes, rinse, who dry, and no ish with a with the brush. Afterward scour with fine coal ashes, rinse, whee dry, and poish with a flannel rag. They will look equal to new, Tea-kettles, or other tinware which has become blackened and dull from long use, should also be scoured with coal ashes, from which every bit of coal and coarse ashes have been sifted. Wash after in a good hot soap suds, and wipe dry. Do not repeat the securing often, but wash frequently in clean hot suds, with a clean, soft cloth, and they will keep bright for a good length of time.

How to Make It Attractive.

LEATHER chair-seats may be brightened and revived by rubbing them with the white of an egg: leather book-bindings will also be improved by the same treatment. CUSHIONS for deep crane chairs are made of fufted plush or satin, and, as an accompani-ment, a strip of the same material and color is embroidered as a scarf for the back, and inished off with deep fringe, which is often of rich quality. An easy but very tasteful way to arrange

As easy but very tasteriu way to a strip of plush or veivet of the length and depth de-sired, put it on straight with glit tasks or with invisible tacks, and at the corners loop it gracefully with bows of ribbon to corre-spond in color with the lambrequin.

of fancy embro'dery.

The striped bordering of worn-out stair carpet may be used with good effect. After it is carefully-cleaned, cut the border of, leaving a margin of the worn center part for a seam, then use this for the border of mats made of pieces of carpet. A large mat which will do good service and will look well, too, can be made by sewing two breadths together and then putting the border on. Dampen the seam and press it on the wrong side with a hot from.

Following the crazy cuilt comes the more

the wrong side with a hot fron.

Following the crazy quilt comes the more sensible opera-bag. It is made square in shape, usually of satin or brocade, and trimmed, lined wadded, and what not at will. It is closed with drawing strings, and hung on the arm or laid on the lap or box rail during the evening. At the close of the performance the lag is opened and in are tumbled programme, libretto, glasses, fan, vinalgrette, handkerchief, and all.

HANDWOWE is leggely used, in drawers. winalgrette, handkerchief, and all,

HAND-WORK is lergely used in drapery
decoration, and elaborate bands of "darned
work" are being placed on white serim and
grenadine curtains. A set in cheese cloth,
intended for the bedroom of a Newport cottage, is lined with shell pink silesia, the
darned work being set between insertion an
inch wide, of olive ma reme. Double disks,
or two rings, linked one within the other,
form a favorite device for hand-decorated
and other draperies.

these cakes can be made the night below what the mean that this meast they will take at any time and wish for more.

Overstrocking the ranges is likely to cause serious trouble in the West. Live-stock pools have deemed it necessary in some cases to notify the world at large that any one who ventures upon their range with cattle will be denied all courtesy, and may expect that all possible means will be used to make his stay uppleasant. What complicates the matter is the fact that comparatively few of the cast theme have any legal right to all the range they claim.

A HORSESHOE made entirely of the horn of sheep has been tried in Lyons, France, and is found perticularly adapted to horses any ployed in towns and known not to have a steady foot on the pavement. The results of the experiments have proved very satisfactory, as borses thus shool have been drived to the experiments have proved very satisfactory, as borses thus shool have been drived in the experiments have proved very satisfactory, as borses thus shool have been drived to the experiments have proved very satisfactory, as borses thus shool have been drived to the experiments have proved very satisfactory, as borses thus shool have been drived to the experiments have proved very satisfactory, as borses thus shool have been drived to the experiments have proved very satisfactory, as borses thus shool have been drived to the experiments have been drived to the experiment have been drived to the experiments have been drived to the experiments have been drived to

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It behooves us during these dull times to study economy, and by so doing you will find it to your interest to call on

in a little water and add. Neven set iron ware in the sink or on the work table while cleaning it, nor yet on the stove, thus scorching your hands and face while scraping out. Even if you wash these things in an outside kitchen, do not set them on benches or tables there. It is untidy, and makes a great deal of disagreeable and needless cleaning. Keep large squares of thick pas: choarn hung convenient to slip under jots, kettles, strw dishes, and spiders, whenever you have occasion to set them down. You have occasion to set them down. You have no idea how much "crocking" of benches and tables it will save. Cut a small hole near one corner of the square to hang

for that purpose, and if you don't say they save you money we will throw up the sponge

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