The Strength of the Hills.

thoughts go tome to that old brown With its low roof slouting down to the And its garden fragrant with roses and thyme, That be seem no longer, except in rhyme, Where the honey-bees used to feast,

Afar in the West the great hills rose, Silent and steadiest and gloomy and 1 thought they were giants, and doomed to Their watch, while the world would wake or Till the trumpet should sound on the judgment day.

I used to wonder of what they dreamed As they brooded there in their silent might, While March whole smote them, or June rains

Or the shows of winter their ghostly spell Wrought in the long and loneson tight.

They remembered a younger wor'd than ours.

Hofere the trees on their top were born.

When the oid brown house was itself a tree.

And waste were the fleids where now you see

The winds astir in the tasselled corn.

And I was as young as the bills were old, And the world was warm with the breath And the roses red and the lides white Huddel and theomest for my heart's delight, And the birds in my heart began to sing.

But calm in the distance the great hills rose, Deat outo raptures and cumb unto path. Since they knew that Joy is the mother of Greef. And the sun sets only to rise again.

They will brood, and dream, and be silent When the youngest children alive to-day Have grown to be women and men, grown

And give from the world like a tale that is tool.

And even those echo forgets to stay. Louise Chindler Moulton, in Harper's Mag-azine for September.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Franklyn had

got tired of life in the country.
Of course, wild roses, strawberries and cream, and the song of blackbirds and linnets before dawn were very enchanting, but they had their balancing disagreeables. The gothic roof leaked under its braided greenery of vines and honeysuckle; the kitcher stood an inch deep in water whenever there was a trifle heavier rain, than us ual, and the half-mile walk from the depot, however enchanting in flowery time, gave Mr. Franklyn the jumping neuralgia when traversed in a grizzly equinoctial. The butcher forgot to call just when his wares were needed most, the next-door neighbor charged a little more than city prices for his milk, eggs. and butter, and the cook and the chambermaid left at the end of the first month.

So that life in the rural districts was not altogether without trials to Mrs. Laurence Frankiyn, and about the time that New York houses break out into a harmless crysipelas of bills hav-ing the legends: "To Let" and "For she said to her husband: "Don't you think, dear, it would be well enough for us to return to the

'Yes, I do," said Mr. Franklyn. M ss Julia Lesiardi, Mrs. Franklyn's

priey 18-year-old sister, clapped her hands.
"Good! good!" cried she. "Now I morning concerts and the opera shall have some sort of chance at

And house-hunting commenced in good carnest. But it flagged after the first edge of entinusiastic enterprise was worn off. None of the houses suited exactly. Mrs. Franklyn declared that it was of no use wearing out one's shoeleather and temper looking for what, make haste, or we shall lose the 7:50 couldn't be found. Mr. Franklyn said, way train." it was a pity they hadn't found that out before. Mrs. Franklyn said that as far as she was concerned, she would just as soon stay where they were. Mr. Frankiyu retorted that anything was better than an indozent woman Mrs. Franklyn burst into tears. Mr. Frankin n went out of the room, bangmy the door behand aim. Miss Lesiar-

di nec area that ad men were brutes. and that she for one never intended to "I don't care," sobbed Mrs. Frank-"It was all Laurence's fault, taking this horrid, damp hole,"

Oh, Bee, how can you say so?" said Miss Lesiardi (Mrs. Laurence Franklyn's baptismal appellation was Beatrix). "You were as wild after it as he was."
"And," added Bee, ignoring this in-

terruption, "if we have to live on the grass under an umbrella I shall make no further efforts. Mr. Franklyn said the same thing,

and Miss Lesiardi was just making up her mind to another season of frogs, damp kitchen, and fresh ower at Scents apiece, when Bee came exultingly back from the city one evening.
"Oa, Julia," cried she, "I've seen

the sweetest little gem of a house! "Been house-hunting, ch?" as asked Miss Lesiardi. "Well-no, not exactly house-hunt-

ing, you know. I wouldn't do that af-ter Laurence's shameful behavior! But I saw the bill and I went in. Double pariors, and frescoed dining-room in the rear; hot and cold water, gas, range, baths—everything, in short, and the hall floor laid in those delightful mosaic patterns of tesselated marble. The neighborhood delightful, the parl "And the rent?" eagerly demanded

Miss Lesiardi, with eyes like blue "Only eighteen hundred a year."

said Julia, "but isn't that a great deal?" Not when you consider the prices

of houses in general. I'll go back to-morrow and secure it; but mind, it's a secret. I don't want Laurence to know that I have taken any trouble, after his hateful words."
"I don't quite believe in secrets be-

tween husbands and wives," said Julia Lesiardi. "But, of course, I'll keep your secret!" Mrs. Franklyn had retired to bed when her husband came home. Miss

Lesiardi, however, was up to pour his "Well, Julia," said Mr. Franklyn,

triumphantiy, "I've found the very

Julia looked up with almost a scared You haven't taken it. Laurence?

"No; but I shall to-morrow." "I wouldn't do anything without consulting Bee," pleasted Julia. "I shad give her a pleasant surprise,

said Mr. Franklyn, buttering a muffin. "Remember, Ju, this is between you and me-"On, of course," said Julia, beginning to feel a little embarrassed by the

amount of confidence reposed in her.
Early next morning Mr. Franklyn
went to New York. Bee followed in
the next train, while Miss Lesiardi

breathlessly awaited the crisis. We shall have to live in two house as sure as the world," said she to her-"What idiots these young people

Mrs. Franklyn returned rather earher than her sister expected her, with weir said Julia, breathlessly.

I've agreed to pay \$2,000 a year for

," said Mrs. Frankiyo.
"Two thousand!" echoed Miss Lesrdi. "I thought it was only 1,800!"
"Well, so it was, but there's another iardi. party, it seems, very anxious to secure he house, and——'
'Oh, nonsensel' exclaimed Julia.

That's only the professional landindy's ruse. "Oh, but it's true," persisted Bee,
"for I saw his hat on the sideboard,
and I caught a glimpse of his legs walking about in the upper story to see if the paint was in good order on the second floor. So I said I'd give her 2,000."

"But I really think, Bee, darling, you'd better speak to Laurence."
So I will, said Bee, "this evening.
He will see that his wife is something more than a dead letter in the family. But I want you to go and see the house

this afternoon, Julia. "This afternoon!" cried Miss Lesiar "We've no time." "Yes we have," said Beatrix, "just exactly time enough, if we harry down

to the cars and return in the last train. The level rays of the soft April sunset were shining into the pretty little double drawing-rooms of the house on Millard square as Bee led her sister ex-ultantly into it.

"Just look at those marble mantels." said she, "and the pattern of the cornices. And the pier glasses and the

"Oh, I beg your pardon, ma'am, I'm sure," said a falcon-nosed, elderly lady who advanced bearing with her a smell of dye bombazine. 'I'm sorry to dis-appoint you, but—''

Beatrix Franklyn looked aghast.

"You have not let the house?" "Yes, ma'am, I have. A poor lone widow like me has her own interests to look a and the gentleman offered 2,once, which," with a reflective of her pocket-handkerchief, "I did." "I told you so," said Julia, sotto

Mrs. Franklyn rose in great indigna tion, her voice rising accordingly.
"I really think," said she, "I should be justified in placing this matter in the hands of the lawyers, and---

"Why, Bee, my darling!" "Laurence!" The folding-doors slid back, and Mrs.

Franklyn found herself vis-a-vis with her ausband. "Here's the gent himself," said the ancient female, who smelled as if she had stepped out of a dye-tub. "Which he can explain!"

"You have never taken this house,

Laurence!" almost shricked Mrs. Franklyn. "Yes, I have, my dear." "But I offered \$2,000 for it!"

"And I have signed a three-years' ase at \$2,500," said the husband, lease at \$2.500." somewhat sheepishly. Miss Lesiardi burst out laughing.

said she, "your profound secrecy has cost you just \$500 per an-Mrs. Franklyn began to cry-the

elderly female looked as if she thought the lease might be vitiated by this matrimonial misunderstanding. Julia's eyes sparkled roguishly.
"Never mind, Bee," said Mr. Frank-

lyn, soothingly. "It's a gem of a house anyway, and we'll be as happy as the day is long in it. I only confided in you about it. long in it. I only wish I had "And I wi-wi-wish I hadn't been so obstinate and hateful," whimpered

"Come." said Miss Lesiardi, "let's way train.

Oxygen and Flith.

The gaseous and other products of decomposition of sewage vary greatly according to the amount of free oxygen present, for upon this depends largely the character of the micro-organisms which are at work. Some of these can only exist in the presence of free oxygen, others only in its abthus two very differen kinds may be at work in the same cess-pool, the oxygen lovers at the top and the oxygen eaters in the depths.

What may be termed the normal and beneficial processes of decomposition go on most rapidly and efficient-ly where there is a free and constant supply of oxygen, and methods of sewage disposal which provide for this supply are, other things being equal, the cest. It is for this reason that a porous soil, alternately moistened with sewage and then dried, so that each particle of the soil becomes covered with a thin layer of organic matter, thus exposing an encruous area to the air when this again fine, its way into ing the aerobic organisms the most favorable conditions for their development, produces such excellent results: and in like manner the agitation of sewage with large quantities of water, or the forcing of air through it, so as to allow access of the dissolved oxygen to every particle, results in rapid decomposition and the ultimate purification of the mass, while at the same time the products are compounds of nitrogen which are very valuable in

many ways.
On the other hand, a soil constantly saturated with sewage, as in the vicinity of a leaky cess-pool, can not thus purify itself, and the decomposition which goes on under such eircumstances gives rise to products which are specially offensive and dangerous, contaminating the ground water, and through this the wells and springs in the vicinity, and contami-nating also the ground air, which in cold weather is drawn into all houses which have not air-tight cellar floors and wails. -J. S. Billings, M. D., in Harper's Magazine for september.

How to Take a Pill.

I have just read in your issue "How to Take a Pill," by Dr. Asthalter. Now, if the pills are sugar-coated, his meth od does very well: but if they are not the patient will generally get the bad taste of the pill, and this is really the most serious objection to pills. You know that in the vast majority of cases the pills are not coated. When a phy-sician orders medicine in pills the anothecary does not sugar-coat them. I will describe to you a method that! have been using, which I discovered last year, which carries the pill down without the patient feeling its presence in the mouth or throat, and never permits the pill to be tasted when it is not coated. Take a swallow of water and hold the head back, so that the water will be in the back of the mouth. Do not swallow the water until the pill has been dropped on its surface. Take

the pill between the finger and thumb (still holding head back) and carry it

well back, without touching the inside

of the mouth with it: then drop it on

the water and swallow. The head will

come forward, and the water opening

and weiting the esophagus takes the

pill instantly to the stomach. It does

not "stop halfway down," and is not

of powder, strychnine, etc., necessary to remove said worthless dogs. In England in coal mines alone, since 1851, over 36,000 lives have been lost and during the last ten years upward of 12,000 lives have been lost, giving an average of more than 1,200 a year.

GRANT'S COMMENTS. Miss Kellogg's Purchase.

His Opinion of the Generals Who Fought Under Him-Logan, Sheridan, Sher-man and Botler.

One of the characteristics of Canara

Grant has been the kindly manner in which he has spoken of all of his old

army associates. Since Gen. Grant'

retirement from the Presidency proba-bly no one can recall that he has said

an unkind word of any human being Even in that last chapter of his life

when he was made the victim of the rascals, Fish and Ward, no denuncia

tion has ever been reported as coming from him. The book of General Sher-

man on the war criticised very unjust

ly many of Sherman's army comrades.

Speaking of this General Grantone day said: "I wrote Sherman my opinion of the book. I told him the only points

and Blair. As a matter of fact there

were no two men in the army more

loval than John A. Logan and Frank Blair. I know that Sherman did not

mean to disparage either of them, and that he wrote hastily. Logan did

a great work for the Union in bringing

honorable, true man—a perfectly just

and fair man, whose record in the

PHIL. SHERIDAN.

met at a railway station. He was

about to move his regiment to join some other General—I think Gordon

Granger. I knew I had sent a regi-ment, but had not indicated that of

Speridan, and really did not wish it to

said he would rather go than stay, or some such answer, which was brusque

and rough, and annoyed me. I den't think Sheridan could have said any-

thing to make a worse impression on me. But I watched his career, and

when I came East and took command

I looked around for a cavalry com-mander. I was standing in front of

the White House talking to Mr. Lincoln

and General Haileck. I said I wanted

the best man I could find for the cavai-

ry. 'Then,' said Halleck, 'why not take Phil. Sheridan?' So Sheridan

was sent for, and he came very much

disgusted. He was just about to have

a corps, and he did not know why we wanted him East; whether it was 'to

discipling him,' said the General, laughing, 'or not.' But he came and took

the command, and came out of the war

with a record that entitled him to his

rank. As a soldier, as a commander

of doing all that is possible with

of our country but of the world.

of troops, as a man that is capable

number of men, there is no man living

greater than Sheridan. He belongs to

the very first rank of soldiers, not only of our country but of the world. No

man ever had such a faculty of finding

out things as Sheridan, of knowing all

about the enemy. He was the best informed man in his command as to

the enemy. Then he had that magnetic quality of swaying men-which I

wish I had—a rare quality in a Gener-

at. I don't think any one can give

W. T SHERMAN.

said this: "Sherman is not only a

great soldier, but a great man. He is

one of the very great men of our country's history. He is a many-sided

man. He is an orator with few super-

iors. As a writer he is among the

I would put above him. Above all, he

has a fine character—so frank, so sin-

is not a false line in Sherman's charac-

ter—nothing to regret. As a soldier

know his valor. I know what he was

before Vicasburg. You see, we had

two lines to maintain. On one side,

was Pemberton, his army, and his works. That I was watching. On

our rear was Joe Johnston, who might

come at any time and try and raise the siege. I sent Sherman to keep that

line and watch him. I never had a moment's care while Sherman was

there. I don't think Sperman ever

went to bed with his clothes off during

that campaign, or allowed a night to

pass without visiting his pickets two or three times in person. His industry was prodigious. He worked all the

tience, and a good humor that gave

B. F. BUTLER.

ing used the term "bottled up," as ap-plied to General Butler. He once said

of this: "I have already regretted the

censure that unwittingly came upor

Butler in that campaign, and my re-port was the cause. I said that the General was bottled up, and used the

phrase without meaning to annoy the

ieneral or give his enemies a weapon.

I like Butler, and have found him, not only, as all the world knows, a man of

great ability, but a patriotic man, and

man of honor, courage, and sincere

convictions. Butler lacked the tech

nical experience of a military educa-

man of high parts and not be a great

full of enterprise and resources, and a

corps commanders, like Adelbert Ames.

or Schoffeld, or Mackenzie, or a dozen

tine campaign on the James and

helped materially in my plans. I have always been sorry I did not do so.

Butler is a man it is a fashion to abuse

but he is a man who has done the

country great service, and who is worthy of its gratitude."—Lowett

A Tennessee man finds there are

800,000 worthless dogs in that State,

which consume food enough, if fed to

hogs, to make 30,000,000 pounds of bacon, which would be equal to feed-

ing ment to 100,000 able-bodied men a

whole year. At 10 cents per pound the bacon would be worth \$3,000,000,

and it in silver would load down ninety

wegon train more than half a mil

long. He has not figured on the cost

four two-horse wagons and make

I could mention, he would have made

brave man.

(Muss.) Courter.

d it is very possible to be

Butler, as a General, was

If I had given him two

General Grant always regretted hav-

him great power with his army.

with an enthusiasm, a pa-

cere, so outspoken, so genuine.

As a General I know of no man

As to Sherman, General Grant once

Sheridan too high praise

I saw how much there was in him.

I spoke to Sheridan, and he

value as a history.'

of our civil soldiers, like Logan

upor

lobjected to were his criticisms

Clara Louise Keilogg is a lady of much more than ordinary brilliancy in conversation, and has a general information with reference to the country. its people, topography, natural re-sources and curiosities which would reflect credit upon a scientist or historian. Like all women of this class, whose broad intellect is ever reaching out for new developments and a higher intelli-gence. Miss Kellogg has a passionate fondness for the curious, and yester-day morning hearing that Indian curiosities could be secured in Bismarck, she called a newsboy from the platform and told him to bring her the finest specimens of handiwork he could find. The boy hastened away and soon returned with several very prety articles, among them being a somely beaded riding-whip, which the sweet-voiced singer purchased for \$1.50. The news of the boy's success in making a profitable sale to the famous lady soon spread among his as-sociates, and while she was admiring her fancy whip in the corridor of the hotel, a pug-nosed, loud-voiced boot-black rushed up to where she stood, and cried, in a voice that attracted the Egypt out of the Confederacy, which he did; and he was an admirable sol-dier, and is, as he always has been, an attention of the gentlemen in the of-"Say, mum, is you Missus Clar'l Weze Klugg?"

"Yes, my little man, what can 1 do for you?" kindly asked the pleasant lady, and all the gentlemen gathered army was brilliant. Blair also did work in the war entitling him to the gratitude of every Northern man and around to hear the conversation.
"Wall, I jes want to know if ye'll the respect of every soldier. But with these two exceptions I approve of every buy some lojun krosities uv me. line of Sherman's and think it of grea other feiler swindled yer when he made yer pay a dollar'n balf for that of whip."
"Well, what have you got for me?" General Grant has left on record this tribute to Sheridan: "As for Sheridan I have only known him since Well, what have you got for mer asked Miss Kellogg. Everybody was anxiously awaiting the response of the boy, when he broke the silence by exclaming: we met during the war. He joined my regiment—the Tenth Infantry after I left it, and so I did not see hir "I can get yer a nice big pair of leg-Then he is a much younger man than Sherman or myself, and did not serve i jes' about fit you, fer less'n a dollar'n baif, an' they'rein Mexico. The first time I remember "Oh, pshaw!" interrupted Miss Kelmeeting Sheridan was when he was a Colonel of a Michigan regiment. We

logg, as the crowd dispersed with muffled laughter, 'I've got all the leggins I want. "But these uns are all beaded up the sides," yelled the bootblack, in a des-perate effort to hold the customer; "an"

they'll never wear out, either; an they'll reach. But Miss Kellogg had disappeared, and the bewildered bootblack wondered how his associate could ever make a deal with such a strange customer. -Bismarck (D. T.) Tribune.

FOR THE LADIES. Effective Out of Door Costumes For Children-The Calico Fever-Facts

Worth Knowing. THE DECORATIVE MANIA

Put away the little coal-hod that our darling wants to paint.

For she fain would decorate it with devices For she fain would decorate it with devices queer and quaint; Hide the discipants and the wash-tubs, and likewise the garden-hose. Or Matilda will adorn them with the lily and the rose.

When our Bridget in the morning gets the wooden chapping-bow! To concect the morning corn-beef hash it vexes of her sou! To uphoid a wreath of pansies where she most must cut and slash; So she scrapes it off because the paint might permeate the hash.

On the household rolling-pin is tied a pretty And its ildes of the valley oft commingle with the dough. with the dough, While the new p tate-masher and the kitchen pans and pots Are magnificent with butterfles and sweet-forget-me-nots.

All our articles of furniture, the ancient and the new.
Are respleadent quite with drapery and bows of brightest and,
In the house we now about with mingled sorrow and amuze.
For Matida is afflicted with the decorative

-Chicago Rambler.

FOR CHILDREN.

White and very delicate colors are quite the rage for children's dresses this season, but may be diversified by red and navy blue; green is, however, entirely excluded. Babies' pelisses of are trimmed with narrow white braid and woolen lace, pique pelisses with white embroidery. We have also observed many very fashionable toilets embroidered in colors, and every kind of canvas material is employed for young children, the transparent kinds looking particularly elegant when lined with colored silk or muslin. Rough fabries seem to take more than line, smooth tissues, and dressmakers for older girls have been busy making up costumes for the seaside of two ma-terials, the polonaise being of plain stuff, and the skirt striped in cream. red, blue, etc., in fact, many of the costumes for the country and seas de seem to be the essence of simplicity. some being merely of a flounced skirt and simple blouse secured round the waist by a rich silk sash. not forget, however, that great admiration prevails for bright tints and varieties of colors in fashions for ladies. and similar styles are therefore brought out for young girls and young child-

Most effective outdoor costumes for girls of 8 or 10 years are made with robings of pale colored lace, and waistcoats to match of light ottoman, or faille. The jackets are of the same material as the pleated skirt, and many of the etamines employed for these robes are embroidered with colored wool, as, for instance, a gray etamine was ornamented with red stars and a leather-colored one with blue sprigs. A novel effect is often given by ting broad velvet tabs matching the turn-down collar and sleeve parements into the waist, and these fall down beneath the short, loose jacket. hats worn with such costumes are trimmed with two colors, and canvas ribbons predominate. Costumes for young children show

great variety in style and arrangement. We have got accustomed to see little boys, as well as girls, in their pretty casaques and polonaises with puffed plastrons and face trimmings, although for the former large velvet pockets are added. Little boys' frocks too are trimmed in front with rows of braid studded with gold buttons and a band to match; a lace or embroidered collar always accompanies a freek of fancy or tine material. Silk frocks, which are mostly worn by little girls, are trimmed with a band of terry velvet with a pattern worked in steel buttons above, and a broad folded sash knotted in a number of long loops behind, as children's dresses are worn shorter than ever, and the fullness drawn to the back so that they give somewhat the effect of a slight tournure. - The Season for September.

A CALICO CRAZE.

The calico fever has now reached here. Just how it came, or from where, nobody knows, but everybody knows it is here. It seems to have dropped right down in our midst with-out warning, and to-day nearly every lady is busily engaged in thinking up some new pattern for her calico dress.

and merchanis are putting in new goods in large quantities. Very many young ladies are already appearing in neat calico suits, which look very tractive. It seems that the people have just begun to realize that called makes prettier summer dresses than any other material, but the predomi-nating reason given by most of the influential ladies who have been asked about it is "that it will help the poor factory operatives who have so long been out of work," and "beside," they say, "if every lady will purchas enough of calico for even a single dress, it would be sufficient to make such a demand for the goods as to

try to start on full time for one year.

One lady suggested that, as they are

engaged in a charitable work as well

cause every print factory

as a fashionable one, "the men ought to wear calleo coats and vests during the summer," and several young men at once acted upon the suggestion, and forthwith bought material for calico vests, and left their measures at the tailors'. For the present, each individual lady seems to be selecting material for use more than for parties, and one wealthy lady has purchased 500 yards of calico to make presents of fifty called dresses to deserving poor. Everybody you meet says "cal-ice," and everybody seems to like the idea. One lady was asked! "How about the prices?" and she replied that the price was not taken into account, Everybody you meet says "calas it was so low that a few cents per yard did not make much difference a long as they knew that good for prints made good wages for factory help. Taken altogether the move is pronounced a good one, and likely to be of great dimensions. Those who can well afford to wear the most costly silks seem to take great interest in the movement and will be amone the first to come out in calico suits Said one bright pretty girl about 17 years old: "If only two or three rich ladies in every town would just buy called dresses and wear them out to church, then I would have two morlooms to keep up, and then wouldn't I make good pay?" - Amesbury (Mass.) Dispatch.

RETUIEN WRINKLES. Re economical.

Clean easter bottles with shot. Wash the hair in cold sage tea. To brighten and clean old alpaca wash in coffee. To remove ink-stains soak in sour

milk over night.
To brighten carpets sprinkle with salt before sweeping.

Mix stove polish with vinegar and a teaspoonful of sugar.

To polish a stove rub with a news-

paper instead of a brush.

When cooking beans add one-half teaspoontul of saleratus. To remove tea stains from cups and saucers scour with ashes.

For burns apply flour wet with cold water, as it quickly gives relief. When sponge cake becomes dry it in it is nice to cut it in thin slices and toast. If the oven is too hot when baking place a dish of cold water in it.

To remove mildew, soak in butter-milk and spread on the grass in the sun. If nutmegs are good, when pricked with a pin, oil will instantly ooze

To clean furniture that is not varnished, rub with a cloth wet with kerosene. To prevent mustard plasters from

blistering, mix with the white of an egg. To brighten or clean silver or nickelplated ware, rub with a woolen cloth and flour. Water in which borax is dissolved is

good for the hair, and also to whiten the face and hands. When there is a crack in the stove it can be mended by mixing ashes and salt with water.

To make paper stick to a wall that has been whitewashed, washin vinegar or saleratus. When clothes are secrebed remove e stain by placing the garment where

the sun can shine on it. Starched shirts will iron easier if you let them dry after starching, so you will have to sprinkle them before ironing.
The wings of turkeys, geese and

chickens are good to wash and clean windows, as they leave no dust or lint, To brighten the inside of a coffee or tea pot, fill with water, add a small piece of soap and let it boil about forty-

ive minutes. To remove grease from wall-paper, lay several folds of blotting-paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it unil the grease is absorbed.

To exterminate bedbugs, dissolve alum in water and apply to the bedstead with a feather. Be careful not to touch the paint or varuish.

The Bet Was Off.

A few days ago, after a couple of esteemed citizens, who are close neigh-bors, had arranged to pass a few days with their families at a lake in Oak-land county, one of them offered to wager a box of cigars that he would eatch the largest fish. The wager was promptly taken, and next day one of the gentlemen put in an appearance at a tish stand on the market and said tothe dealer:

·Have you got a fresh pickerel weighing about lifteen pounds? "Well, I want you to put him on ice

and ship him to me at - Lake. I propose to catch him on a hook ere. "Very well, sir. I think I'll ship the two together."
"The two?"

"Yes, sir. Mr .- (mentioning the other esteemed citizen) was here an hour ago, and bought one weighing twenty pounds. It will take less ice to pack the two in the same box!"

The fish were paid for, but the bet was declared off. - Detroit Free

Press. Paper is made in France from hon vines, and it is claimed that the fibre secured is the best substitute for rags yet obtained, as it possesses great length, strength, flexibility, and deli-cacy. It may be to the advantage of papermakers near hop-growing tricts to investigate this matter, for the vines are now a waste product, and if they are properly adapted for fine paper, as is claimed, a valuable stock been running to waste. Bean and pea vines belong in the same category. Inland Printer.

Fifteen million horses are now owned in America, and more than 1,000,. 000 a year must be bred to keep up the supply. The largest portion of these are used for agricultural and heavy draft purposes, and such horses bring from \$175 to \$250 each. It would be impossible to breed them if it were not or the importation of Percheron horses. Five hundred stailions are now annualimported from France to the United

FARM NOTES.

Good clover hay is a perfect fodder for sheep. There are 65,000 registered American

Short-horns. A little salt in the soft food of fowls

be relished. Colonel Curtis thinks a cross of the Percheron stallion on native mares makes the best farm animal.

There is a horse still in the harness in the City of Mexico that was taken there by Gen. Scott's army. Secretary Schaffer, of the Iowa Agri-

cultural Society, says there is a gener al complaint of apple trees dying. An Illinois farmer raised 310 tons of sugar beets last year on eighteen acres, at a cost of less than \$1.50 per ton.

Three or four tons per acre is not an uncommon yield for Hungarian grass on rich land, and it makes excellent

The New England Times maintains that it is better to cut grass at night than in the morning. It claims that grass is cured but little the first day in either case. M. W. Callahan, in the Southern Poultry Journal, tells of a duck hatch-

ed from a guinea-egg-a fowl that was a perfect guinea in form and plumage, but its head, with comb and watties, was that of a common cock. The American Unitivator says that the cut-worm has an aversion to saitpeter, and that a solution of one table spoonful to a gallon of water has so far

proved a sure preventive. It is applied with a dipper, and poured on the plants and all around the hal-A square-built, well-muscled horse says the Stock Breeder, will stand more work and more hardships than two lank, loose-jointed ones, and not require as much food as one of them. A haif-breed Norman is worth four

scrubs in the harness or two in the

market. Public roads in France now measure 18,750 miles, of which 7,250 are bordered with trees, while 4.500 miles are be ing planted, or will be shortly. On the remainder the soil is unfavorable to trees. The number of trees already planted amounts to 2,678,603, chiefly elm, poplar, acacia, plane, ash, syca more and lime.

To prevent hay-stacks firing, scatter a few handfuls of common sait between each layer. The sait, by absorbing the humidity of the hay, not only prevents fermentation and consequent nearing. but it also adds a saily taste to this forage which all cattle like; beside, it stimulates the appetite and assists their digestion, and so preserves them from many diseases.

Dr. Peter Collier, late chemist to the Department of Agriculture, has lately imported from various points in Asia, and from Natai, Africa, seventy-three distinct varieties of sorghum, none of them which seems identical with any of the many sorts already introduced here. In those dry countries sorghum is preferred to corn, because its deep roots enable it to grow well, after one getting a start, where maize would parch up; and its seed is considered quite as nourishing and valuable as that of maize. The value of the stalk. in addition, is being developed here by superior mills and management.

An exchange remarks that in "no way can land be improved faster than by judicious pasturing. This does not consist in allowing the stock to eat the grass off until the sod is bare and protect the roots from the action of the scorening sun rays. This slight growth will keep the ground moist and mellow, and the grass will really make a larger growth and more pasture than when cropped too closely. pasture a sod so closely as to expose the grass roots to the action of sun and frost is poor management."

This word, the plural of which i gymnasia, comes to us from the Greek gymnasion -gymnos, nude. It is the name given in Greece to the public building or place where the young men, naked, exercised themselves in leaping, running, throwing the discus and spear, wrestling, etc. In that country, as at Kome the lessons taught by the gymnasia were considered one of the most, if not the most, important branches of education.
Athens possessed three public gymnasia—the Lyceum. Academia, and Cynosauges, the first two being respectively rendered famous by the lectures of Aristotle and Plato. The institutions, we are told in Greeian history, were each under the control of a superior officer, styled gymnasiarch, who was assisted by ten subordinates or sophronistie, teachers of wisdom Gymnasia were not single buildings. but a collection of edifices united; be ing so capacious as to hold many thousands of people at once, and having room enough for philosophers, rhetor icians, and the professors of all the sciences, to read their lectures, and for wrestlers, dancers, etc., to exercise at the same time without the least mutual disturbance or interruption. In Ger. many the term gymnasium is given to one of a class of schools into which pupils are admitted for a six or seven years' course of study preparatory to entering a university. - St. Lonis Globe Demverat.

The Aurora Borcalis.

That the aurora should compensate for the loss of the sun is a mere fable, while the belief prevalent that it greatly assists the dwellers in these parts in the dark season, on their journeys or in their work, is a gross exaggeration. Generally, the aggregate amount of light emitted by the aurora borealis is so small that its contribution to lighten the darkness is almost ad, while it must be of an unusual brilliancy to be even seen when the moon is full and the sky clear. For a few moments certainly the light may be very intense and east an unusual brightness over the landscape, but these intervals of luminosity are so brief that the light emitted is of no practical value whatever to the inhabitants of the polar re gions. The very greatest amount of light which the aurora borealis emit-ted, or which, in any case, I was able to ascertain during my entire sojourn in Lapland, may be compared to that of the moon two days and a half after full, when 25 degrees above the horizon and the sky is clear. - Under the Rays of the An ora Borealts-Sophus Trom-holt.

Railway newspapers report that the Monarch Parior Sleeping Car Company has a capital of \$5,000,000; that it construct and run cars designed from a new invention, which is said to be superior to anything now in use, and that six cars have already been placed in set vice.

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