AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Painting the Trunks of Trees.

Rural New Yorker tells of a farmer who for nearly twenty years has painted the trunks of his apple trees to protect them against the borer with lead and oil paint. The paint is applied from a little below the soil to a foot above. He finds this entirely effective, while the body of the tree is not in the least injured. He has tried other preventives, such as tar paper, removing and crushing them with a wire, lime-wash, etc., but prefers the paint simply because it is entirely effective and easily applied. The trees are painted as a rule every year in early May.

Roup in Fowls.

Under the guise of roup are various forms of disease arising from the same cause. The symptoms are generally; they lose ambition, and in the last stages throw their heads forward and make a shrill cough. Treatment: Remove the fowl from connection with other fowls as it is very contagious. Wet the top of the head with spirits of camphor and put a little under the wing and between the legs; do not put too much in the latter places, as it may blister. Soak two or three small crackers in hot water or milk and add cayenne (red) pepper the size of a very small pea, and about one-half teaspoonful brandy. If the fowl does not eat the preparation force it down; keep all other feed from the fowl and give this mixture two or three times a day until better, and feed very lightly for a few days.—*Country Gentleman.*

To Make Hens Lay.

Put two or more quarts of water in a kettle, and one large seed pepper or two small ones, then put the kettle over the fire. When the water boils stir in the coarse Indian meal until you have a thick mush. Let it cook an hour or so; feed hot. Horseradish is chopped fine and stirred into mush, as prepared in the above directions, and for results we are getting from five to ten eggs per day; whereas, previous to feeding, we had not had eggs for a long time. We hear a good deal of complaint from other people about not getting eggs. To such we would warmly recommend cooked feed fed hot. Boiled apple skins seasoned with red pepper, or boiled potatoes seasoned with horseradish are good for feed; much better than uncooked food. Corn, when fed to the hen by itself, has a tendency to fatten rather than produce the more profitable egg-laying. A spoonful of sulphur stirred with their feed occasionally will rid them of vermin and tone up their system.—*Picayune.*

Washing Dairy Utensils.

Some wash pans, pails and vats carefully with cold water, in which is a little salt or soda; then rinse, and then thoroughly scald with hot water. Others pour on boiling water first; sometimes rinse with cold water, more often with hot. Then there are others who are not very particular about any method. The first plan is far superior. The idea is to get all the milk off, and out of the pails, etc., before scalding. Boiling water seems to cook milk, cream and buttermilk onto and into the utensils, and there, like any other milk substance, there is a change soon that imparts its bad influence to the succeeding messes of milk. As between all hot and all cold water to wash dairy fixtures, take the latter with a little salt, and far better results would follow. The wooden churn had better stand with good brine in it than be washed as many people do by "boiling" all the butter adhering to the inside of churn into the wood, instead of first scouring it off with a little water and salt, and then proceeding to wash. Stone churns, unless having a perfect glazing, soon get the stone walls filled with oil through the pores of the imperfect glazing, and if cream stands in this churn any length of time it absorbs some of this old cream, and the butter, however well made, will soon deteriorate in quality.—*The Stockman.*

Sow the Best and Cleanest Seed.

Wheat, rye and grass seed are the principal crops sown in the fall, and with these, two items are important: One is to use clean seed, and the other is to have seed of the very best quality. It is true that trashy seed can be sown either broadcast or with a drill, but at the same time when trash is being sown, good seed is not, and it is more difficult to secure a good wheat stand with trashy, unclean seed. It is very important to secure a good stand, both in grass and grain, if the best yield is to be obtained, and it is important that grass seed be sown early to obtain this. In a majority of cases in sowing unclean seed, more or less weed seed is sown, and this is something always to be avoided.

A strong, vigorous plant is an important item in securing the best yield, and good seed is necessary to obtain this. It is not only necessary that the seed should contain sufficient vitality to germinate, but the plant it sends forth should be strong and vigorous, and be able to make a good start to grow. If this is done, the seed must be of the best quality. Good soil, well prepared, properly sown, and thorough cultivation in good season, are what may be termed the true essentials of a good crop, and generally in proportion as these are given, will be the results secured. Each is important in itself, and a failure to give either will affect the result. The difference in the cost between good seed and that of a poor quality, is a small item in comparison with the risk in the result to be secured. In addition to this, the use of poor seed aids very materially to lower the quality of the product, and to cause the seed to run out, while on the other hand, a very careful selection, and using of the very best will aid very materially to gradually improve it.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Care of Cows and Calves.

There is nothing more important in the way of perfecting the dairy herd than that of getting the cows into good habits. Just as good habits are the governing principle of the growing child, so it is with the coming cow. She is the pure creature of habit, and this trait should be cultivated and trained. The character of the cow seems to partake strongly of her surroundings, and this is governed by the nature of the man who directs the farm. If he is careless and ignorant, the cow is certain to equally careless and ignorant, and if he is pushing, energetic and go ahead in his style of business the cow will respond to these sentiments. By simply looking at the farm you can usually tell the style of animal you will find on the farm.

From this we learn that the man's mind is the starting point from which all good or evil flows throughout the whole working of the farm and the animals on it. Just as he wills it, so it will be, and there is no escaping this conclusion no matter how much he may lay the responsibility to luck, the weather or the moon. Lay the blame for what goes wrong to your own head, and nine times out of ten you will have reached the origin of all your troubles. Teach your cows that they have certain duties to perform at certain hours of the day, and it is wonderful how promptly they will respond to your reasonable requirements. But this must be done with religious regularity, not only in matters of importance, but particularly in those points of apparent small necessity. Cows should not only be fed and milked at regular hours, but they should be made to always occupy the same stalls, and be milked in the same order. These little things go a great way in fixing her character, and often settle the point of profit or loss in the year's work.

Teaching calves to drink is an art that some men have great trouble in learning. At the same time it is easy enough if you only go about it in the right way. There is a great difference in the capacity of calves for learning to take their food in this way, just as it is with children, but a little patience and persistence will cure the most obstinate cases. In the first place the calf must be made actually hungry, so as to sharpen its wits and make it know just what it wants. Now back it into a corner and hold it firm with one arm around the neck. Push its head into the pail of warm milk and put a finger in its mouth. Some say the finger should enter over the under lip. If the calf has not been unduly excited it will begin to suck the finger, which should be gradually withdrawn, but held ready to enter the mouth again when the calf stops drinking.

Two or three lessons will cure the most stupid calf, and right here let us give warning that calves must not be fed skim-milk when too young, or cold milk at any time, if you do not want to kill them. Even though they survive for a few weeks, you are laying the foundation for future disease if you do not respect this warning. The young stomach cannot handle cold milk, while skim-milk does not contain sufficient fat and especially heating quality enough to meet the absolute requirements of the young animal. If you have taken the natural oil out of the milk you must then replace it with an artificial substitute in the shape of cotton seed or linseed oil, in proper proportions, according to the age and size of the calf. The farmer who is not willing to take this trouble with the calves had far better leave them to suck the dams at a loss of milk, for otherwise he will lose the calves.—*American Dairyman.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Overfeeding is injurious.

Let cows and calves have access to plenty of pure water and salt.

Use only perfectly seasoned grape baskets; green baskets cause mold.

Every sheep raiser makes his own luck, according to the care and attention he gives his flock.

Clean up the farm. Neglected fence corners and rubbish piles harbor insect pests, especially chinch bugs.

Club root in cabbages is prevented by making the seed bed on new ground or ground not used for cabbage for several years.

It is said that land infested with cut worms may be relieved of these pests by ploughing under a crop of buckwheat.

The peach-borer has been vanquished in the peach belt of Michigan by digging out the borer in late September and early May.

Prominent fruit growers find that thinned peaches are of a superior size and excellence and sell much better than the unthinned ones.

Never wait for rain when you have a crop under cultivation; keep right on cultivating and you will be surprised to find how your crop will withstand the drouth.

The elements of the fundamental principles of farming are: Soil, heat, moisture, muscle and brain power. The commingling of these five elements produce the key to successful farming.

The great preponderance of testimony shows that soft food is better for cattle than is dry feed, and that in the dairy it is no trouble, with plenty of ensilage, to keep up a summer flow of milk all the year.

Shade is necessary for the currant. A good crop cannot be successfully grown on an open space, unless the ground is deeply worked and then mulched. The gooseberry seems to do best in partial shade.

Quicklime is as indispensable in a dairy as ice. It is exceedingly absorbtive of moisture, taking up one-third of its weight and falling slowly to a fine, dry powder, without any appearance of moisture.

Cultivate to keep the weeds from using the plant food needed for the crop of grain; cultivate that the air may penetrate the soil, thereby carrying the gases among the roots and developing more plant food.

The New York Experiment Station discovered, a few years ago, that seed-corn nearest the tip produced the strongest and best plants; that from the butt, next best, and that from the middle of the ear the poorest.

Ensilage, and especially good corn ensilage, when compared with dry corn fodder, or with other feeding stuffs, produces results so satisfactory as to surprise the chemist, and which chemistry cannot explain.

The warmer the milk when set, the more complete will be the separation of the cream from the milk at any given lower temperature; and the more rapidly the temperature falls, the more rapid will be the separation of the cream from the milk.

If one has a bearing apple orchard now is the time to turn the old sow and pigs in to pick up the windfalls. They destroy thousands of worms that would otherwise go into the ground to again come forth in a different form to propagate the species.

A New Comet.

Mr. W. R. Brooke, of Geneva, has announced the discovery of a comet. It was in the northwest at evening, and only about thirty degrees from the sun, so that it does not remain long above the horizon after sunset. For this reason very few observations have been secured. At the Dudley Observatory the new comet has been observed on three nights. The comet is quite faint. Professor Boss calculated an orbit for the stranger, and the result was telegraphed by code message to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Cleveland, and to the Earl of Crawford and to the Astronomical Intelligence Bureau in Berlin, Germany. The new comet will not be an interesting object in the popular sense. It is slowly approaching the earth, but receding from the sun. It is now in the lower part of the constellation Great Bear, and is moving toward Leo. It is at present 142,000,000 miles from the earth. The path of this comet is not similar to that of any recorded comet. In all probability it will not again return to the earth in thousands of years, if at all.—*New York Sun.*

BASKET MAKERS.

CURIOUS PEOPLE AT A CURIOUS PLACE IN CONNECTICUT.

The Colony of People Who Live at Dantown—Homes of the Basket Makers—How Baskets are Made.

You may look on the map and study the Postoffice guide, and you will not find Dantown; but there is a Dantown, and it is about as exclusive a town as was ever populated. Dantown is eighty-five miles from New York; and is reached by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, via Stamford and New Canaan, Conn. A colony of basket makers there inhabit a district beginning about four miles north of New Canaan, running in length about eight miles, and in width about three miles. In this bailiwick is included another settlement called Jumptown, but the whole district is known as Dantown. The settlement derives its name from the first settlers, whose name was Dan, and ninety-nine-hundreths of the people who live there now are also Dans.

The homes of the basket makers are old, tumble-down, ramshackle affairs, unpainted, built of oak shingles, one-half of them fallen off, and the balance in a state of irretrievable decay, fences falling down, gates with no hinges, the whole settlement looking as if a cyclone had struck it away back in Revolutionary war times, and not a stroke of repairs being put to it since. For furniture of these houses there is nothing but the plainest straight-backed chairs, with basket-woven seats, some of them handed down from great-grandfather's time, and some of late domestic manufacture, but all presenting the same style and discomfort. The old fashioned fireplaces are built of wood and plastered inside and out. The Dantowners are not high livers. They eat because it sustains life. They do not sit long at table, and they dispense with all of the conventionalities of table etiquette. The writer sat down to dine, or, as the host expressed it, "to take pot luck," and was told to "pitch in and help yerself," which he did. The bill of fare was pork and beans, potatoes, bread and molasses, and apple sauce, the young girl of the family remarking: "Say, maar, ef it's dark t'night I'll git nuther bag o' them there apples." Whereupon maar replied: "Dry up yer yawp."

The people live frugally, because they are compelled. A basket maker must work early and late to make $5 a week, and as there are generally a dozen "young 'uns" about the house, this does not go far, though the "young 'uns" were all in a semi-state of nudity.

Yet these people are content with their lot. There is always a market for their baskets, and they manage to squeeze along on the commonest food so that they can indulge in tobacco and get the little brown jug filled. The latter is of more absolute necessity to the majority of the Dantowners than the sack of flour or the flitch of bacon. Years ago they were famous for their store of Medford rum, but it is never seen now. In its place is rye whiskey, and not the best, either, and now that New Canaan is a prohibition town, they are sometimes put to desperate straits for the wherewithal to wet their whistles. There are no organized workshops, and the business of setting up baskets is carried on in the kitchen, dining-room and parlor, which is generally all in one room. They are very particular about their timber. They use hickory, white and black ash, and black oak. They use the first cut of the log and no other. The bark is peeled off, and the log, which is never over ten inches through, is split into sections, making it easier to handle. They take a section and pound it over a log or rock until it slivers. It is then segregated by peeling the slivers off, which are used for what is called "filling" for the baskets. The "standards" are peeled much thicker and have the appearance of a flour barrel hoop. They are tied in bundles, and, if not used when green, are soaked in water over night, which makes them pliable and easy to weave. If they do not cut this wood themselves they are compelled to pay $10 a cord for it; but it is said that a great many cut their own wood, and are not particular whose land they cut it from. Times have changed with the basket makers, and competition has cheapened their product from $10 a dozen twenty years ago to $3.50 now. And then wood was only $6 a cord.

The mode of basket making is simple. First the thick strips are cut to the required length, and laid on the ground, looking like a gigantic starfish. At the point of contact they are fastened, and then comes the work of weaving the light or side strips in and out. One strip is woven in several times around the basket before it gives out, when another one is lapped on. As the weaving continues the standards are raised and bent, or "shaped," until it has reached the required height. Then two thicker strips, flat on one side, rounded with a draw shave on the other, are clapped on. The standards, which project above this band, are twisted around it and securely fastened. The handles are put on before the band is. These are made of a thick strip trimmed down smooth, with a notch cut in them, which abuts against the band. Then the basket is turned upside down, and another star-shaped set are pushed up through the woof of the basket. This is done so that the basket can sit on its own bottom. A basket maker has to hustle to make two dozen baskets in a week. They make all kinds, the corn, the market and the oyster basket, but the latter takes precedence over the two former, as the demand along the Sound is never filled.—*New York Sun.*

A Drummer's Close Call.

"A close call? Yes, I had one once," and the drummer sighed as though the recollection gave him pain. "I was standing in the Baltimore and Ohio depot at Washington on the day that Garfield was shot by Guiteau. I don't know what resemblance there was between myself and Garfield, but I heard a man say, as he passed near me as I stood at the door of the waiting room, 'I will kill you in about an hour.' This startled me, of course, and I would have asked for police protection had not the man walked hurriedly away. I went to my hotel and in just about an hour I heard the news that Garfield had been shot. I suppose I would have been mistaken for the President if I had been at the depot, and I consider this the closest call I ever had." The drummer walked away, and the reporter is still figuring on the possibilities that surrounded the truthful commercial tourist on that eventful day.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

It is stated that over 500,000 rose-plants are annually imported into America, from England, France and Holland.

The cremationists of London are about to erect a chapel at an expense of $25,000, in connection with their crematorium at Woking.

Casting a Cruiser's Ram.

Describing the process of casting the ram for the new United States cruiser San Francisco, the San Francisco *Chronicle* says: At one o'clock Foreman J. W. Galvin, of the Pacific Rolling Mills, accompanied by E. Francis, foreman of the molders, ascended the staging on the south side of the monster furnace, where twenty-six thousand pounds of boiling, bubbling steel were imprisoned. A five-ton kettle had, in the meantime, been switched off on a side track, where it was heated to a red-hot degree. On the command of the foreman, Galvin, it was lifted from its position on the side switch, and placed upon a miniature railroad track leading from the mouth of the caldron where the melted steel was confined. Having been placed directly underneath the spout, four sturdy workmen, by aid of a ram, drove the clay bulkhead from the mouth of the chute, and instantly after so doing a stream of white metal steel was seen to flow along the chute and into the kettle, sending up a shower of fiery sparks in all directions magnificently grand to behold. This imposing scene lasted just for two minutes and fifty seconds, when one of the workmen with a rammer knocked a section out of the chute and permitted the flowing steel to run through the space beneath.

The kettle was instantly ran along the short railroad track a distance of twenty-five feet, when it was stopped directly over a square-shaped receptacle. A few sharp jerks of a lever, by one of the assistants, opened an aperture through which the melted steel ran into the receptacle already mentioned. At the same instant a flash, with a report as if a concussion had occurred, was seen to shoot up from an adjacent tube-like opening. This was caused by an explosion of the hot and cold air coming in contact in the space prepared underneath for the melted steel, which has by this time formed the prow of the cruiser San Francisco. In just thirty seconds the twenty-six thousand pounds of steel had left the kettle through a six-inch nozzle and run into the mold.

The casting was witnessed by Lieutenants F. P. Gilmore and R. H. Gelt, of the United States Navy, who have charge of certain sections of the work on the new craft on behalf of the Government. The prow of the cruiser San Francisco will be raised from its mold and taken to the trimming shop, where the superfluous matter will be chipped off, and the cut-water put in proper condition to be placed in position on the vessel.

Southern Feathered Brigands.

From the sowing of the seed to the harvested crop the farmer is subjected to the inroads of myriads of insects, of species known and unknown, and in many sections to the depredations of birds and mammals, all seeking to appropriate and destroy his crops. But no damage sustained by Northern farmers from crows, blackbirds and the ever-present English sparrows can compare with the ravages in the rice-fields committed by the birds called bobolinks in the North, reed-birds along the Chesapeake, and rice-birds in the South. Innumerable hosts of these birds visit the rice-fields at the time of planting in the spring, devouring the seed before the fields are flooded, and again at harvest time in the fall, when, if the maturing grain is in the milk, they feed upon it to a ruinous extent.

During the periods of their invasions, says a Government report, thousands of men and boys called bird-minders are employed with guns, and millions of birds are killed. Still the number invading the rice fields each year seem in no way diminished, and the aggregate annual loss occasioned is estimated at $2,000,000. According to the authority quoted, the bird is strictly migratory. It appears on the Savannah River about the 10th or 15th of April and remains until perhaps the 20th of May. It appears again about the 15th of August, when the early grain is hardened and is not so inviting as when unripe and in the milk. Some lessening of its ravages is gained by seeding so as to have the young rice under irrigation before the spring flocks arrive, and to have the grain ripened before the autumn flocks return. Such precautions are, however, only partial preventives, as is shown by the immense losses annually occasioned by birds in the rice fields of the South.—*New York World.*

America's Sweet Corn.

Maize, lea maize, of which this is a variety, might well be adopted for one of our national emblems. It is closely connected with the history of the aborigines, and has proved a priceless legacy to the white man, since many a fortune has been found in a cornfield.

All maize contains a large per cent. of sugar, for it is a cousin of the sugar cane. Sweet corn has been developed from the ordinary varieties by long and careful selection. The kernels are white and much sweeter than those of yellow corn, and become wrinkled when dry.

As its harvest season comes while the ear is green instead of ripe, sweet corn is suited to a season cut short by early frosts.

Corn packing is an industry which has grown rapidly during the last ten years. It is said to have originated at Portland, Maine, through the experiments of Isaac and Nathan Winslow, the Canada yellow corn being used at first.

To-day the "sweet corn belt" of Maine, which produces a sweet, crisp crop, includes about 20,000 acres of land, and 20,000,000 cans are put up annually.

In 1887 Portland firms alone packed 14,000,000 cans; 25,000 cans of succotash were also put up by a single company.

The variety of corn most extensively raised for packing is the early Crosby. When corn canning began almost every operation was done by hand, and bleeding fingers, etc., made a corn factory an undesirable place to visit if one ever hoped to relish canned corn again.

But American ingenuity has changed all this, and now, by the help of machinery, a bushel of corn can be husked, silked, cut and put in the cans ready to seal in three minutes—less time than it could be husked and silked by hand. Portland, Me., is also headquarters for all sorts of corn machinery.—*Boston Globe.*

A Wondrous Wedding Gift.

One very curious wedding present in the South Kensington Museum, in London, should not be overlooked by visitors to that institution. It consists of a set of most wondrously constructed models of Chinese houses, temples and gardens, mainly composed of precious stones. These models were sent by the Emperor of China as a gift to Josephine upon the occasion of her marriage with the Emperor Napoleon, and they have a curious history attached to them, for on their way from China they were captured by the English, and for many years were preserved in the East India Museum. Upon the conclusion of peace, the English offered to restore these valuable gifts, but they were then declined, and have therefore become the property of the English nation, and now form a great attraction to the Chinese Department of the South Kensington Museum.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

An Indian "Burning."

Every autumn, if they are allowed to do so, the Concows have a "burning" or burnt offering to their dead, says a writer in the San Francisco *Alta.* They erect a brush house in the graveyard, and upon the night selected by the "medicine" men all repair thither laden with baskets, beads, pinola and acorn soup. The baskets and beads are hung on poles, the pinola and acorn soup being set at the bottom in the big baskets, that are fashioned so closely as to hold water. Again we see what they have gained from the white man. After the white people, who come to see the "burning," have bought the finest and the best of the baskets, the rest are thrown into the large fire in front of the brush house and each one seeks the graves of his dead relations, and there they sit and cry till morning. The noise can be heard for miles distant. The half-breeds or younger ones generally spend their time in gambling. This is carried on either with cards or by means of the grass game, which is thus played: Two or four men, selected by some one, seat themselves on the ground where the grass is long, or, if the game is carried on in the sweat-house, they pull a quantity of the grass and lay it in piles in front of them. Then one side—having decided by lot which—begins. Taking four small sticks in his hands—two in each—he sings a monotonous chant, the words of which have little or no meaning, in the meantime rapidly changing the sticks from one hand to the other, rubbing his hands together, snatching up handfuls of grass, sometimes burying his hands in the grass, then tossing a small bundle of it over his head, and going through all sorts of maneuvers to conceal the change of the sticks or deer bones. One of them is peculiarly marked, and the game is to guess in which hand it is held. At a given signal from the opposing side, the motions are stopped and the guess is made, and the player loses or wins the pile of beads or money in the center, as the case may be. To an Indian there is nothing more exciting than a good "grass game," and they will play for days at a time, hardly stopping to eat or drink, and their legend of the game tells that in olden times men played for men, a chief betting his men, and finally himself, till all were lost or became captive to the enemy, till Un Koi-to (the Saviour) came and won all men back and gave them to themselves again to be free, and then left with them a message to "love one another" and look for his coming again.

The Coffee Harvest.

Both banks of the Amazon River are fringed with sugar and coffee plantations of vast extent. The coffee trees are naturally about twenty-five feet in height, but in order to improve the quality of their fruit are kept pruned to about six feet. The bush bears a snow-white blossom of exquisite fragrance, which after dropping is succeeded by a small green button. This develops into a pink berry, which when ripe announces it by becoming a deep purple. It is then plucked, and after passing through the processes of drying, husking, winnowing, sunning and sorting becomes the coffee of commerce.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

How to Overcome the Dangers of Exposure.

Francis O'Reilly, the well known livery man of No. 18 Prince street, New York, says of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS:

"For the last forty-two years I have been engaged in the livery and hacking business. I am greatly aided by my four boys. We are much exposed to the weather, and we have found ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS of very great service. We use them as chest protectors, placing one on the chest and one on the pit of the stomach. They not only ward off the cold, but act as a tonic.

We are frequently affected with rheumatism, kinks in the back, and pains in the side; but one or two of ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS quickly cure us. My wife and daughter have been using ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS for weak back and think the world of them. I have now been using them for twenty years, and always have a box in the house."

It is estimated that over four million dollars' worth of furs were shipped from Alaska during the past year.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated, by physicians. Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. Remedy sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.

Private Banks in Berlin have bought Russian funds to the amount of 50,000,000 roubles.

Jack and Jill each took a pill,
Old-fashioned kind—full grown;
Jack's went down—but with a frown—
Jill died from "cause unknown."

Smiles will supersede many frowns, and many discomforts will be unknown, when Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets entirely supersede, as they bid fair to do, the large and less efficient pill of our forefathers. Every day they gain new laurels! Most popular when most ills abound!

One of the most successful farmers of Iredell County, N. C., is a Russian nobleman who was exiled in 1849 because of his political principles.

ST. JACOBS OIL

For Sciatica.

NEW CURRENT TESTIMONY.

7 Years. Chicago, Ill., May 21, 1888. I was given up by doctors 3 years ago and had to use a crutch for Sciatic Rheumatism; suffered about 7 years; first application St. Jacobs Oil relieved; two bottles cured. GEORGE A. ROSE.

Bed-ridden. Beaver Dam, Wis., May 19, '88. Spring of 1887 was taken with Sciatica; suffered two months; was confined to bed; tried several doctors without benefit. Used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured. JANNETTE WEBER.

Lameness. Utica, Fulton Co., Illinois. Three or four years ago was taken with lameness in hip; was in bed part of time; tried several doctors without benefit; was cured by three or four applications of St. Jacobs Oil. WM. HARPER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Diamond Vera-Cura

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS: Indigestion, Sour-Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating. Nervousness and Low-Spirits.

At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent Stamp.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

LOG CABINS are fast going out of style as fashionable residences. Log Cabins will, however, always have a place in American history, as they were the most prominent feature of our country's early social life. The pioneers were strong, rugged, healthy. Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy is a reproduction of one of the best of the old time roots and herbs remedies, which kept them well. Everybody praises "Tippe canoe" as a stomach tonic.

The making of grass ensilage is all the rage in England.

A Family Gathering.

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John Lester Murphy is Queen Victoria's private telegrapher, and he has a sinecure.

THE MANDARIN.

While seated in his palanquin,
Rode Ling Gum Foo, a mandarin;
Some laundry people working nigh,
Were hanging garments out to dry,
He beckoned with his golden fan,
And thus addressed the nearest man:
"Why do the robes upon your line
Like glaciers of Alaska shine?
Since we set out from Ning Po Keen,
A finer sight I have not seen!"
"We washed those garments," answered he,
"With soap that's made beyond the sea,
The IVORY SOAP they call it there,
We find it good beyond compare."
Then said the mandarin profound:
"Go, order me a thousand pound,
And they who use another kind,
Shall prison cell and scaffold find!"

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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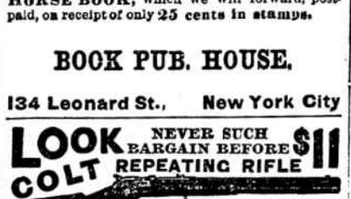

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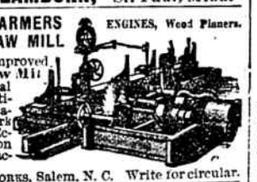

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