Greenville Times.

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GREENVILLE, - - MISSISSIPPI.

ELECTRICAL FREAKS.

A Lightning Flash Which Went Into the Paper-Hanging Business.

By this term we do not mean the experts who testified recently that they would receive a shock of 25,000 volts and feel sort of braced up by it. We make this explanation in order to prevent any misconception of the tenor of this article by the intelligent reader. By "electrical freaks" we do not mean people who play fantastic tricks with their imagination when they talk on this subject, but rather the pranks which the forked lightning plays when it strikes a hen-house and lights up the emotional fancy of the reporter who is working on space.

years ago a young man named Weldpants, residing in Asbury was sitting at the window of his house, counting his week's and wondering whether he divide it equally among him or give some of it to his tailor little to his landlady, or take it hire a horse and a narrow bu y a proud but wealthy heiress drive. At that instant a bolt of struck the corner of a large Long Branch, not more than eight miles away, and the man never thought of his tailor landlady again. They often of him, but nobody ever found he went.

summer of 1879 John J. Fowler, a practical paper-hanger in During the first week of June hanging paper in the residence nce L. Montgomery, when a black cloud came slowly over from the west, and a single lightning fell from the cloud, the room where Fowler was at up the trimming machine buzz saw for a few minutes, up the paste, hung all the the room and trimmed six ds of arabesque border. Some mily went in the room about o'clock that evening and found lying on the table, still sleep the effects of the shock. The had also affected his mind and biased his moral faculties, afterward brought in a bill for rk, and had to sue for it (Mr. mery being a very rich man), testified that he had done all ork himself before going to But that was impossible, and rt so decided, as it was estab by the evidence of more than householders that no paper ever did that much work in a

e now living in Skaneateles, sided there in the spring of ll remember the excitement remarkable case of Reverend Christophersson, rector of the nal American Church. He was in his study one Sabbath morn morbid and gloomy state of having just learned that his son, gone off on a little scalping own the lake the night before, en the only razor in the Manse. e elder sat gloomily rubbing and wondering if he couldn't per it before a class meeting, a that had been gathering for me, suddenly broke above the with terrific violence. A long streak of ball lightning entered dow of the minister's study, him once over without raising le, trimmed his hair straight back of the neck, giving peculiarly meek look of ness which is the artistic t style of cut, banged to make him look simple, gave his ent leather shine, oat and was out of the with a crushing noise ar-old boy falling off a the long prayer. The g about the occurrence vered until that evening, reacher discovered that g, on departing, had le in his vest pocket and er quarter into a round h had dropped out on his meeting-house.

Mrs. Weatherby Showers, well-known financier of was putting her three bed one very warm, sultry en a flash of sheet light Sir? I "want to remem is a Sunday paper?" Ha; e me get a chance to for ll, that's so; guess I'll leave rs story out. It is pretty ttle. But the others may ey are not as true as some stories I've heard told by lly truthful people. I don't t that I can't get.—Burdette, Eagle.

HELPFUL RULES.

Have Been Tried with Noticeably Good Effect.

ot interrupt others in con unnecessarily.

elfish.

urage to speak the truth.

hirk.

ave been to blame, do not the blame on some one hadn't done so-and-so it happened."

u have used an article its place; especially if it y the family in common.

ber that by your conduct e of your home-training fluences.

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ctual at meals.

ver is worth doing at all, g well.

thers.

our friends feel that you nded upon to keep your ll be a comfort to them to e to turn to in time of will be a deep and lasting you to know they have you.—Virginia Alston, e Journal.

on Electricity.

about the future of elec the coming motive be used on all railroads the point is to get an gine. My theory is to s dynamos located all of the road and have conveyed from these nes to the locomotives h the rails. For ex d put two big engines w York and Philadelphia power could be furnished e limited at the rate of one iles per hour.—Pittsburgh

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—It costs $1,200,000 per annum to keep the streets of Paris clean.

—The use of compressed air, in France, as a motive power for street railroads is increasing.

—China's solitary railroad is eighty-one miles long, and cost $9,000 a mile. It uses American locomotives.

—More than one-fifth of London's population are paupers, dependent in some degree upon public charity.

—The Duke of Westminster opened his London residence one Sunday afternoon in August, and 2,000 persons visited it in the course of four hours.

—France's production and consumption of milk amounts every year to 1,350,000,000 gallons, which is three times in excess of the production of wine.

—Thirty-five thousand Spaniards last year emigrated to South America and 10,000 to Algeria. The Spanish Government tries in vain to dissuade the people from leaving their homes.

—The constitution of Costa Rica prescribes hospitality to strangers as a sacred duty and declares citizenship to be forfeited by ingratitude to parents, abandonment of wife or children and neglect of the obligations due to the family.

—The Paris prefect of police has bought a wooden horse, harnessed, and all candidates for cabmen must show that they know how to harness and unharness him and pass an examination on whatever other tests the prefect may propose.

—The Emperor of Japan is allowed $2,500,000 a year for his household department, and his private fortune is large and increasing. He thoroughly understands business matters and keeps himself well informed as to his investments.

—The most monotonous city in its buildings is Paris, the houses there being almost alike. An attempt is now being made to vary this by building houses of the style of the Renaissance and Louis XI., and hope is expressed that the example will be followed generally.

—The French mint will soon replace the copper sous with nickels. Singularly enough the five and ten centime pieces will be perforated in the center after the manner of Chinese coin. This enables them to be strung and counted or handled with great ease.

—Queen Victoria was much pleased while in Wales with the music of the Welshmen. She especially liked their singing and their manipulation of the harp. At one dinner eight harpers played during the banquet. Six of them were brothers under the leadership of their father, who appeared in full bardic costume, with a cap of antique form, blue robes and a red girdle. One Sunday a few choristers were brought thirty-five miles to sing at the Queen's private service.

—The Queen Regent of Spain is simple in her manners and is slowly relaxing the rigid etiquette of the Spanish court. Formerly it was impossible to smoke before the Queen. At a recent court dinner, however, she ordered cigars to be produced. Every body was astonished and no one seemed inclined to take the first step. The officer of State next the Queen held the silver basket containing the cigars, but did not know what to do with them. Finally the Queen took one, lighted it, and said: "Pass around the cigars, gentlemen."

—A remarkable system of carrying little children as passengers seems to have been practiced hitherto upon the Russian railways. The Russian Ministry of the Interior has just issued an ordinance to all railway officials prohibiting the further "packing of small children in baskets, to the number of eight in a basket, and forwarding them to the foundling houses in the great towns as hand luggage." This abuse, says the ministry in the circular, is no longer to be tolerated, since it involves a serious injury to the health of the children, and is also an attempt to evade the regulations for the carriage of passengers by rail.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S EYES.

They Are Quick in Detecting Evidences of Feminine Frivolity.

"Very forward," was the criticism said to have been made by the Queen of England on the occasion of the presentation of one of our most beautiful American girls. Said a distinguished English gentleman, a few years ago: "Her Majesty seems to tend very strictly to the matter in hand, but there is not a trick of manner or a detail of dress that escapes her notice. Her intuitions are so keen, and the value that she sets on modesty is so great, her interest in the young so sincere, that she has become a famous reader of character. The Queen detests a flirt, and she can detect one of these specimens almost at a glance. Neither velvet nor satin nor precious stones can cast sufficient glamor over a tendency of this kind to hide it from these truly motherly eyes.

It is said that one day when Her Majesty was present in her carriage at a military review, the Princess Royal, then about fourteen, seemed disposed to be a little familiar and, possibly, slightly coquettish, in thoughtless, girlish fashion, with the young officers of the guard. The Queen tried to catch her daughter's eye, but the gay uniforms were too attractive, and the little Princess paid no attention to the silent endeavors of her mother. At last, in a spirit of fun, she capped the climax of misdemeanors by dropping her handkerchief over the side of the carriage, and the Queen saw that it was not an accident. Immediately two or three gentleman sprang from their horses to return it to her, but the hand of royalty waved them off.

"Thank you, but it is not necessary," said Her Majesty. "Leave it just where it lies," and then turning to her daughter, she said: "Now I must ask you to get down and pick up your handkerchief."

"But, mamma——"

The little Princess' face was scarlet, and her lip quivered with shame.

"Yes, immediately," said the Queen.

The royal footman had opened the door and stood waiting by the side of the carriage, and the poor, mortified little girl was obliged to step down and rescue her own handkerchief. This was hard, but it was salutary, and probably nipped in the bud the girl's first impulse toward coquetry. American mothers would do well to follow so meritorious and notable an example.

Her Majesty has spoken very plain and sensible words to the British nobility in regard to the education and management of their girls, and on the subjects of flirtation and immodest dressing she is eloquent. "I had no idea your mother observed my harmless coquetry," said a young lady whose mother had been spoken to by the Queen.

"I have no doubt it was harmless," replied the Princess Alice, who was the embodiment of kindness and sympathy, and yet who never hesitated to speak the truth, "but it was certainly thoughtless and unbecoming. It wouldn't be safe for one of us to be coquettish," she added, with a smile.

"But I was not aware that Her Majesty ever looked at me after the first formality was over," the young English girl responded, dubiously.

The Princess' smile deepened into a laugh, as she said: "Let me tell you just one thing, my dear; the Queen of England has not one pair of eyes, but fifty, and those in the back of her head are marvels."—Youth's Companion.

COLUMBUS' BIRTHPLACE.

An Honor Claimed by Several Italian Cities and a Corsican Town.

Four or five great cities of the Union are now struggling for the honor of the quadri-centennial exhibition in 1892, which is to celebrate the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. It is, therefore, a very appropriate time for furbishing up our knowledge of this great navigator.

We know when he was born and died, the achievements of his life and the discoveries he made, but, strange to say, we do not know to a certainty where he was born or buried. The Cubans claim that his bones lie in Havanna, and the Dominicans are positive that the remains are in the city of Santo Domingo.

But this is a trifling trouble compared with the war being waged over the birthplace of Columbus.

Our school-books assure us that he was born in Genoa, but this statement is based on insufficient testimony. No authenticated document is in existence proving that Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa.

The three biographers, his contemporaries, Gallo, Guistiniani and Foglietta, merely designate him as a "Genoese."

Now, it happens that at the time of the birth of Columbus, the island of Corsica belonged to Genoa, and the Genoa Senate had granted to the town of Calvi, in Corsica, the special privilege then called city's right; so that the Calvi people were called "Genoese citizens." The municipality used on the legal and official paper the very best seal of Genoa, with the motto, "*Sigillum communitatis Calvi.*"

So, then, if Columbus was born in Calvi, he would have been a Genoese, just the same as if he had been born in Genoa. That is one point in Calvi's favor, and the city has many local traditions to support its claim. Altogether, they believe in it so fully that on July 30, 1886, they placed a memorial plaque upon a house of Colombo street, formerly Del Filo street (Threadneedle street—Columbus' father was a weaver), where tradition says the great navigator came into the world.

Moreover, there was at Calvi a family by the name of Colombo, whose traces can be followed in the parish registers from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. It is worth noticing, also, that, according to the narrative made by Don Fernando of the discovery of America, there were on board the flotilla of Columbus a pack of Corsican hounds, and also a pretty good number of Corsican natives, probably from Calvi.

The above facts, recently published in Europe, do not settle the disputed question relative to the birthplace of Columbus, but they indicate that a strong tradition is in existence, according to which his birthplace would be the seaport of Calvi, in Corsica.

Of course it makes no practical difference to us where Columbus was born or where he was buried, and it is quite likely that the general conviction that he was born in Genoa will remain undisturbed. We are only interested in his achievements as to making known to the world the greatest country the sun ever shone upon.—Golden Days.

HOW TO SAVE TIME.

It Can Be Done by Making Every Word and Every Act Tell.

Time is money, says the old adage. Millions of people do not seem to think so, or else are exceedingly profligate in the use of money. The waste of the precious moments is beyond computation, and we do not mean to touch upon the generally recognized methods of wasting time which the idler and drunkard, for instance, make use of. We desire particularly to call attention to the waste of time, of which so many of us are guilty, in ordinary business affairs. We lack strict method in many things that we do every day. The man who builds an inconvenient house or barn makes the waste of time a necessity. Every unnecessary step we take is a waste of time. Perhaps the average man wastes a quarter of his life by practicing poor methods or no methods at all. Frequently old customs are greatly to blame for the profligacy. We too often insist in keeping in old ruts although it requires much longer to arrive at a certain point by the old rut than if we go out and cut across lots. It is said that leaving out the letter u in words like honour is equivalent in saving to the world the productive capacity of five hundred men every year. That is it took all the time of five hundred men every year to make that letter in such words as the one named. The old system of teaching in our schools was another illustration of the waste of time through imperfect methods and old customs. It required weeks and months for a child to learn the alphabet. It required other weeks and months for it to learn the multiplication table. Now many a child is taught to read, who could not repeat the alphabet to save its life, and is quite proficient in arithmetic without being able to repeat the multiplication table. A child is taught to read in a short time. His text book is not a book at all. Perhaps a grasshopper is put into the hand of the little six-year-old and he handles and studies that grasshopper for days and weeks, and from it he learns to read, learns the use of figures and a good deal of natural history. Without going into the details of the system, the child learns more from that system of teaching in a few days than he would learn in weeks from the old system. It is a great saving of time.

Time is an important element in all that we undertake. It is an important element in reform work, and to save time in such work, we need to be practical in all that we advocate. Impractical theories will not be accepted by the masses. To advocate them is time thrown away. We should aim to make every word and every act tell.—Western Rural.

CAVALRY MARCHES.

How Mounted Troops Are Moved in Times of Peace and War.

Owing to the peculiar nature of the service demanded of the cavalry force of our army—service for the greater part in a new and unsettled country, and against the most wily and expert of savage enemies—the experience gained in the moving of mounted troops has been of such a varied nature that probably no other army can boast of superiority over our troopers in this respect, and the proper conduct of the marches of cavalry commands requires experience and judgment, intelligence, activity and endurance of a peculiar nature on the part of both officers and men. Ordinary marches are generally made at the rate of about twenty to twenty-five miles a day, this being accomplished in from five to six hours, although there are times when the day's journey may be shorter or longer, owing to the distance from one another of desirable camping-places, the importance of good grazing and sweet water for the horses being evident. The start from the previous night's camp is usually made between six and seven o'clock, although in some of the hotter parts of the country an earlier time of day is considered advisable by many cavalrymen, and the first halt is made after the column has been an hour or so on the road. This is generally the longest halt of the day, when saddles are adjusted, and the horses allowed to rest and graze for a few moments. Once every hour after that a short pause of about five minutes, the men invariably dismounting, is made. The gait is, as far as the writer's experience goes, habitually a rapid walk, although General Merritt recommends a trot for ten or fifteen minutes after each halt, when practicable, which appears to be the custom in most of the European services. In a country where the near presence of an enemy is known or suspected marches are conducted with great caution, and every precaution taken by careful soldiers to guard against surprise. Advance guards and flankers are thrown out in front and on the sides of the column, and every ravine, coulee or canyon, every rock and bush, or group of trees large enough to conceal a lurking foe, is carefully examined. It is while making a forced march, when perhaps the safety of some little community of settlers or detachment of comrades, cut off and surrounded by savage foes, depends upon the speedy arrival of the relieving column, that the training, the pluck, the perseverance and endurance of the American cavalry are shown to the greatest advantage.

In the rapidity with which such marches have been made, the distances that have been traversed, the rough and inhospital country—often swarming with savage foes—over which the journeys have been accomplished, it has proved itself the equal, if not the superior to any troops of the kind in the civilized world. A column of the Fifth Cavalry, under the command of General Wesly Merritt, marching to the relief of Thornburgh's brave fellows in the Ute campaign of 1879, made one hundred and seventy miles from 11 a. m. October 2d to 5:30 a. m. on October 5th, without losing or disabling a horse, and was in good fighting trim on its arrival at its objective point. Among many instances of the kind that have come under the knowledge of the writer, the following cases of hard and long marches by individuals may be quoted to show the sterling qualities often exhibited by our troopers.

In 1870 the present commander of the troop of cavalry attached to the brigade of the National Guard in New York City—at that time a Lieutenant in the First United States Cavalry—rode with dispatches over a rough broken country one hundred and forty miles in twenty-two hours, including halts for rest and refreshment. He was accompanied by a sergeant and one man of his own troop. After resting one day, the journey back to his post was made in a little over two days, the marches being from fifty-five to sixty miles a day. This feat was accomplished without any preparation whatever, the officer and his men being ordered out without any warning. Ten years afterward Lieutenant Robertson, of the same regiment, with Sergeants Lynch and Price, rode one hundred and two miles in pursuit of a deserter, through snow and ice, between ten o'clock one night and 8:30 the next. On the next day they started on their return journey from Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to Fort Lapway, Idaho, which was reached in two days.—Harper's Weekly.

MISTAKES IN GRAMMAR.

Blunders That Are Frequently Made Through Sheer Carelessness.

Faults are pardonable in conversation which are not pardonable in written compositions. But we must be careful not to take too much leeward in this regard, and not to make mistakes in grammar and pronunciation. Some people are guilty of grammatical blunders, through sheer carelessness. Thus, a lady of my acquaintance, who understands trigonometry, and can translate Virgil, often says to me "you was," and yet she knows perfectly well that this is an inexcusable mistake.

Other people, who ought to know better, say "he don't" for "he doesn't," "I don't know as I do," instead of "I don't know *that* I do." "Aint" and "taint" are not often used now by educated people, unless in a jesting way. It is an unwise thing, however, to be careless or inaccurate in one's pronunciation or use of language, since tricks of speech are easily caught, and very hard to get rid of. Thus, when one is talking to servants, or other uneducated people, one is often tempted to adopt their phraseology, in order to be readily understood by them, but it is better to withstand the temptation, even if one should be obliged in consequence to take more trouble to express one's meaning clearly.

What shall be said of the woman who says "I done it?" She has certainly placed herself between the horns of a dilemma. Her hearers will infer either that her early education was neglected, or that she associated with uneducated people during her childhood. And yet this is a grammatical fault, which seems hard to get rid of. Persons who never say "I seen it," or "he has went," or "them things," will occasionally betray themselves by letting slip the fatal "I done it."

It is quite as incorrect to use "he" and "I" for "him" and "me," or *vice versa*, as it is to say "I done it," and yet the first-named class of faults—that of using the wrong pronouns—is sometimes committed by educated people. Indeed, I have heard the phrase "it is me" justified, on the ground that it was a literal translation of the French "*c'est moi.*" But our English grammar does not, like its French namesake, justify the employment of certain pronouncial forms, merely for the value of euphony. "He is older than I" may not sound so well as "he is older than me," yet the former is the correct form. It is a very common mistake to say "Between you and I," and yet a moment's reflection should convince any one who has ever studied grammar that he should say "Between you and me."—Florence Howe Hall, in Ladies' Home Journal.

LIQUIDS IN CRYSTALS.

Results Obtained from the Study of Minute Cavities in Rocks.

Various delicate and beautiful methods of analysis have been devised for the determination of the microscopic quantities of this liquid. Let us note briefly some of the theoretical results obtained from the study of these cavities in the rocks. It is to be inferred, then, that the rocks containing them, if they have cooled down from igneous fusion, must have done so under great pressure, in fact, must have been great enough to keep the contents of the cavities liquid at a temperature which, under atmospheric pressure, would have converted them into vapor. Of course, this argument could not apply to lavas which have cooled at the surface; but it has been observed that in these the crystals containing cavities bear evidence of being derived. It is supposed that crystals from the granite mass below floated on the molten lava before it was ejected from the volcano without being fused. When the lava was poured out the granite crystals came with it. This seems to indicate that granite and lava are formed from the same subterranean reservoir, and thus the study of the cavities adds a fresh link to the chain of evidence which now leads geologists to consider granites, basalts and lavas as produced from the same molten mass by diverse circumstances of cooling. The theory held by the older geologists, not so very many years ago, that granite was the original first-formed rock of the globe, from which all others have been derived, is now exploded. Granites are known to be of all ages. With regard to granites, it is inferred that igneous fusion alone will not account for their formation; water has been present and played its part in the process. Inferences have also been drawn from the quantity of liquid in the cavities as to the approximate depth at which certain granites have been formed. The expansion of the contained liquid at different temperatures being known, it can be calculated how great a pressure would be required to keep a certain quantity in the liquid state at a given temperature. This involves a careful estimation of the amount of liquid in a cavity. When their minute size is remembered—1,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 per cubic inch—the difficulties to be surmounted in obtaining the necessary data may be conceived. First of all, the size of the cavity must be measured as accurately as possible; then, that of the bubble must be ascertained. The difference of these gives the amount of liquid. If, now, it is known, or can be estimated at what temperature the rock was fused, it can be calculated what pressure was required to keep the liquid within the limits of the cavity. Such measurements and calculations have actually been made by Mr. Sorby. The result thus arrived at is that many granites have been formed at depths of from five and a half to fifteen miles. Since many of the same rocks now appear at the surface, we are here furnished with fresh evidence showing that strata many miles in thickness have been removed by denudation from the surface of the land. Applying the tests to the granites of the Highlands and of Cornwall, it has been inferred that the former have originated at a greater depth than the latter. Considering the large possibilities of error in estimating the size of the microscopic cavities and bubbles, we shall probably be inclined to consider the results, as but shadowy approximations; yet they may be accepted as pointing at least in the right direction. Prof. Judd says: "The grand conclusion that granite rocks could only have been formed under such great pressures as exist at great depths beneath the surface appears to be one not open to reasonable doubt."

THE COCKROACH.

An Unwelcome Importation from the Sunny Lands of Asia.

Comparatively few people know that this familiar of the kitchen is not by any means a native of these climes. It is an importation from the warm and sunny lands of Asia, brought over, perhaps, something like two centuries ago. The first arrivals must have reached this country as stowaways on board ship, and finding themselves in congenial surroundings, they multiplied apace. Now they seem almost everywhere, but for a long time after they swarmed in the kitchens of town houses they were unknown in the country. No doubt if they had been natives of a similar climate they would have quickly reached even remote villages, but they fortunately have delicate constitutions and can not stand exposure to cold. Many people must have noticed that it is only in hot summer weather that they are seen far away from the warmth of the kitchen fire. It is this need for a high temperature which causes them to concentrate where it is most constantly maintained. Cool larders and pantries are comparatively secure against their attacks, in spite of the fact that they would find better fare therein than the crumbs and particles upon the kitchen floor. Their common description as "horrible black beetles" is a curious misnomer. They are not black, nor are they beetles; the only part of the description which is at all applicable to them is the epithet "horrible," with which few will quarrel.—N. Y. Ledger.

A New Alimentary Plant.

Another new vegetable has been introduced into France by M. Palleux, the indefatigable collecter of new alimentary plants. The plant has been received through the aid of M. Bouley head gardener to the Maha Rajah of Cashmere. It is called the congalou. The vegetable is a sort of turnip with the skin of an attractive bright red color. The flavor is nearly that of an ordinary turnip, but very much stronger, the consistency of the root is such that it does not soften in cooking. It appears that in the Himalayan regions the congalou is eaten as a salad, sliced in very thin rounds and highly seasoned.—Vick's Magazine.

HOME AND FARM.

—One of the unpleasant facts of modern civilization is that every day is labor day with most of us.

—The best and most convenient cover for a jelly tumbler is thin paper fastened over the top of the glass by a rubber band.

—An authority says that fish sauce should always be thick enough to adhere to the fish. It is better to be too thick than too thin.

—Green apples seldom trouble growing boys much, outside of the funny columns of the papers.—Somerville Journal.

—It is a good idea for a tall woman to have her kitchen table and ironing-board a little higher than ordinary. It will save many a backache.—Good Housekeeping.

—Cabbage soup is made with the fresh cabbage cut into small pieces and cooked very rapidly. It is thickened with sour cream and buckwheat noodles, made of buckwheat batter fried on the griddle.

—Any community which raises good draft horses will be found prosperous and progressive. When a half dozen or ten good teams are put upon the market and bring into the neighborhood from three to five thousand dollars, it helps every body in it and drives the wolf from many a door.—The Northwest.

—Tomatoes and Onions: Prick the small ripe tomato skins and lay them in layers, cover with small onions and sprinkle with salt, let them stand a week, drain off salt water, put the tomatoes in a jar and cover with strong vinegar. Boil a pint of vinegar with red pepper, horseradish, spices and mustard, add to the pickles.

—Oyster Sauce: Take oysters from their liquor and put them in cold water. Put the liquor over the fire, take the oysters out of the cold water and drain. When the liquor drains put in the oysters, season well with butter and salt, and thicken with a little flour. Add the juice of one lemon, or omit and add one cup of sweet cream.

—Root crops should be well dried before being stored. Mounds outside should be made water tight, but a wisp of straw should be inserted to permit of ventilation. Roots are seldom injured by cold if properly protected, but too much warmth will immediately damage them. When a mound is frozen on the surface there is then but little danger of injury if the roots are well covered.

—Celery Vinegar: One bunch of celery, or one fourth pound of celery seed, one quart of good strong vinegar, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt. Chop the celery, heat the vinegar and salt together, pour over the celery, put in a jar and let stand for two weeks. Strain and bottle for use. It should be covered closely during the time it stands. A glass can with screw top would be the best vessel to put it in.—Household.

—Judicious work on woodland is remarkably well paid for, and the season for this work is fall. During spring and summer there is not time for this work, and during the winter, when the ground is frozen and covered with snow during the greater part of the time, the work can not be thoroughly done. This is manifest when we consider that an important part of the work named must be done with the brush-scythe and the grubbing-hoe. The latter implement can not be used during winter, and the work of the scythe is not so effective at any other season as in fall.—Country Gentleman.

SOUND FARM PHILOSOPHY.

Bits of Wholesome Advice Which Are Worth Reading Twice.

Before you enlarge production, cheapen its cost.

The moon is never right while the seed-bed is cloddy.

Country roads are too often paved with good intentions.

No man ever reaped foul wheat from clean ground and clean seed.

When prices are low is just the time to improve your farm animals.

A cross may be better than a full blood for feeding, but never for breeding.

Fortune's favorites are the men whose thoughts make ways for their actions.

If there were more drains on the farm there would be fewer druggists in the village.

Make easy and short the way to the butcher of the animal that has learned to break fences.

There is some sentiment about having an ice house on the farm, but there is at least as much financial wisdom.

Pay cash, if you have to borrow money to do it. The banker will charge you less than the merchant for credit.

Good farming consists as much in overcoming adverse circumstances as an improving fully favorable opportunities.

On an average, the man with the fewest clods in the field in the fall has the most wheat in the field the next summer.

Let the hogs clean up the waste apples and peaches under the trees, and there will be fewer waste fruits next year. There will also be better hogs this year.

You can not increase your products without increasing your expenses; but production increases at a faster rate than expenses increase. Herein is the greater profit of good farming.—American Agriculturist.

How to Care for Orchards.

One of the strangest notions that ever gets into the heads of people or seems to get into their heads, is that a tree can thrive without food. We have seen orchards that were starving to death for food, and the owner thought the orchard was failing because it was old. In fruit tree culture there is an old adage, too, that is very applicable, viz: That a stitch in time saves nine. It is not much trouble to keep an orchard up, if we supply what is needed, as soon as it is required. But if an orchard is neglected for several years, it is pretty hard work to repair the damage that has been done, if, indeed, it can be repaired at all. An experienced orchardist gives this advice on restoring apple orchards: Moderate pruning, careful and shallow culture and dressing with well rotted stable manure, finely-ground bone, ashes and lime, at intervals, or apply a full ration of special fruit fertilizer, after which sow red clover and plow under, always being careful to inflict the least possible injury to the roots.—Western Rural.

—The grub makes the butterfly; the blacksmith makes the fire fly.—Yonkers Gazette.

Listen—a song of rejoicing.
Hearts that were heavy are glad.
Women, look up and be hopeful.
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And drive back the foe that you fear
With the weapon that never will fail you.
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for when you suffer from any of the weaknesses, "irregularities," and "functional derangements," peculiar to your sex, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription you can put the enemy of ill-health and happiness to rout. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See bottle-wrapper.

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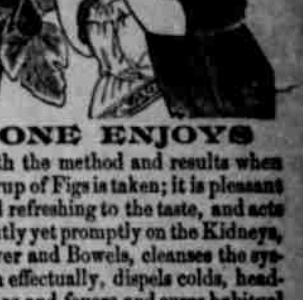

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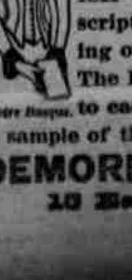

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