

THE COUNTY PAPER.

By DAVENPORT & BORTON.

OREGON, : : MO

SOMEHOW OR OTHER.

GEORGE HEUER.

Life has a burden for every man's shoulder,
One may escape from its troubles and care;
Miss it in youth and 'twill come when we're
older.

And fit us as close as the garment we wear
Sorrow comes into our lives uninvited,
Robbing our hearts of their treasures o'
song;

Lovers grow cold and friends are slighted,
Yet somehow or other we worry along,
Everyday toll is everyday blessing,
Though poverty's cottage and crust we may
share,

Weak is the back on which burdens are press-
ing,
But stout is the heart that is strengthened by
prayer.

Somehow or other the pathway grows brighter
Just as we mourn that there are none to be
friend;
Hope in the heart makes the burden seem
lighter,
And somehow or other we get to the end.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Principle in Feeding.

All food beyond such amount that is properly digested and assimilated by the animal is a source of loss to the owner, and that in two ways: First, the food is lost; and second, the animal is not kept in the best condition for getting the most out of its feed—its stomach is overloaded and its digestive apparatus more or less disarranged. Just inside the limits of assimilation is the point to have in view in feeding; in this way the animal will have a good appetite, and other things being equal, is sure to give the best returns for food consumed. There is a golden mean in feeding farm stock, which the farmer should find.

Changing the Crop.

The advantages of a rotation, either regular or irregular, result from a number of considerations, some of which are as follows: First, different crops require food elements in different proportions—Thus potatoes require much more potash than wheat, and this crop grows for a succession of years without exhaust the natural supply much more rapidly than when only grown with a number of other crops between, not demanding a large amount of potash. In the second place a rotation, when managed properly, enables one crop to prepare food for another. Clover sends long tap-roots into the subsoil which act as pumps to bring up food elements that may be used by surface feeding crops that follow. Thirdly, as different crops require different methods of cultivation, the rotation can be so arranged that there will be a constant supply of labor distributed throughout the whole season. For the same reason the variety of crops permits of a better cultivation and improvement of the soil, the destruction of weeds, etc.

The Successful Farmer.

I had occasion to visit him the other day, or at least to visit a man who is said to be a very successful farmer. I have always heard him spoken of as such, and often had heard that he had commenced his life in Michigan with nothing, and had accumulated and got at interest a full \$100,000. Of course under these circumstances, his success could not be questioned.

At the time of my visit he was prostrated by sickness. On attempting to enter at the front door, I found it impossible from the lack of steps to get over an abrupt rise of about four feet, but I followed a path to the wood-shed door and thence to the living room of the house. The yard by the house was open and accessible to the cattle of the farm-yard, and was apparently frequented by them. Inside the house I did not observe any newspaper for family reading. Three books lay near at hand one of which had the outside appearance of being much in use. In the course of my conversation, I had the curiosity to pick up this book and opened it; it proved to be an interest computing book. I found, in talking with the man that his mind had become entirely engrossed with money-making, at the expense of all other considerations. I must say that when I left the house the question was uppermost in my mind: Is this a successful farmer?

A few days after this, being in a neighboring village, and having some time to wait for a train, I was invited by a farmer acquaintance to go home to tea with him and his wife, but had never been at their home, neither had I ever heard him mentioned as a particularly successful farmer. But, when we arrived at their home, I found it a remarkably pleasant location, and inside the house everything pleasant and agreeable. A fine library and several newspapers and periodicals were at all times accessible to the family. The children in their Hoks and conversation, gave unmistakable evidence that the books and papers had not read to a purpose. The gentleman had not, I learned, been putting money at interest, but had appropriated its profits to his farm to home improvements and adornments and to the education of his children. His greatest ambition seemed to be to make his home surroundings pleasant and refining. In this I thought he had succeeded admirably, on leaving I came to the conclusion that the world had made a great mistake in selecting a successful farmer, and that this last gentleman was really the man.

Jersey Cows.

No breed of cattle has met with greater opposition or been the subject of more conflicting opinions than have the Jerseys. They have nevertheless grown rapidly in favor not only as fancy stock

for gentlemen's show farms but as butter producers among dairy men's herds. In this country the Jersey cows' milk for the manufacture of "glit-edged" butter is readily acknowledged. The milk not only makes butter of a pleasing color but of a sweet, nutty flavor, most acceptable to consumers. In quantity the milk yield of the Jersey is not large, and from this fact many farmers still prefer cows of other improved breeds showing a larger performance at the pail and in the churn, making up in quantity whatever admirers of the Jerseys may think they lose in quality. In this connection it may be well to explain that while Jersey cows are small and require a less amount of feed than, say, short-horns, they must have for best results, both as regards quality and quantity, all the food they will eat, and that food must be good. The rule that applies to all other breeds applies with equal force to this one—i. e., the better the food the better the product.

Jerseys are preeminently a breed for milk; they are two small for beef and owing to diminutive size unfit for working. Therefore Jersey oxen are animals rarely to be met with. A question relative to this breed still unsettled is the one touching the hardness of the animals. Many breeders assert that they are as hardy as need be, while farmers in severe climates with inferior pastures consider them tender and prefer cattle of some other race.

There is no doubt but that these soft-eyed creatures from the Isle of Jersey, so attractive in appearance, have won favor largely from this very attractiveness, being an ornament to any farm on which they are introduced. It is also equally true that with good care and proper food the Jerseys will thrive well and pay for their extra keeping where butter is the required product. With Jerseys as with other breeds, however, there exists grades of excellence. Purchasers should bear in mind when making their selections that every thoroughbred animal belonging to a butter breed is not necessarily high up in this qualification. Therefore, not only purity of blood should be insisted on but this ought to be accompanied with a satisfactory performance at the pail and churn.

An English correspondent, writing on the whims of fashion in regard to the color of Jersey cattle, says that if the value of the Jersey stock is to rest on this one feature deterioration will surely follow of many useful qualities. He has owned hundreds of acclimated Jersey stock, but, as a rule, has not found the whole colored cows such large producers as many parti-colored ones. The true type of a Jersey cow is, in fact, an animal that thrives on the bulk of her feed-properties into butter and but little to flesh.

Adulteration of Food.

By GEORGE T. ANSELL.

A Paper read before the American Social Science Association at Boston.

This is a free country. In France I was assured that no medicine could be sold in Paris which had not been approved by a board composed of some of the best physicians of Paris. No physician could practice who had not been examined and approved by a board composed of some of the best physicians of Paris. Deadly poisons could only be sold by persons of good character, licensed by the police authorities to sell them. They were required to be kept under lock and key, and the key kept in the personal possession of the person licensed to sell, and every sale was required to be registered, and the registry preserved twenty years for the inspection of the police. These and a hundred other regulations to prevent the improper sale of poisonous and dangerous, and adulterated articles, and to protect public health, were, as I was informed, most vigorously enforced. Perhaps no stronger evidence of the comparatively freedom in this country can be adduced than that millions of dollars worth of quack medicines, which no respectable physician would prescribe, are widely sold; that most dangerous poisons can be bought at hundreds of places in any of our large cities, without restriction; and that it was shown to a committee of the Massachusetts legislature in 1878, that more than three hundred ignorant and uneducated persons who were practicing medicine at that time in the city of Boston; and that the signs of thirty-four of them were on the doors or walls of houses of ill-repute. But these are only a few of the evidences that may be easily adduced to show the perfect freedom which prevails in this country. Take the adulteration of foods, for instance. One of the most eminent chemists of Massachusetts tells me that almost every class of articles now sold in this country for food is more or less adulterated, and that many of these adulterations are extremely poisonous. For instance, cayenne pepper is adulterated with red lead, mustard with chromate of lead, curry powder with red lead, vinegar with sulphuric acid, arsenic and corrosive sublimate. It is stated in the Scientific American that probably half the vinegar now sold in our cities is rank poison. One of our Boston chemists analyzed twelve packages of pickles, put up by twelve different wholesale dealers, and found copper in ten of them. Another chemist analyzed sixteen packages of pickles, and found copper in all of them. Many of our flavoring oils, syrups, jellies and preserved fruits contain poisons. The adulterations of tea are too numerous to mention. Coffee is not adulterated, but a patent has been taken out for moulding chicory into the form of berries; and I am told that clay is now moulded, and perhaps flayed with an essence to represent coffee. Cocoa and

chocolate are adulterated with various mineral substances.

Several mills in New England, and probably many elsewhere, are now engaged in grinding white stone into a powder for the purpose of adulteration. At some of these mills they grind three grades; soda grade, sugar grade and flour grade. I am told that thousands of tons of it have been ground in one town of Massachusetts. It sells for about half a cent a pound. Flour has been adulterated in England, and probably here, with plaster of paris, bone dust, sand, clay, chalk and other articles. I am told that large quantities of damaged and unwholesome grain are ground in with flour, particularly with that kind called Graham. (To detect adulterations of flour see Sanitarian, November, 1877.) Certainly hundreds, and probably thousands of barrels of "terra alba," or white earth, are sold in our cities every year to be mixed with sugar in confectionery and other white substances. I am told by an eminent physician that this tends to produce disease, kidney complaints and various stones of the stomach. A Boston chemist tells me that he has found seventy-five per cent. of "terra alba" in what was sold as cream of tartar, for cooking. A large New York house sells three grades of cream of tartar. A Boston chemist recently analyzed a sample of the best grade and found fifty per cent of terra alba in that. Much of our confectionery contains 33 per cent. or more of terra alba. The coloring matter of confectionery contains lead, mercury, arsenic and copper. Baking powders are widely sold which contain a large percentage of terra alba and alum.

In 1874 a medical commission of five physicians, appointed by the board of health of Boston, reported that over a million and a half gallons of water were sold as milk in that city in that year, for which nearly \$500,000 in money was paid. They state further, that this water is likely to be taken from impure streams and barn yard wells, and so to produce typhoid fever and other infectious diseases in those who drink it. In one instance thirty-four cases of typhoid fever were produced in twenty different families by drinking milk mixed with water taken from a well standing near a cesspool. The high death rate amongst infants in our cities is largely attributable to adulterated milk. In one year, for instance, 18-68, while there were 487 deaths of cholera infantum in Suffolk county, in the same population outside the city there were less than 100.

It is not water alone that is mixed with milk. Thousands of gallons, and probably hundreds of thousands are sold in our cities which have passed through large tins or vats, in which it has been mixed with various substances. I am told after being drawn from these vats it tastes better and will keep longer than pure milk. Receipts for the mixture can be bought by new milk men from old on payment of the required sum. I am assured, upon what I believe to be reliable authority, that thousands of gallons of so-called milk have been, and probably are, sold in this city which do not contain the genuine article. Probably this kind is principally sold to the poor.

A Romance of the Harem.
London Court Journal.
A pretty story comes to us from the East, where it is affirmed to be scrupulously exact, and quoted as the motive of that hatred toward the Greek Christians which all recent travelers describe as being the most prominent feature of the Sultan's policy. About two years ago the favorite wife of the Sultan eloped from the harem with a Greek doctor, and took refuge in Athens. The lady did not fly empty handed. She took with her a quantity of jewels belonging to the other ladies of the harem, and worse than all, the two little girls she had borne the Sultan, and to whom, as she knew well, he was devotedly attached. But the mother soon finding the children a burden, placed them with a Greek lady, who finding their expenses unpaid, transferred them to the Christian hospital for foundlings at Chiehl. Thence one of them was placed only as a little drudge and servant to a certain M. Vaccaro, an Italian merchant, where the child was well cared for, clothed, fed, but made to work hard. About a month ago the mother confided the secret of the destination of this unfortunate child to Nitalis Pasha, who is a Frenchman by birth, aide-de-camp to the Sultan. This gentleman immediately set out for Chiehl, accompanied by the Chief of the Police, and summoned M. Vaccaro to deliver up the child at once. This was accomplished without any difficulty under the sign and seal of Sister Martha, the Superior of the foundling hospital at Chiehl. The child is said to be of surpassing beauty, just nine years old, of fair complexion, and highly-developed intelligence, and the Sultan's gratitude to Nitalis Pasha is reported to have been exhibited in the most generous manner. Who knows what may be the destiny of this little princess, whose story seems a realization of "The Illustrious Tregona," that charming fiction of Cervantes. Her restoration to the Imperial harem took place immediately with all the honors due to her rank, and the Sultan betrays the most lively delight in her company. Of the other child, just one year younger, no trace has been found as yet. Sister Martha declares that she was taken away by a traveler about to start for Cephalonia, where he declared he possessed a vineyard, and where he resided with his wife and family. Reference was given to the Italian consul at Constantinople, whose memory falls him entirely with regard to the circum-

stances of the case, and so Nitalis Pasha has been dispatched once more in quest of this second stray blossom from the Sultan's family tree—whose adventures may, perhaps, be even more curious than those of her elder sister.

SAGACITY OF ANIMALS.

A Striped Bass that is One of the Wonders of the World.

"I see an item in one of the papers about a dog down in Georgia that stole a nickel and bought some meat. I like stories about animals, because I have some very sagacious animals myself. Did you ever hear about that striped bass of mine? I got him two years ago up in Pennsylvania. He's the most sagacious cuss in the world."

"Don't think I know him," replied the city editor, to whom the question was addressed. "Is he particularly smart?"

"He done a thing recently that made some talk in our neighborhood. We had company for supper one night, and the cat stole the meat while my wife wasn't looking. Took it right off the stove. What do you suppose that fish did? He just flopped out of his tub and crawled into that pan, and began to cook himself! He didn't propose to have any one go away from my house hungry. My wife snatched him out of the pan and slung him back into the water. Ten minutes afterward she found him trying to scale himself with a piece of tin. Fact. And she had to send for some more meat before he'd let up. He's a knowing one, that bass. A couple of weeks ago he had a row with a servant girl. It was her place to feed him with spiders, and she forgot him for two days. He didn't say much, but the third day he began to rear around and rear things. How do you think he got even with that girl?"

"Haven't the remotest idea," said the city editor.

"Why, he just went and hid some spoons in her trunk. We missed 'em, searched her room, and discharged her without a character. The way we found it out was his trying to play the same dodge on my wife for not letting him sleep in the teakettle during the cold snap. It takes the whole family to get ahead of that fish. Yesterday the water froze stiff in his tub, and he put up a danger signal and was skating around it on his tail, and trying to fall in when we found him. I broke the ice for him, and that night he sent me a bill for \$16, because the sudden thaw had reduced his stock, and he felt he must raise the price. I gave a trade dollar for him, and cheap he was."

"As I should say," conceded the city editor.

"He's a remarkable bass. One night not long ago I heard the darninged row you ever seen. Went down stairs, and there he was, sitting on the side of the tub, and a class of cockroaches was reading: 'It is a man. Who is the man? Has he a boil on his chin? He has two boils on his chin. What shall the man do? Shall he wipe off his chin? The man shall wipe off his chin.' That fish had got hard up and started a night school, and was making \$20 a month. Of course I had to bust that—couldn't stand the noise. Would you like to publish something about him? His name is Abelard and Heloise."

"What do you call him that for?"

"'Cause he likes it, and 'cause he's all brains and affection. When I was sick, a month ago, he took my medicine for me, and when my son froze his ear that fish went around with his head bandaged up, just out of sympathy. We made him a nice Christmas present, now, you bet!"

"What was it?" inquired the city editor.

"A rat-trap."

"What does he do with a rat-trap?"

"He sets it and plays mouse. He'll dart into that trap and holler like a bull till some one lets him out. You just reckon he has fun to himself. He broke the trap the other day, but he didn't notice it. So he went in and sat there for forty-eight hours waiting for the spring to catch him."

"Can't you bring him down and let one see him?" asked the city editor.

"Well, not exactly," stammered the stranger. "He's busy now, and will be the balance of the winter. He's getting up the plans for a ship-canal. His idea is to put the sea-serpent right across the Isthmus and run the ships down his throat. He's got to swallow, you know, and when they reach the Pacific side he cuts open the serpent and they sail out. Besides that, he's lame."

"Hurt himself?"

"Yes. Yesterday morning he was walking around in the yard, taking a sort of siesta, and he fell and sprained his knee."

"His what?" demanded the city editor.

"His fin," said the stranger, correcting himself. "He fell over a ten-foot fence and came down on his thumb."

"Do you know you're an awful liar?"

"No, I ain't. Haven't I got as much right to a fish as a Georgia man to a dog? Ain't my fish as smart as his pup? Besides, my fish has got 'unions and the spring halt, and he can lick any darninged dog in the State of Georgia; now, you hear me," and the proprietor of Abelard and Heloise marched away, offering to bet that his fish could repeat more Bible verses than any cur outside of a Presbyterian orphan asylum for a hundred to twenty, money up.

Arkansas men are loud sleepers. One went to sleep in a pullman car, and when he began to get his work in people turned out, under the impression that a shooting affray was in progress.

PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Hydrophobia.

That obscure poison which produces hydrophobia has been known to lie latent in the human system for years before developing its fatal results. M. Pasteur asserts that the virus does develop in certain organs, and not, as in other cases, in the blood; and that when, after a period variable according to circumstances, the organized poison passes into the blood severe symptoms come on rapidly and the victim soon dies. An explanation substantially the same as this had long been advanced as a mere theory, but now M. Pasteur advances it as an ascertained physiological fact.

The Photophone.

During a late visit to the Solar Observatory at Meudon, Prof. Bell was much interested in M. Janssen's splendid photographs, and expressed the opinion that the variations of brightness of a given solar point might make the photophone speak, and so reproduce in the laboratory sound produced on the sun. M. Janssen put his instruments at Prof. Bell's disposal, and the experiment was made on a fine day, but without distinct success. Prof. Janssen has proposed that a series of successive photographs of a particular point on the sun's surface be passed rapidly before an objective giving images on the selenium apparatus, thus condensing into a brief space variations which in the solar images are too slow to produce sound in the photophone.

Compressed Peat.

Compressed peat in London, and, indeed, in almost all the towns of considerable size throughout Great Britain, is rapidly coming into use. The plan pursued is to make the cakes or blocks of liberal dimensions, this being thought preferable on most accounts to the small sizes which characterize the mottes, or artificial fuel produced in France. On one of the most important railroad lines too, compressed peat has for some time past been used, and with entire satisfaction; the fact appearing, from the engineer's report, that twenty-one pounds of peat will raise steam for a mile of transit, while the number of pounds of coal required to do the same work is twenty-six. Its cost is less than one-half that of coal.

How to Make Pencil Writing Ineffaceable.

It is said that pencil drawings may be rendered ineffaceable by this simple process: Slightly warm a sheet of ordinary drawing paper; then place it carefully on the surface of a solution of white resin in alcohol, leaving it there long enough to become thoroughly moistened. Afterward dry it in a current of air. Paper prepared in this way has a very smooth surface. In order to fix the drawing the paper is to be warmed for a few minutes. This method may prove useful for the preservation of plans or designs, when the want of time or any other cause will not allow of the draftsman reproducing them in ink. A simpler plan than the above, however, is to crush over the back of the paper containing the charcoal or pencil sketch a weak solution of white shellac in alcohol.

An English Salt Mine.

A very singular trouble has overtaken the producers of salt in Cheshire county, England. It seems that for some time past, instead of digging out the rock salt from the mines, the salt men have allowed large quantities of fresh water to run into the pits, and when it became brine have pumped it out and crystallized it. This was in one way a dangerous operation, as the ground underneath the town of Northwich was honeycombed with mines, and the water gradually sapped away the foundations. However, the process was a slow one, and it would have been years before it produced bad results. But, a few weeks ago, a tall and heavy chimney fell to the ground with a sufficient jar to crack a gap in the brook that supplied the mines with water, and into this opening the water flowed until the mines were wholly filled. The fear now is, and it is well founded, that as the water will eat away the salt supports, the whole town will sink, demolishing all the buildings that it contains.

Paraffine as a Wood Preserver.

A German chemist, Dr. Schaal, has established the fact that wood impregnated with paraffine is preserved from rot, especially when employed in alizarine manufactures, where it is exposed to the decaying action of damp, acid and alkaline lyes. Wooden vessels which become totally rotten in two months (as for two years when impregnated with paraffine. The preparation of the wood is effected by drying it in warm air for three weeks, and then steeped in melted paraffine to which has been added some petroleum ether or sulphuretted carbon. In preparing this bath great care must, however, be exercised, owing to the inflammability of its ingredients. To prevent the paraffine from escaping from the pores, the wood should be coated with oil varnish or soluble glass, washed after drying with diluted hydrochloric acid. The silicic acid thus formed clogs up the pores from the outside, and protects the paraffine from the action of water. Paraffine, melted with equal parts of linseed or rapeseed oil, is also, according to Dr. Schaal, useful for coating iron vessels, which in chemical factories are otherwise very liable to rust.

Flour by a New Process.

The millers of Minnesota and other Western States are taking out their old millstones and substituting steel rollers in their places. Wheat by the Hungarian process, is not ground but cracked. These rollers are about thirty inches in diameter. It takes five sets of steel rollers to finish the flour. Each

set of rollers runs closer than the preceding ones. After the wheat passes each set of rollers it is bolted or sifted through coarse cloth. The cloth lets the disintegrated particles of wheat through, and passes off the bulky and large pieces, which are run through another and closer set of rollers and cracked again. The last rollers have little else than wheat hulls and the waxy germs of the wheat, which do not crack up, but smash down like a piece of wax. The germ of a kernel of wheat is not good food. It makes flour black. By the old millstone process this waxy germ was ground up with the starchy portion and bolted through the flour. By the new system of cracking the kernel instead of grinding it, this germ is not ground, but flattened out, and sifted or bolted out, while the starchy portions of the wheat are crushed into flour.

Climate.

It is sudden changes that try the health of men and women, rather than absolute heat or cold. The dry, purr sunny air of the Arabian deserts makes the climate of these deserts one of the finest in the world. It is healthfully stimulating. This is the case, too, with the climate in some of the regions of the Rocky mountains, and in parts of California. Even the heat and the moisture of the tropics are favorable to health—provided one guards against malaria resulting from vegetable composition. Above a height of 8,000 feet in the Peruvian Andes—essentially the same is true of other kindred elevations—consumption is unknown among the natives, and remarkable cures of consumption from abroad occur there. Along the coast lines the disease is common and speedily fatal. In such climates as that of the Andes to which we have alluded, the favoring hygienic conditions are the dryness, low atmospheric pressure, clear sky, abundance of sunlight and equability of temperature.

Somewhat similar conditions prevail in our dry Western plains, where exposure to the atmosphere can be endured night and day with impunity. There is a stimulation which shows itself in improved digestion and blood-making, and in an increase of muscular vigor. Diminished atmospheric pressure—such as is always caused by increased elevation—quickens the respiration and pulse, and enlarges the capacity of the chest.

Neatness to water promotes equability. In one of the Hebrides the mean difference between July and January is only eleven degrees; in Moscow it is over fifty-four. Low grounds surrounded by high hills are moist, and exposed to chilly blasts which rush down from the latter, and are, therefore, unhealthy.

Couche's Weather for February.

The weather for Feb. 1881 will present quite mild days when mild; and quite cold days when northerly to westerly winds occur. The more marked storms ending with severity, high winds, and high barometer will be near 5, 10, 15, 19, 23, 28. The storm periods will be 1 to 5; 8 to 12; 14 to 16; 18 to 20; 22 to 25; and 27 to Mar. 1, extending to Mar. 4. The milder days with easterly to southerly winds; and rain or snow near sea, coast lines, will be near 2, 8, 13, 19, 22, 27. The colder days with northerly to westerly winds and clearing sky will be near 4, 5, 11, 16, 20, 23. Earth-quakes and auroras near 1, 3, 10, 14, 19, 22, 27. The zodiacal light may be seen on the clear evenings near 6, 12, 20, 26, and more general near the latter dates in the western sky at evening. The above predictions are based on the laws of energy. E. J. Couche.

Taming a Snake.

New Guinea Alberts.
I went to the natives and tried to ascertain the cause of their conduct, and they made me understand why they had fled. I then returned to see the snake myself, which, in fact, I did, although two-thirds, of its length was hidden in a hole in the earth. His size was such that I concluded he could not be poisonous, and I at once grasped him by the tail. While dragging him out of his lair with my two hands I was prepared to flatten his neck close to his head with one foot the moment he emerged, so that he should not have the power of turning or moving. My plan succeeded perfectly, and while the snake's head was imprisoned under my foot I grasped his body with my hands, and, as though I had vanquished a terrible monster, turned towards the natives with an air of triumph. They, struck with terror, had looked on at the scene from a safe distance. I must confess that the snake offered little resistance, although it writhed and twisted itself round my arm, squeezing it so tightly as to stop the circulation and make my hand black. I remained, however, in possession of its neck, and soon secured it firmly to a long thick stick I had brought with me. I then gave the reptile to my men to carry home. This serpent was thirteen feet long, whereas the one I had vanquished was only five feet long. I must confess that the natives saw D'Alberis kiss its head and let it coil round his legs they howled with amazement and admiration. Six weeks after the capture he writes: "My snake continues to do well; it has twice cast its skin, is well-behaved and tame, and does not attempt to escape, even when I put it in the sun outside the house; and when I go to bring it in, it comes to me of its own accord. I never attempts to bite, even when I creep or tease it. While I am working I often hold it on my knees, where it remains for hours; sometimes it raises its head and licks my face with its forked

tongue. It is a true friend and companion to me. When the natives bother me it is useful in putting them to flight, for they are very much afraid of it; it is quite sufficient for me to let my snake loose and make them fly at full speed." He kept his serpent for nearly six months, and latterly another of the same species with it, till at last both escaped, and he mourns their loss as of dear friends, adding, "for I loved them, and they loved me, and we had passed a long time together."

Where Elder Down Comes From.

New York Hour.
In a country so poor as Iceland the down of the elder duck is an appreciable source of wealth, and the bird has been practically domesticated. Close to every little handelstod, or trading station, if there is a convenient island, there is sure to be a colony of elder ducks, and the birds are to be seen by hundreds swimming and fluttering about their island home, or squatting upon its shores in conscious security from the foxes which infest the mainland. From the largest of these "duckeries" as much as £300 is cleared annually, the down being worth about a sovereign per pound on an average. The ducks make their nests among the rough hummocks characteristic of all grassland in Iceland, laying their large olive-green eggs upon neat little beds of down, "so soft and brown." They are perfectly tame, allowing themselves to be lifted off their eggs and replaced with only a few querulous notes of remonstrance. When the nest has been repeatedly robbed of the down, and the poor duck finds difficulty in replacing it, the drake comes to the rescue and recognizes his parental responsibility by furnishing a supply of down from his own breast.

The greatest lover of the human race is a Toledo man. When he slips down he prefers to have a crowd see him, so they can have the fun of laughing.

A two-year old child of a prominent Democrat of Des Moines adhering to the custom of praying for those in authority, astonished her fond mamma, the other evening, by closing "Now I lay me" with a loud "Hurrah for Garfield!" There is a grandmother in the house who happens to be a Republican.

Spread the Good News.

As a family medicine and tonic there is no remedy at present giving such universal satisfaction, and effecting so many astonishing cures, as Electric Bitters. Our druggists report a lively demand for them, at times being unable to supply the many calls. All Bilious Attacks, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Diabetes and Gravel, readily yield to their curative qualities. Sold by all druggists, at fifty cents per bottle.

Footsore Frightened.

'Tis folly to be frightened as many are because afflicted with Piles when Bucklin's Arnica Salve will certainly cure the worst cases and only costs 25c. Sold everywhere.

BUGGIES ENTERPRISE CARRIAGE CO. 611 1/2 E. 11th St. N. Y.

ALLEN'S VEGETABLE FOOD

Allen's Vegetable Food cures Nervous Debility, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, and is a valuable food for all who are unable to eat. Sold by all druggists, at fifty cents per bottle.

TEAS.

Chickens in the West. Important notice. Large quantity of American-made articles—knives, cut-throats, pocket-knives, etc.—at low prices. Write for catalogue to Strategic and American Mail Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELGIN WATCHES

All styles, gold, silver and nickel, and of fine quality. Write for catalogue to Strategic and American Mail Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

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