# Worthington Advance.

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## NOTES OF THE TIMES.

CYRUS W. FIELD lives in a brownstone front house on Gramercy Park, New York, next to that of his brother, David Dudley Field. Their homes are modest, though substantial in appearance.

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EASTERN scientists who are puzzling over causes for Western tornadoes conclude at first sight that the cutting down of timber cannot be held responsible, which is a favorite solution for floods and storm disasters in Eastern sections.

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M. PASTEUR has lost four wolf bitten Russian patients, and has still fifteen on hand to experiment with, so that there is some hope that before he is through with the batch he may be able to furnish the generation with a panacea for mad wolf bites.

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A LOVE for and intimate acquaintance with rare old laces are supposed to indicate the presence of blue blood in a woman's veins. Any parvenu can appreciate diamonds, but lace is quite another affair, and to be a connoisseur of it is almost equal to possessing a patent of nobility.

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IT is not generally known that Mark Twain is a veritable church Deacon, and senior Deacon at that, of the Asylum Hill Congregational church at Hartford, Conn., of which Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell is pastor and Senator Joe Hawley and Charles Dudley Warner are prominent parishioners.

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SOUTH CAROLINA has a high license law and Maine a prohibitory law of the most rigorous type. yet in Portland, Maine, there were more arrests last year for crimes committed under the influence of liquor, than in Charleston, S. C., though the latter is much the larger city and its police system vigilant.

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MR. HOWELLS is quoted as stating that he is not altogether in love with his books, but of them all he is most gratified with his "Foregone Conclusion," and his second choice is the "Undiscovered Country," though this judgment is supposed to apply to their literary make-up, as some of his other volumes have been more satisfactory financially.

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SENATOR DOLPH of Oregon, says a Washington paper, is regarded by the ladies as the handsomest man in the Senate. He is tall and broad-shouldered, and speaks with a rich, deep bass voice. But his chief claim to admiration is his magnificent full beard, which falls in wavy profusion to the middle of his waistcoat. He has besides a striking face and a majestic bearing which attracts immediate attention.

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THE following from a New York letter to a New Jersey paper, is in the nature of interesting public information: "I learn from Mr. Clemens—Mark Twain—that he can manufacture each single volume of Gen. Grant's memoirs for about 45 cents. As the book is sold at $3.50, you can estimate the great profit derived from it. This profit is divided between Mrs. Grant, the agents and the firm of Webster & Co., Mr. Clemens has, by long odds, the largest interest in that firm."

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A NEW order of fancy dress for a garden party to be given at the vice-regal lodge in Dublin early in May, has been issued by the lord-lieutenant and Lady Aberdeen. In the hope of encouraging Irish trade, it has been decided that every one who attends this gathering shall be attired in the costume of peasants of different countries and in any case the ladies and their children shall wear dresses of Irish manufacture. Gentlemen are to wear suits of Irish tweed, Irish felt hats, and poplin ties of St. Patrick blue, and both ladies and gentlemen must wear Irish glover exclusively.

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RATHER an interesting story comes from the Department of Justice at Washington, where a young colored man is employed as sort of custodian of papers. Mr. Bodie fell sick and could not visit the office for a couple of weeks, and the wheels of the department were blocked. The Attorney General desired some papers from the department files, but there was no one about the shop that could supply them in Mr. Bodie's enforced absence, so quite an important case was hung up until the young man got well, and this is the way things go on at Washington.

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FOR several years Miss L. B. Comins has been a chief designer for Prang, the noted card publisher, and her designs for the recent Easter cards published by the Prang house were the most beautiful that reached the market. The lady is a daughter of Hon. Linus B. Comins, at one time a member of congress from Boston. Her talent for painting has been developed within a few years, and in earlier days she had shown decided literary ability, the novels which appeared at one time under authorship of Laura Caxton, being from her pen, and the later productions of her pencil are no less charming.

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DANIEL WEBSTER was regarded as the most distinguished graduate of Dartmouth College, and it is confidently expected that at least one-half of the 4,000 living alumni of that institution will assemble at the dedication of the Webster Monument at Concord. The day set for the ceremony is June 17th, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill and also of Webster's great speech when the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument was laid, June 17th, 1825, and of his yet greater oration when that monument was completed, June 17th, 1843. The dedication of his own monument on the same date is to be made emphatically a Dartmouth day.

## HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Saturday, May 1st, was fixed upon for the inauguration of the strikes of workingmen for eight hours a day instead of ten. The strike reached every prominent city in this country to a greater or less degree, but was especially large in Chicago and New York. In most cases the demand for eight hours was coupled with the demand for ten hours pay and in a few cases a reduction of time and an advance of wages was asked. In Chicago most of the employers refused the concession. The furniture manufacturers and lumber dealers in Chicago have organized protective associations and agreed to stand by each other. There are probably 50,000 men out of employment in Chicago and twice as many in New York. In a few cases the demand was met. In all instances the eight hours was cancelled, but the employers wanted the men to begin at 7 A. M., but they wanted to begin 8 A. M., and made a second strike on that point. Business is much unsettled by these labor difficulties.

The April statement shows that the reduction in the debt for the month was $10,965,388 national, and for the ten months $87,971,698, against $50,075,229 for the corresponding ten months of the preceding fiscal year. Should the average of the past ten months be reached for May and June, the fiscal year will close showing a reduction of about $105.000,000. The treasurer's books show that in April the bonded debt decreased $10,315,700, and since July 1, $30,408,700, representing an annual saving in interest of $91,261. The difference between the reduction in the bonded debt and that reported by the treasurer is made up by reduction in outstanding certificates and other non-interest-bearing obligations.

Montgomery, Ala., is erecting a monument to the Confederate soldiers who fell in the rebellion, and on the 30th of April the corner stone was laid by Jeff Davis. Montgomery is the place where the Confederate government was organized and on the day before the laying of the corner stone he made a speech from the capital where he took the oath of office in 1861. It was notable that the city was decorated with U. S. flags more being displayed than were ever seen there before.

The demand for eight hours work and in most cases ten hours pay began in Chicago and New York on May 1st. It is more general in Chicago than in New York. The manufacturers in Chicago have formed an association and agreed to close their establishments indefinitely until the controversy is settled. It is expected that when the strike gets in full operation there will be 100,000 idle men in Chicago.

Jeff Davis tour in the South and his speeches at Montgomery and Atlanta are the chief topic in Washington. The Republicans see in it a great deal of campaign thunder and the Democrats denounce Davis and the whole performance. It seems to be a revival of supposed "dead issues."

A freight train on the Missouri Pacific was wrecked near Wyandotte, Kan., on the 26th, the fireman and a brakeman instantly killed and the engineer dangerously injured. The accident was caused by spikes being pulled out of the rails and some of the strikers on the road are suspected of the act.

Upon the supposition that the president does not propose to send a minister to Austria the Austrian government has withdrawn its minister from Washington, and his effects have been sold at auction.

The Missouri Pacific strike has been pretty quiet for some time but on April 26th, the strikers at Atchinson, Kansas, took possession of the yards, drove off the workmen and also closed the shops by force.

The widow of the late Wendell Phillips, died in Boston on the 26th of April.

### THE OLD WORLD

A rumor prevails in Paris that a beautiful young girl, bearing a remarkable resemblance to the ex-Empress Eugenie, is about to begin legal proceedings to compel recognition of her claims to be the daughter and heir of that unhappy lady.

The deficit in the revenue of the Prussian state railways for the past fiscal year is 23,000,000 marks under the estimate, owing to the general commercial depression. It is expected that the deficiency in 1886 will be even greater.

It is now admitted that the illness from which Count Herbert Bismarck has been suffering was so serious for several days that his life was despaired of. His recovery is assured.

It is rumored that Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the prince of Wales, is to be created duke of Kent.

Bismarck has introduced a bill into the bundesrath to increase the duties on spirits.

### FORTY NINTH CONGRESS

SENATE, April 26—The bill relative to the bonds required of brewers was amended to require a renewal of bonds at least once in four years and in that shape was passed. The inter-State commerce bill was taken up and Senator Van Wyck spoke strongly against railroads. Mr. Stanford opposed the bill and the debate was continued until adjournment.

HOUSE, April 26—Mr. Dunn asked leave to set apart the 12th of May to consider the bill requiring the Northern Pacific to pay the cost of surveying its lands. This being Monday, was bill day and half a dozen bills were introduced, having a bearing on the existing labor troubles. Mr. Springer introduced a new bill for the admission of Dakota as a state. After the call of states for the introduction of bills the river and harbor bill was debated the remainder of the session.

SENATE, April 27—The majority and minority reports of the committee appointed by the Ohio legislature to investigate the means employed to secure the election of Senator Payne was laid before the Senate. Senator Payne made quite an elaborate review of the reports, denying most emphatically that he had used improper means to secure the election and moved that the reports go to the committee on privileges and elections which prevailed. A bill appropriating $300,000 to enlarge the White House passed. Bills were passed authorizing the construction of railroad bridges over the Missouri at Chamberlain, D. T., and also over the St. Croix at some point between Stillwater and Prescott.

HOUSE, April 27—Aside from the airing of personal quarrels the business of the house was the debate on the river and harbor bill. An effort to strike out the appropriation to improve the Muskingum river in Ohio elicited a long debate but the movement did not succeed.

SENATE, April 28—On motion of Mr. McMillan, bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges as follows:

Across the Mississippi river at or near Keithburg, Ill.; across the Mississippi river from Winona, Minn., to the opposite shore in Wisconsin; across the Yellowstone river in Montana; across the Missouri river at Pierre, Dak.; across the Mississippi river from Red Wing, Minn., to the opposite shore in Wisconsin. The post office appropriation bill was discussed at length an amendment appropriating $800,000 for carrying South, Central American, Chinese and Australian mails being the point under consideration. No vote was reached on the amendment.

HOUSE, April 28—A bill was passed authorizing the improvement of the Mississippi river at Little Falls, Minn The river and harbor appropriation bill was debated until adjournment. Among other information Mr. Hephurn of Iowa said there was no navigation on the Missouri river of consequence and only ten steamers had passed Council Bluffs in five years.

SENATE, April 29—The entire session was devoted to considering the appropriation of $800,000 for conveying foreign mails, but the Senate adjourned before a vote was reached.

HOUSE, April 29—The river and harbor bill was again under consideration and Mr. Regan attempted to strike out the appropriation for reservoirs in Minnesota, but failed. The Northwestern appropriations were agreed to as follows: Improving the Red River of the North in Minnesota, and the money heretofore appropriated for locks and dams is hereby made available for dredging said river, according to the plan of the chief of engineers recommended on the 12th of March, 1884, provided that not exceeding $300,0.0 shall be thus expended on the Goose rapids. The Yellowstone river between Glendive and the mouth, Montana, $25,000; harbor at Duluth and enlarging the basin between Minnesota and Rice's point, $50,000; harbor at Agate bay, $30,000; harbor at Lake City, $10,000; improving St. Croix river, Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7,500; continuing operations upon reservoirs at the head waters of the Mississippi river, $80,000: provided that in the opinion of the chief engineers, the expenditure of this appropriation and ultimate completing of this part of the reservoir system adequately improves navigation. For operating snag boat on the upper Mississippi river $30,000; improving the Mississippi river at St. Paul and Des Moines Rapids, $510,000, of which sum $8,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the removal of the rock at Duck creek chain, at the Rock Island rapids; $20,000 to be available, if desired by the secretary of war, for continuing experiments with Adams flume. Improving the Mississippi river at Des Moines rapids canal, under the modified project, $35,000, of which sum $20,000 are to be used for pier construction. Dry docks at Des Moines rapids, $65,000.

SENATE, April 30—After passing a few private bills the postoffice appropriation bill was debated until adjournment without action. The Senate adjourned until Monday with an understanding that a vote would be reached on that day.

HOUSE, April 30—The river and harbor bill was again debated, the chief point considered being an amendment providing for the expenditures of the navy to improve the Mississippi under the direction of the Secretary of war instead of the Mississippi river commission. The amendment was lost.

SENATE, May 1—Not in session.

HOUSE, May 1—Mr. Findlay, from the committee on civil service reform, submitted a report on the resolution offered by Mr. Taulbee, directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the house by what authority the practice of permitting employes in his department to appoint substitutes is allowed. The committee, in its report, says: It can see no reason for questioning the good faith of the statement made by the acting secretary of the treasury that substitutes are allowed, when the permanent employes are absent on account of sickness. Accepting this as a valid reason for the temporary appointment of substitutes, the committee asks to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. After a lengthy debate the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 114 to 113. The Oklahoma bill was then debated. This bill opens the territory to settlement. No vote was reached.

### NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Mr. Springer has introduced a bill in the house providing for the admission of Dakota. The bill provides for the admission of the territory without division. Provision is made for an election, to be held on the second Tuesday of November next, when a convention is to be chosen for the formation of a constitution, which constitution is to be submitted to a vote of the people, the election to be held at such time and place as may be fixed by the convention. At the election in November the people are also to vote on a location for the state capital, and the three places receiving the greatest number of votes are to be again submitted to a vote of the people at the election fixed for the adoption of the constitution, and the place receiving the greatest number of votes at this election to be designated as the state capital. No county shall be formed which contains less than 3,000 inhabitants. Counties now existing which do not contain that number shall be consolidated. At the election at which the constitution is submitted for adoption, state officers and two members of congress are to be chosen. Mr. Springer thinks that should the bill be passed at this session, all its requirements could be fulfilled in ample time to enable congress to admit the new state prior to March 4, 1887. The bill is similar in every respect to Mr. Springer's Missouri river division bill in its main features. Fifty-one delegate districts are provided for. No courts are provided for, that being left to the convention.

John Hultgren, ex-Register of deeds of Kandiyohi County, Minn., who is in state prison for robbing the treasurer's safe of his county has confessed. He admits he took the money and for fear of detection tore up $4,000 in bills and trampled them in the mud. The gold and silver he threw into his well.

Charles Vanderhorck committed suicide by shooting at Webster, D. T., on the 30th of April. He was the son of John Vanderhorck of Minneapolis who is post trader at Fort Sisseton. His father is in Europe and Charles was left in charge of the business.

The house committee on territories has decided by a party vote to report against the Harrison bill for the admission of Dakota. It is probable that they will report in favor of the Springer bill.

The pork packing establishment of John Plankington & Co., at Milwaukee has closed for the summer owing to the prospects of a strike. This throws 500 men out of employment.

Maj. T. M. Newson, one of the old time editors of Minnesota has been nominated by the laboring and Republicans for city treasurer of St. Paul.

Geo. Ott an extensive sash and door manufacturer at Davenport, Iowa, has failed. Liabilities 156,656; assets 134,386.

J. P. Rea of Minneapolis has been appointed judge of the Fourth (Minn.,) Judicial district vice Judge Koon resigned.

Kramer Bros. roller mill at Preston, Minn., together with 8,000 bushels of wheat burned April 28th. Loss $25,000.

J. T. Carl, of Racine, Wis., was so severely kicked by one of his horses on the 1st, that he is confined to his bed.

Judge Pollard of Indiana, who was appointed associate justice of Montana has been rejected by the Senate.

All of the furniture factories in Milwaukee have closed owing to a strike for eight hours.

Wm. H. Shelly one of the old time Democratic politicians of Minnesota who came to St. Paul in 1852, dropped dead in the street in Washington at midnight on the 28th of April. He had been in poor health for some time but had recently improved.

Natural gas is thought to have been discovered at Bismarck, D. T.

### THE MARKETS.

#### ST. PAUL.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 81½c bid; May, 8 c bid, No. 1 Northern, 78c bid; No. 2 Northern, 75c bid.

Flour—Patent, $5.00@5.25; straights $4.50@4.75 asked; bakers', $4.25@4.50 asked rye, $3.25@3.50.

Corn No. 2, 33½c asked. May, 34¼ bid.

Oats No. 2 mixed, 33½c. bid, 33½c asked No. 2 white 32½c. bid.

Barley No. 2, 57c. bid.

Rye No. 2, 52c. bid.

Flax Seed 90. bid.

Baled hay, $6.25 asked; timothy $8.50

Dressed beef, choice steers 4c.@5c; veal, 8 @ 9c.

Butter, extra 21@23c. bid.

Cheese, 11@12c,

Eggs, extra 8½@9¼c asked.

Potatoes, 30c@ 33c per bushel bid.

Live Stock—Sales of steers ranged $4.12½ @$5.00 per 100 lbs. Sheep sold at $4.50@ $5 per 100. Hogs $3.80@$3.85.

#### MINNEAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 82½c. bid for May; June, 83¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash 78½c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 70c.

FLOUR—Patent in sacks held at $4.60@4.75. In barrels, $4.70@4.85; $5.45 @5.70 delivered at New England points; $5.45@5.50 delivered New York and Pennsylvania, points; bakers' $3.60@3.75.

#### CHICAGO

Wheat, May 79¼; June 80⅝c.

Corn, May 35⅜c; June 36⅛c.

Oats, cash 29¼; June 29⅞c.

Flax seed No. 1, $1.05½.

Pork, cash, $8.92@ 9.15; June, $9.07½@ 9.25.

Live Stock, Cattle $3.25@4; Hogs $4.05@4 20; Sheep, $2.00@5.00.

#### DULUTH.

WHEAT—Cash No. 1 hard 82⅛c.

#### MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—Cash, 79⅝c; June, 80¾.

### A Secure Retreat.

Country Editor—Well, they captured the murderer at last.

Citizen—So I hear. Where did they find him?

Country Editor—Just leaving the back door of old Buerag's dry goods store. He and Buerag are relatives. He has been taking it easy there for three weeks.

Citizen—I wonder nobody saw him.

Country Editor—No danger of that. Buerag never advertises, you know.

Two charming little girls were dancing "the racket" in the streets. "What makes you so happy?" a gentleman asked. "Oh! our mas have thrown away all our horrid medicine, and we have only to take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and that ain't bad at all."

# COUNTRY LIFE AND WORK.

### Comfort of Spring.

Beneath the branches of an April wood
I stood uplooking; all the leaves were wet
With Heaven's baptism; jewels myriad sit
On ev'ry trembling bough. In rebellious mood
I noted the new life—within my heart
Unspoken wonder that the spring could be,
While she I loved, that used to walk with me,
Was of the earth, ah! never more to part.
Through the pale, tender leafage, gemmed with dew
Came glints of sunshine. Sudden came a thought
To comfort. He who has spring's beauty wrought
From death-like gloom, making the old world new—
Is he not able from the loathsome tomb
To raise my love in all her olden bloom?

### Help for the Farm.

On the farm the hired help become members of the farmer's family, says the National Stockman, and often the association is necessarily most intimate between the sons and daughters and the hired man and the hired woman. For this reason the utmost care should be exercised in investigating the character of the person who is to be so intimately associated with the young, who are just at the age to be the most easily led astray and taught bad habits by vicious and unscrupulous help. Every farmer owes it to his family and to himself, to look at this moral side of the question first, and to let it have the greatest weight in deciding whom he shall hire, and not lead his young sons or daughters into unknown temptations. But there are other considerations also which should be most closely looked into before hiring any one to help with the farm or the housework. A realization of the difference between good and indifferent or poor help, and also that a good hand is worthy of good wages, while a poor hand is dear if he works for nothing and boards himself, is necessary in leading to a proper consideration of this question. There always is a temptation to employ the first and cheapest help that comes along, and to trust to luck that he turns out a good investment. About nine times out of ten we are disappointed in the efficiency or in the character of the hand thus employed. Such a loose way of doing business does not pay in any affair, and would not be found in any other except in hiring help. A hand who is to have charge of a farm, or to help in the care of the stock, should be kind and careful, and one who will not in any way abuse an animal under any circumstances, or neglect to properly feed and attend to its wants and the farmer should inform himself upon these points concerning the man whom he is about to hire. The man should be one who will be faithful to the farmer's interest, steady, and not be wanting to run half the time, and, especially, just when work is crowding the hardest. The success of the farm and the crops depends very much upon the employment of sober, industrious, intelligent, and faithful hands, and no others should be tolerated on a well-regulated farm. Now, we hope that this question will receive from farmers generally the attention its importance deserves, and that the character, faithfulness and capabilities of the one seeking employment will decide the question either for or against him.

### Raising Horses on the Farm.

Raising colts for market ought to be one of the sources of farm profits—one of the perquisites of the farmer, as eggs and butter should be the perquisites of the farmer's wife. It is not expected that the ordinary farmer is to be a fancy breeder, nor, indeed, a breeder of what is called blooded stock. But he should have an eye to the fitness of things, and endeavor to breed good, useful grades. He should have some idea of what sort of a colt his mare is calculated to breed, and seek a sire accordingly. In this way, if he can not breed the highest-priced stock, he can at least secure a good, useful animal that will pay for its rearing and keeping. A few dollars for service of the right kind is as likely to result in severa dollars value in the colt as good seed is to bring forth a paying crop in the field over one from poor seed, or seed of a poor kind. There is no prospect of profit in breeding from an inferior sire. because his services can be had for small cost. As well expect a good harvest of field corn from planting popcorn seed, as to expect a valuable colt from an inferior sire. It is perhaps not worth while to waste expensive service on a scrub mare, but if a mare is worth breeding from at all, it will pay to secure service that gives some prospect of value in the offspring. Something never comes of nothing. Neither will a colt of value come from coupling a worthless mare with a worthless horse. Like begets like, and scrub colts are a poor investment.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

### Preparing Against Vermin.

Lice have been the bane of all who endeavor to keep fowls. Despite all precautions lice will take possession, and, once established, work will be required to get rid of the pests. It must be remembered that unless the entire premises are overhauled nothing can be done. Lice may be driven off roosts and yet be very thick in the nests. Or they may store themselves in some overlooked crevice, to come forth and multiply as rapidly as before. No half-way measures will do for them. It must be a war of extermination, and not a single one must be left. Sometimes the yards must be cleaned up in order to escape them.

To keep the vermin away place tobacco refuse in the nests, which will not injure the hens in any manner, and anoint the roosts with coal oil once a week. Every three months the walls should be well whitewashed, with carbolic acid in the whitewash, and the droppings should be removed at least twice a week. Occasionally a good dusting of the whole interior with Persian insect-powder will be an advantage. But getting rid of lice is the difficulty. To do so the first thing is to clean out the henhouse and leave no portion of the droppings. Lice often find lodgment in the droppings, and hence a solution of carbolic acid should be sprinkled over those that are removed. Put whitewash into every crack and crevice thickly. Let it be hot, if possible, and do not be economical with it. Put plenty of carbolic acid in the whitewash—a tablespoon of the acid to every bucket of whitewash.

With an oil can or small bellows, blow the Persian insect-powder everywhere—in the nests, in the cracks, and all over the floor, first cleaning the nests for that purpose. Having used all these methods, now burn half a pound of sulphur on the floor, see that it burns well, and close the door, keeping it shut an hour. To make the sulphur burn, pour a little alcohol over it. If possible, before cleaning out the house, take the fowls off the roost, singly, and dust every part of the body with Persian insect-powder, rubbing a drop of coal oil on the top of the head and around the vent, but not on the body. Repeat this process once a week if necessary. It is laborious, we admit, but heroic treatment is necessary if lice are to be driven out when once they become established.—*The Farm and Garden.*

### Live Stock Notes for May

May is a critical month with farm animals. They are, over a great part of the country, going "from hay to grass," and are liable to be effected by the debilitating influence of the succulent and loosening feed. The only way to prevent evil effects is to give hay and grain at morning and evening at first, continuing the morning ration of hay longer than that of the evening, until the grass gradually gains in nutrative value and the animals become accustomed to it. This is equally important for horses, cows and sheep. Horses that are not put to hard work are not usually harmed by grass; the "clearing out" does them good. Brood-mares, however, need more substantial feed. Work horses or oxen, should also have hay daily, but if the hay is low, and due consideration for the future prevents buying, they must have grain, which is best fed ground and sprinkled on chopped straw. Fresh cows generally do very well if they calve within a month after they are put to grass. There will be little fear of milk fever or any trouble incident to a feverish condition, but large milkers will need feed the second week or they will run down thin. —*American Agriculturist for May.*

### Crows and Corn Worms.

A new England farm journal gives a plan for preventing crows from pulling corn. It is to soak the corn in a weak solution of copperas (sulphate of iron) twenty-four hours before planting. To make it easy to drop, and to prevent the iron from injuring the hands, rub the corn in gypsum or plaster. This method, it says, will prevent crows from destroying the corn and save the farmer much annoyance and labor.

The West is not much troubled with crows, but the crow blackbird commits great depredations in some sections of the West by pulling corn. The great difficulty in the West is from the ravages of the cut-worm, heart-worm, and wire-worm. The soaking of corn in any liquid, medicated or otherwise, is not practicable in the West, since soaked corn cannot be properly distributed from machines. If some experimenter would only devise some means to prevent the depredations of insect pests on the seed and sprouted corn he would indeed be a benefactor. A thorough smoking of the seed has been recommended, but experiments have not been so conclusively made as to learn how far the smoking of corn may be carried without injury to the germ and at the same time rendering it obnoxious to the larvæ of insects.

### Michigan Apples.

The editor of the Michigan Horticulturist (Secretary of the Horticultural Society of that State), in answer to a question as to what varieties of apples to plant, gives a list as follows: Red Astrachan, sweet bough, primate, Oldenburg, early strawberry, Jersey sweet, Chenango, Jefferis, maiden's blush, St. Lawrence, Dyer, Shiawassee, melon, Wagener, Hubbardston, Jonathan, green sweet, Talman sweet Grimes' golden, Northern spy, red Canada(top grafted), Rosbury Russet, golden russet.

Upon the question of space for planting the several species, both of orchard and garden fruits, Mr. Garfield, upon the supposition that the rows will run the long way, says divide 239 feet as follows: Blank space, 10 feet; pears, 40 feet, 2 rows, 32 trees; peaches, 20 feet, 1 row, 16 trees; grapes, 30 feet, 3 rows, 84 vines; currants, 10 feet, 1 row, 60 plants; blackberries, 20 feet, 2 rows, 150 plants; black caps, 24 feet, 3 rows, 300 plants; red raspberries, 18 feet, 3 rows, 300 plants. Blank space of 7 feet.

### Moths

Can best be guarded against by putting temptation out of their way. Clothing wrapped securely in newspapers or in stout cloths that leave no openings through which a moth can creep, and then packed into trunks or drawers, are safe, unless the egg has already been laid in their folds. To avoid this contingency each article should be thoroughly beaten in the open air before it is put up. Camphor, tobacco leaves, etc., are added preventatives of danger. The buffalo moth is harder to cope with. Among the modes recommended for getting rid of him is that of laying a damp cloth over the border of the carpet next the wall and pressing it with a hot iron. The steam destroys both insects and eggs. Laying a strip of tarred paper under the edge of the carpet is advised, and sponging it with turpentine is also urged. This last plan, however, has obvious drawbacks.

### Potato Croquets.

Mash mealy potatoes to a soft paste with milk and a little butter: work in a raw egg, well beaten, and a teaspoonful of prepared flour. Mold into rolls rounded at the ends, dip in beaten egg, then in fine cracker crumbs, and fry in good dripping or salted lard. Croquets are best when left to get cold and firm before they are cooked. Drain all the fat from them before dishing.

### Cockroaches

Are a long standing grievance. A writer recently suggested the use of cucumber rinds for their extermination. The green peel is strewn about the floor and the insects fasten upon it greedily, sucking the juice until they are so enfeebled that they can be swept up and destroyed without difficulty. The same result is claimed for hellebore scattered about a room, and also for fresh catnip, while it is said that the latter has a marvelous effect in driving away ants, both red and black.

### Tomato Bisque.

One quart can of tomatoes, one quart of milk, with a tiny bit of soda stirred in; one tablespoonful of corn-starch and a heaping teaspoonful of butter rubbed together. Salt and pepper to taste; one-half teaspoonful of sugar. Stew the tomatoes for half an hour with salt, pepper, and sugar; strain through a fine colander back into the saucepan and heat to boiling. Scald the milk in another vessel, add corn-starch and butter and stir until well thickened. Mix with the tomato, bring it to a quick, sharp boil and a delicious soup is ready for eating.

### Oatmeal Gruel.

One even cup of fine fresh oatmeal, one pint of cold water, one pint of milk, one even teaspoonful of salt; wet the oatmeal with the water and set over the fire in a farina-kettle, stirring often and, as it stiffens, beating in a cupful of milk; stir steadily five minutes after it reaches the boil, adding gradually the rest of the milk. Cook in all half an hour, dating from the scalding point.

Turn out and eat with sugar and cream.

### Bermuda Onions Stuffed.

Make a round hole in the upper end of each, dig out at least half contents; set in a dish covered with warm, slightly salted water, and bring to a simmer. Throw away the water; carefully fill the onions with minced poultry or veal, put a bit of butter in the dish to prevent burning, scatter fine crumbs thickly over the onions, and bake, covered, half an hour.

### Current Notes.

Arkansas has a State Agricultural Society formed exclusively of colored men.

About 4,000,000 pounds of fish were frozen for Washington and Fulton markets, New York, to be used during Lent, and 12,000,000 eggs were bought to be shipped there for the same season.

Some varieties of raspberries throw up a great many suckers which should be cut out. Not over four canes to the hill should be allowed, so as to afford plenty of room.

For wet lands a good mixture for pasturage would be red-top, eight pounds; alsike, six pounds; meadow foxtail, four pounds, and rough-stalked meadow, six pounds.

At the Canadian Experimental Station it has been determined that feeding timothy without much clover has a tendency to dry the flow of milk in winter.

A litter of pigs farrowed in spring or summer grow rapidly if at pasture, because the green food keeps the pig's digestion good and enables it to get full benefit from any other food that may be eaten.

Orchard and oat grass flower ripen together, and are a good mixture. These grown together and without clover are excellent. Sow about one- and one-half bushel of oat grass per acre mixed.

The natural life of the sheep is shorter than that of any other domestic animal. Five or six years is the limit of their practical usefulness, though valuable breeding ewes may be kept one or two years longer.

The shallow-rooted timothy and deep-rooting clover feed in different depths of soil, and hence go well together. Mammoth clover ripens more nearly with timothy than medium clover, but its stems are coarser and not liked by farm stock except swine.

White animals have been observed to an uncommon extent of late in Germany. A white chamois was shot in the Totengebirge, a white fish otter was caught near Luxemburg, white partridges were shot near Brunswick, and a white fox was killed near Hessen.

Many farmers delay sowing oats and barley from a belief that the ground must become warm before the sowing, thus delaying the ripening of the crop and running the risk of shortage from drouth. Oats should be sown as soon as the ground is in good working order after the frost is out, and barley should be sown as soon afterward as possible.

The following general rules will apply in the selection of calves to be raised for dairy cows: The head should not be overlarge, the neck thin rather than thick, and the skin possessing a soft feel that can only be judged by an expert. Look to the escutcheon and milk veins. These are as good indications of character as the pedigree.

### Base Ball Prizes.

The Boston Herald publishes the following official list of prizes for the base ball players of 1886:

For loosing an ear, appointment as usher in the grand stand.

A broken finger joint, lay off until it is well.

Scraping skin from one elbow in stealing a base, promise of an increase in salary; both elbows, two promises.

Getting second on a long slide (basement of pants must remain intact), authograph of managers.

For having wire from mask driven into the skull half an inch, loud applause from the directors; for getting killed, set of resolutions, without frame, to relatives.

For twisting the ankle in trying to make an impossible play, a monkey wrench; it will be found a useful article in such cases.

Bruising the shins, the right to rub them.

For losing the sight of the eyes in trying to catch a fly in the face of the sun, release, with back pay.

For having a spike in an opponent's shoe driven through the instep, two days' vacation.

For having toe nail ground off by an opponent's heel, the privilege to limp.

For not making up a face or saying "Oh!" when a hot liner lands on the fingers' ends, sympathy of stockholders.

Foul ball in pit of the stomach, permit to stop.

Having teeth knocked out and continuing play, the privilege of being called "tough."

For killing a scorer, a $1,000 United States bond.

For kicking against the umpire's decisions, when he is known to be right, two shoes from a mule; this is an emblematic trophy.

The management, in offering the above prizes, does it for the purpose of encouraging the players to put forth their best endeavors, as by so doing the games will be more entertaining; and with the hope that the dividends will be larger than they otherwise would be.

### Thoughts.

Silence does not always mark wisdom.

God alone knows what wealth the dead have taken with them.

Wealth legitimately acquired is valuable, and is only valuable when thus acquired.

Thought power is of slow growth. Time and experience are requisite for its perfection.

Labor is the parent of all the lasting wonders of the world, whether in verse or stone, whether poetry or pyramids.

As it is a man's destiny to be ruled by woman, he should, for his own sake, render her as fit for the task as possible.

He who lives with a good wife becomes better thereby, and those who lay down among violets arise with the perfume upon their garments.

How easy is the thought, in certain moods, of lovliest, most unselfish devotion! How hard is the doing of the thought, in the face of a thousand unlovely difficulties!—Weighed and Wanting.

To do the the right thing at the right time, and in the right way, is the substance of method; and the secret of it cannot be formulated, much less communicated; it cannot be learned, but it is to be thought out.

While what we do unquestionably influences what we are, it is equally true that what we are influences and determines the real value of what we do. Let no one then imagine that he can permanently benefit his work or further his business by sacrificing his own manhood or neglecting other obligations.

## WHILE WE MAY.

The hands are such dear hands;
They are so full; they turn at our demands
So often; they reach out,
With trifles scarcely thought about
So many times; they do
So many things for me, for you—
If their fond wills mistake,
We may well bend, not break.

They are such fond, frail lips,
That speak to us. Pray if love strips
Them of discretion some times,
Or if they speak too slow or quick, such crimes
We pass by, for we may see
Days not far off when those small words may be
Held not as slow, or quick, or out of place, but dear,
Because the lips are no more here.

They are such dear familiar feet that go
Along the path with ours—feet fast or slow,
And trying to keep pace—if they mistake
Or tread upon some flower that we would take
Upon our breast, or bruise some reed,
Or crush poor Hope until it bleed,
We may be mute,
Nor turning quickly to impute
Grave fault; for they and we
Have such a little way to go—can be
Together such a little while along the way,
We will be patient while we may.

So many little faults we find,
We see them! for not blind
Is love. We see them, but if you and I
Perhaps remember that some by and by,
They will not be
Faults then—grave faults—to you and me,
But just odd ways—mistakes, or even less'
Remembrance to bless,
Days change so many things, yes, hours,
We see so differently in suns and showers.
Mistaken words to-night
May be so cherished by to-morrow's light.
We may be patient for we know
There's such a little way to go.

## AUNT EMILY'S STORY.

"One more day in which to be loving and kind to each other," said Aunt Emily. "At least we may hope so when we see a bright beautiful day opening before us."

"Only one, Aunt Emily! Why do you say that?"

"I do not say only one, dears. I trust that we may all have many days and many more in which to make each other happy. But we are not sure of a day or even an hour, you know, so I think we all have need to remember to show our loving kindness while we have time."

Molly and Ruth and Nan looked a little conscious, wondering if Aunt Emily could have observed how ready they were to quarrel over trifles, and how little inclined to give up to each other.

"I was led to think of this," said Aunt Emily, "by remembering something which took place on this day a number of years ago, in my girlhood."

"Do tell us about it, Aunt Emily," said the three, gathering about her to listen.

"I do not know," she began, "that my little sisters and I quarrelled more than other little sisters do, but it was very sad and unnecessary that we should have quarrelled at all. Looking at it as I do now, I cannot understand how we could have taken pleasure in disobliging each other, in speaking angry words, in caring nothing for each other's comfort, keeping up an almost constant state of irritation when we might have lived in the sunshine of loving words and deeds.

"My mother used to talk very seriously to us about it. 'You think little of it as the days go by,' she would say, 'but if God should see fit to take one of you away you would all your lives feel the bitterness of the sting left by the memory of past unkindness.'

"It is said that most people have to learn by experience—a great pity, surely, if it is true. For how much better off we should all be if we would learn lessons from those who have suffered, instead of waiting until the same hard lesson has come to us. I think, however, there are some children who, happily for them, are wise enough to profit by good advice, but my sisters and I were not of the number, for as far as I can remember we kept on much the same in spite of mother's talk. And when, at last, the experience did come, it was bitter enough.

"A picnic was in prospect to which we had all been looking forward for some time. But as the day, this day years ago, drew near, some little ailment seized me which led my mother to think it best for me to stay at home. It was a great disappointment, and I am sorry to say that I bore it very badly. I have sometimes thought since that God sends these small trials upon us to give us opportunity to show a spirit of patience and submission, but I could not have thought so then, for I made myself a trial to every one who was so unfortunate as to be obliged to come near me, by my complaints and my ill-temper.

"Mother gave up her share in the day's pleasure to remain with me, and I was sure of having everything to help me through the day at home, but I chose to consider myself sadly ill-used and was probably a little crosser even than usual. The company were going in open carriages, and at the last moment my little sister Marian came running to me.

"Oh, Emily, I can't find my sun umbrella. Wont you lend me yours? I'm sorry enough you can't go to use it yourself, you poor dear!"

"'No, I wont,' I snarled. 'You're the most careless girl in the world—always losing your things. You'd be sure to lose mine.'

"'Oh, I wouldn't. Please, Emily! The sun is going to be so hot.'

"'I can't help that. You'd better learn to be more careful of your things.'

"'Come, Marian,' they called from outside, and she ran away. As I watched them until they were out of sight the last thing I could see through the branches of the trees was Marian's little hand waving a good-bye to me, and could not help feeling, too late, a touch of self-reproach for my unkindness.

"But I forgot all about it until late in the day there came a message in haste, and mother's face grew white as she heard it.

"'An accident! Some are hurt and I must go at once.' Before I had time to think she was gone, and I had to wait for a dreadful hour before the members of the pleasure party came—but not all—to tell me.

"The horses attached to one of the carriages had taken fright and run away, finally overturning and throwing all who were in it out upon the hard, graveled road. Our little Marian was one of them, and no one as yet knew whether she would live or die.

"Oh, if I could tell you what I suffered. How I wandered about by day and lay awake at night, remembering all my unkindnesses to my little sister, and thinking almost wildly, if I could have, if it were only one day, in which to tell her how I loved her and to show her my love in every possible way. Every unsisterly word or act I had ever been guilty of towards her seemed to rise before me in all their hatefulness and ugliness until I felt sure that God was going to punish me by never giving me an opportunity to atone for them. And my misery was increased by the haunting idea that she might now be the worse for my refusing her the sun umbrella.

"But he was more merciful than I deserved—as He always is. After a few wretched days of doubt, word came that Marian would get well.

"I fretted and pined so to see her, that at length my mother allowed me to go to the house where she had been taking care of her all the weary time. I was carefully cautioned to be very quiet and to do nothing to excite her, but nobody seemed to have remembered to prepare me for the great change in her appearance. I went into her half-darkened room with a beating heart, and, forgettting all caution, gave a little cry of dismay as I first caught sight of her.

"Could that be my merry-faced little sister? I could not see a trace of her in the poor, little thin face which turned toward me. All the pretty curls were gone, and her blue eyes looked unnaturally large over the pale cheeks She held out a white bit of a hand to me, but I rushed out of the room and cried till I could cry no longer.

"They did not let me go back, but she was brought home soon after that and I had many days in which to show that I had learned my lesson well."

"And did you never quarrel any more?" asked Ruth, as Aunt Emily paused.

"Well, I suppose we did sometimes, but we certainly did mend our ways so far as to be able to taste the sweetness which comes of seeking happiness for others instead of ourselves. I think we found that a bright smile, a gentle word, a kindly act, and all the other beautiful outgrowths of a loving spirit were better worth cultivating than the crop of ugly weeds which grows from the root of evil temper."

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### Both Were English, You Know.

In a company which was doing Shakespeare at one of the Boston theatres was an English actor named Coleman. He was an actor of the old school, and quite as tragic off the stage as on. His fellow players chaffed him in the dressing rooms on account of his being an Englishman, and particularly on the difficulty he experienced in the use of the aspirate. This had been done so much that the Englishman was roused to furiousness if any one dared to imitate his cockney misuse of the eighth letter of our alphabet, One morning he came down to breakfast at the Tremont House in a not very pleasant frame of mind. He had been chaffed pretty hard the evening before and, in addition, had not slept well. The waiter—a darkey of the darkest hue—laid the bill of fare before him.

"Ave you hany fresh heggs?" asked Coleman.

"Yes, sah," answered the darkey. "Ow'll you 'ave 'em cooked, sah? Boiled, scrambled, fried, homelet! hany way you like, sah."

Coleman turned quickly, gave the waiter a sharp look, frowned, and, and then, as though making up his mind that his ears had deceived him, indicated his preference in the way of "heggs."

"Hany think else sah" asked the waiter. "Cawn beef 'ash is very nice ab, dis mawnin.' Bit of fish, sah?" 'Alibut steak, sah, finnan 'addie, fresh cod—Coleman's face had turned purple. He jumped to his feet, caught the waiter by the collar, and held him at arm's length.

"What do you mean, sirrah," he roared, "by imitating a gentleman's speech. I 'ave a mind to throttle you, you impertinent scoundrel!"

"Hi begs yer pardon, sah, but Hi really can't 'elp hit, sah. Hi'm an Englishman myself, sah."

"You lie, you villian!" bellowed Coleman. "You've been paid for this." By this time some of the other guests had intervened, and the darky, pale with fear, was released from the actor's clutches. The head waiter vouched for the fact that the darky was an Englishman, born at Putney, and Coleman, restored to his equilibrium, settled down to his breafast again—but with a change of waiters.

### Deeded His Wife Away.

A Reading, Pa., letter says that Max Rebstock, a Philadelphia brewer, Frieda Rebstock, his wife, a prepossessing young woman, and Albert Wolf, called at Alderman Scheetz's office and had that official settle a novel suit between them. Mr. and Mrs. Rebstock were married three years ago. She is twenty-four years of age and moved in excellent society among the Germans of Philadelphia. Wolf and Rebstock were very close friends for years. Last year Rebstock sent his wife on a European trip. Several years ago she first met Wolf, a handsome young German. A strong attachment sprung up between the two, which was quickly noticed by Rebstock. Alderman Scheetz was called upon to amicably adjust their marital difficulties. Mr. and Mrs. Rebstock signed a paper by which they agreed to separate, provided she gave him certain articles which he bought her when they were married. Rebstock renounced all claim to the woman as his wife. He then left for Philadelphia. Mrs. Rebstock and Wolf were married and will make their residence at Reading.

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