

## INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

### Orchard Management.

A common mistake in years past which the planters of orchards fell into was in supposing that orchards did not require as much care and enriching as any other crop on the farm. Many set out young trees and gave them little more attention. They erroneously supposed that in time these trees would bear abundantly of fine fruit, and bring them in plenty of money. The trees were expected to take full care of themselves. The result was that some died the first year, a good many the second and in a few years but few remained. A neighbor set out a hundred fine peach trees. They were transplanted into a clover meadow, and allowed such chance as the place afforded them. In two years only three remained. Success, however, is often better, but without proper treatment the trees will make poor growth, and yield a small and poor fruit.

In contrast with these was an orchard of a few apple trees in an adjoining State on a place of a few acres, the owner of which made it a rule to spread all the enriching material he had of any kind, the manure of the horse and cow, on the orchard ground. No crop was raised beneath the trees, and the ground was so rich and mellow that it could be easily kicked loose with foot. Those trees were loaded with large and beautiful fruit, while in other orchards in the neighborhood they were small and few. Another owner of a hundred and thirty acres, made the raising and the sale of fruit his chief business and source of profit, selling his annual entire crop for about five thousand dollars. The rest of his farm was tributary to his orchards, and all or nearly all the manure made on the farm was given to his fruit trees. This treatment gave him good crops when others had none, and large and attractive fruit, when in other orchards the apples were small and scabby.

No one should set out a new orchard unless he is sure he can give it both manure and mellow cultivation. A small one of a few acres, bearing yearly rich and beautiful specimens, is better than a neglected one spreading over wide acres. There will be more profit in the small and perfect one than in the one extended and neglected. Until planters who have the means avoid this superficial practice, they will continue to set the unwholesome example to others, and perpetuate to a great degree the aliphad style of orcharding. It is well therefore for the planter to determine beforehand what special attention can be given to the trees, and fix on the size of the orchard accordingly. Cultivation alone, keeping the soil clean and mellow for several years, may answer while the trees are young; but when they come into heavy bearing, this large annual draft can be supported by an annual or at least biennial dressing in the autumn or winter, of rich barn manure.—Country Gentleman.

### Notes About Horses.

Horses relish a variety of feed during the winter.

Supply plenty of bedding in order to keep the horses clean.

Warm the bridle bits before putting them in the horses' mouths.

Keep the mangera, racks and feeding boxes clean during the winter.

Too much feed is as bad for the health and thrift of a horse as too little.

Horses should be turned out into the lot for exercise every pleasant day.

Keeping the horses, heels and legs clean in winter is the best preventive for scratches.

A ration of one-third each of corn, oats and barley ground together makes a good winter ration.

When it can be done it is better to water a horse half an hour before feeding rather than after.

Standing in wet manure tends to make the feet of the horse tender and should always be avoided.

It is generally best to keep one team at least well shod during the winter to use on the road when the ground is frozen hard.

If you raise the right kind of horses the buyer will come after them; if the wrong kind you will have to hunt up a buyer and sometimes have considerable trouble to find him.

Colts will make a better growth and development if they are given a light feed of ground oats every day. Oats is one of the best foods for the development of bone and muscle.

A small quantity of oilmeal added to the horses' meal during the winter will aid materially to keep them in a good healthy condition. The best plan is to mix it with a little wheat bran.

Brood-mares can do enough work to pay for their keep, and by mating to a good sire will bring good colts, which will be clear profit. It will require good management to take a team of geldings and keep them on the farm until they are worn out, and make them pay a good profit on their value. A horse is not matured enough to be put to advantage until it is five years old, but it begins in good season to do enough work to be profitable. It is not until it is seven years old that it is fully enough to pay for its keep.—St. Louis Republic.

### A General Purpose Cow.

The Western Rural's opinion of this much talked of animal: It depends altogether on what a man conceives a general purpose cow to be. One man affirms that the Holstein-Friesian is a general purpose cow, because it suits him. Very well, then she is a general purpose cow, to him anyhow. Another says the Devon is, still another affirms that the Shorthorn is, and we can find those who will claim that nearly every breed in existence is general purpose. Now the position that we have always taken is simply this: We can reduce the milk characteristics and breed in the beef line, in the dairy herds, and make what might be called a general purpose cow. On the other hand, we can breed the beef breeds on the dairy line and increase the dairy characteristics, but reduce the beef producing characteristics, and get what might be called a general purpose cow. As a rule the highest beef characteristics and the highest dairy characteristics are not found in the same animal. We think that that will be generally admitted.

Now suppose a man is so situated that he can make the dairy particularly profitable. It seems to us that he wants a cow that will give the greatest possible quantity of milk under reasonable care—quality of course, being considered—and that every ounce of milk that he takes from the udder, as it were, and puts into the body of the cow, is a loss to him; and that when beef is the prime object, he is not wise in dividing the forces of the animal system, between producing milk and producing beef. We do not believe that it is the most profitable to attempt to produce beef and milk in the same animal. The beef producing breeds generally give rich milk, and in sufficient quantities for home consumption. If that is the aim there are thousands upon thousands of general purpose cows; and occasionally a highly developed beef producer will be a highly developed milker. Indeed, whole families are of that character.

A new material called rubber felt is made by sprinkling powdered felt of any color over rubber cloth while the latter is hot and soft. The result looks like felt cloth, but is elastic, water-proof and exceedingly light.

### Dangerous Bugs.

I have noticed with surprise the number of people who have been bitten recently by spiders, and the case of the death of a girl in Jersey City from this cause is fresh in mind. Within a week I have met three acquaintances suffering, as they told me, from spider bites, and one of them had a hand so badly inflamed that he was afterwards obliged to have it lanced. In this connection a housekeeper has shown me two specimens of "thousand legged" bugs that found in his house.

They were each over an inch in length and had twelve legs on a side and two long feelers. The body and feelers were striped, zebra like, in black and white. I suppose they will be given to some entomologist for examination, and while these particular varieties may not be closely enough to centipedes to be poisonous they are at least unpleasant companions for a lady to find running about the house, and make her think she has been a centipede or tarantula.—New York Star.

### Old Style Comfort.

There is in Phenix a house which contains a guest chamber which has remained intact for over sixty years. The paper on the walls was hung when the house was made. Over in the corner is a canopyed four post bedstead. This article of furniture is of cherry. The posts are wonderfully carved. There are a valance and a canopy of snow white muslin. In another corner is an aldermanic proportioned dressing case with full brass trimmings; over it a cheval glass of quaint construction.

The draperies at the single windows are the old style white muslin ones, with cord like embroideries. They are looped back by draping them over silvered glass knobs at each side. The blankets on the bed are evenly checked brown and white homespun, made by the first matron of the house. Many a tired head has rested on the tiny pillows of this little old fashioned guest chamber bed, and slept sweetly, confident that it was welcome, cherished and liked in that house. The thing about it all that is funny is the fact that the proprietors of this guest chamber have not the remotest idea that it is old style.—Providence Journal.

### Platinum More Valuable Than Gold.

Price of false teeth has gone up, but the rise was caused solely by the scarcity of platinum, of which metal the little pins are made with which to fasten each tooth to the plate. All the platinum of commerce comes from Russian mines in the Ural mountains, and the supply is hardly sufficient for the demand at present. The consumption of platinum has greatly increased since the electric lighting companies began its use. Did you ever observe the tiny hairlike wire loop in each incandescent light?

### Veils a Survival of Barbarism.

Rene Hache in Kate Field's Washington says the wearing of veils is the survival of the barbarous custom of secluding women. "Chinese ladies are never seen abroad any more than are women of condition among the Hindoos. In Persia, Tunis, Egypt, and other lands similar habits are observed. Among some of these people, however, the custom of seclusion has taken on another phase. The women, when permitted to go out, carry their hiding with them in the shape of a veil. At the beginning this is an opaque cloth wrapped around and around the face and body, ten or more yards often being used for the purpose in the orient.

"The custom of hiding away women having as its origin the anxiety of the man to keep his treasure for himself, is undoubtedly of Asiatic derivation. It seems never to have been dependent upon degrees of civilization, but merely upon race instinct. It is but a step from Germany, where any respectable woman may walk the streets of a city at midnight with impunity, to France, in which country a girl is considered to have sacrificed her reputation if she is seen in the act of taking a stroll at high noon with her own brother. For how, forsooth! is a stranger to know that it is her brother?"

"The Tartars seclude their women, but they do it by wrapping them up, because they are a moving people and must carry the seraglio with them. In Africa the Moors disguise the ladies of their harems in like manner when the latter venture abroad, while in Syria women wear long veils which are elevated above the tops of their heads by what might be called horns of paper or wood, attached to the crown. It is to this custom that the bible refers when it speaks of having one's horn exalted. The higher the horn, of course, the greater the appearance of dignity. Among the ancient Jews the veil was but little affected, the custom being for women to consort freely with men."

"For ages past it has been the fashion for women to seclude themselves in times of mourning—more particularly when the mourning was for a departed husband. The Hindoo widow today is secluded for life. In the mourning veil worn by widows among our people is to be found a survival of this ancient mode."

"From being intended for the purpose of hiding the woman, the veil was modified among the old Romans and Greeks so as to become an article of graceful drapery flowing from the back of the head. Nowadays a further stage in its evolution has transformed it into a mere shadowy protection for the face, designed as a preservative of beauty. Oculists say that, even in this shape it is most destructive to the eye-sight."

### Noted as a Designer.

Clarence Banks, son of a Georgia ex-slave, but reared and educated in Springfield, O., is somewhat noted as the only colored designer in the United States, or as far as heard from in the world. His history is quite romantic. Several years ago the authorities of Springfield offered a prize to the pupil who should get up the largest number of original designs, and the prize was won by a little girl, who made twenty-three. When this was told in the colored school of that city a colored boy promptly declared that he could produce twice as many, and to the amazement of the teachers he did it.

Some of his designs were so unique original that they were widely exhibited, and he produced many more—for wall paper, oilcloth, glass windows, book covers, etc.—which were exhibited at the New Orleans Cotton centennial. The boy's mother, Mrs. Sadie Banks, a caterer, soon saved money enough to give Clarence a term at the Cincinnati art school, where he won high honors. He then went to New York, where he has done some very good work, though prevented by his color and age—he is now but 18—from getting a first class position.

Clarence is of a pure African blood except for a trace of Indian, as his maternal grandfather was a chief of the Delaware tribe. The Indians often exhibit great skill in designs for their moccasins, canoes and other articles, and the Delaware are among the foremost in that line. Clarence's father was born a slave on a plantation near Macon, Ga., and located in Springfield soon after the war.

### When Alphonse Daudet was Poor

Alphonse Daudet, considered by many the most popular living novelist, is one of the most remarkable looking men in Europe. He has an exquisitely shaped head, broad, white forehead, coal black eyes and hair and a full dark beard. Years ago, when he first came up to Paris from Lyons, unknown and friendless, he was so poor that he was forced to make his journey in a cold freight car, and had nothing to eat for two days. A copy of his poems fortunately met the eye of the Empress Eugenie, who directed the Duc de Morny to send for him. Poor Daudet with difficulty procured suitable clothing for his appearance at the Tuileries, but a lucrative secretaryship was soon offered him by De Morny and his pecuniary trials were ended.—New York Ledger.

## SAW THE FLYING DUTCHMAN

One of the most adventurous voyages on record was that completed by the new steamer Ailsa Craig, which docked at Reed street wharf after a voyage of sixty-two days from Java. This steamer, which is commanded by Capt. Robert Hazell, was built by W. B. Thompson, of Dundee, and this was her second trip across the ocean. Capt. Hazell, who is a salt of the old East India type, told the story of his voyage in terse and vigorous language.

"This," he remarked, "has been a most adventurous voyage from port to port. We left Java with 4,570 tons of sugar on board. We came through the Suez canal, and no incident of importance happened to us until we were well out in the Bay of Biscay, when one night in the middle watch I was hastily summoned to deck. A strange phenomenon was presented.

"A full rigged ship, steering large, with lower, foretopmast and topgallant stunsails set, and heading right athwart our course. I ordered the helm to starboard so as to make sure of clearing her, and prepared the night signals in readiness to answer her in case she wanted to speak to us. Just at that moment the moon, which had been shining brightly on the passing craft, was obscured by a cloud. In the darkness which followed we lost sight of the strange ship. The instant the light reappeared all eyes were turned in the direction of the approaching ship. No vessel was to be seen, she had vanished from the surface of the waters.

"Nothing further of interest occurred for a few days, when about 7 a. m. we fell in with a most tremendous thunder storm. The wind blew all around the compass, and the lightning was vivid and incessant. At 8:30 a. m. the third officer, Mr. Swartmore, was on the bridge, having charge of the deck, when a blinding flash of lightning, followed by an awful clap of thunder, startled all hands. The electric bolt struck the foretopgallant head, shivering the spar, thence passing down the backstays along the iron rails to the bridge, when it struck the good officer and the lookout, knocking them both senseless."

"At the same moment a tremendous sea lifted the vessel, broaching her to and throwing the steersman, who was the Dutchman named Kraut, over the wheel, but fortunately he escaped with only slight bruises. During the height of the storm a thunderbolt ran down the main royal backstay and exploded close to the rail, sending out a shower of sparks and scaring every one on board. This, however, seemed to break the storm and the weather gradually got finer, and the next morning we were on soundings, with a bright sun and favoring breezes."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

### Queen Victoria's Wealth.

They have been figuring on the cost of maintaining the royal family in England, and it transpires that since Victoria's succession the present royal family has cost the nation the considerable sum of \$153,113,115. Of this amount about \$125,000,000 has been spent toward maintaining the state and household and toward filling the queen's private purse. Up to this time the Prince of Wales has drawn altogether \$16,509,000, and it is estimated that his debts aggregate half as much again. The Empress Frederick of Germany has received \$1,450,000 from the British taxpayer, the duke of Edinburgh \$2,500,000, the duke of Connaught \$1,830,000, the Princesses Christian \$810,000, the duke of Albany \$970,000 and the Princess Louise \$660,000.

It is believed that the queen is the richest woman in the world. Of the extent of her possessions only those few in her confidence have positive knowledge, but occasionally there is brought to light some little incident that confirms the popular suspicion that her majesty has most successfully feathered her own nest. The queen has always surrounded herself with the shrewdest business advisers, and the manipulation of her finances has been entrusted to the closest hands. It is said that she has never lost a penny by unwise speculation.

The amount of real estate she owns in London is simply enormous. One block alone is said to include both sides of the Quadrant and Regent street from Piccadilly circus to Oxford street—the most valuable property in the kingdom. Victoria began her career as poor as the average German princess. The lesson in frugality taught her by her excellent mother she has never forgotten. She is provident to the degree of parsimony. Of the extravagance of the Prince of Wales she has a special horror, and it is said that she locks up her wallet and loses the key whenever she sees her son and heir coming down the road toward the castle to pay her a call.—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

Even the man who grumbles most at his wife's extravagance smokes just as many cigars now as he did before the McKinley bill increased their price.

A tunnel to Prince Edward Island across Northumberland straits, a distance of six and a half miles, is the next great engineering feat talked of in Canada.

### When He Was a Journalist.

Alf Hayman, the theatrical manager says: "I came pretty near being a journalist once. It was in Philadelphia. The managing editor was city editor and everything else. One day he sent me out to interview some one. I returned to the office and said I couldn't find the man; he was out of town, or something of the sort. I know I was rattled. The managing editor looked me over and said: "You'll never be shot for having brains."

I went off and moped. After several weeks—during which time I had drawn \$20 a week—I went to the managing editor and says, "I'm going to quit you."

"Where are you going? What are you going to do? What do you know how to do? Hey?"

"He said it all in a breath. I told him I was going into the show business."

"Show business?" he grunted. "What do you know about the show business? What do you know about anything? How much have you been getting here?"

I made a home run on that last one. I said, "Twenty per."

"What are you going to get in the show business, hey?"

I got there again. I said away up in C, "Fifty per to start on."

He got up from his desk, took me by the hand and said, in modified tones, "I didn't suppose you'd ever get that much. Still, I advise you to take it, take it—take it, young man. It is probably the best you'll ever do."

I have always been grateful to that dear old man for making his first remark to me. It drove me out of a profession I wasn't fitted for, and put me into one where I have done remarkably well.—Chicago Tribune.

### The Morning vs. the Evening Pipe.

It has been oftentimes debated whether the morning pipe be the sweeter, or that first pipe of the evening which "Hesperus, who brings all good things," brings to the weary with home and rest.

The first is smoked on a clearer palate and comes to unjudged senses like the kiss of one's first love, but lacks that feeling of perfect fruition, of merit recompensed, and the goat and the garden won, which clings to the vesper bowl. Whence it comes that the majority give the palm to the latter, to which I intend no slight when I find the increase that arises at matins sweeter even than that of the evening. For, although with the most of us who are laborers in the vineyard, toilers and swinkers, the morning pipe is smoked in hurry and fear and a sense of alarms and excursions and fleeting trains, yet with all this there are certain halcyon periods sure to arrive—Sundays, holidays and the like—the whole joy and peace of which are summed up in that one benedictive pipe after breakfast, smoked in a careless majesty like that of the gods "when they lie beside their nectar and the clouds are lightly curled."

Then only can we be said really to smoke. And so this particular pipe of the day always carries with it festive remembrances; memories of holidays past, hopes for holidays to come; a suggestion of sunny lawns and fountains, and the unguilt joy; a sense of something free and stately, as of "faint march music in the air," or the old Roman cry of "Liberty, freedom and enfranchisement."—Scots Observer.

### Habits of an Old Painter.

Silvery Cooper, a famous and favorite English painter and R. A., now 87 years young, as the Autocrat would say, devotes five or six hours a day to painting, and possesses excellent health and unimpaired eyesight. He rises at 7 and works till 8, when he breakfasts on oatmeal porridge, bread and fresh milk. At 12 he lays down his brush for luncheon, and at 3 cleans his palette for the day, and goes to walk. At 6 he dines, and at 10 he goes to bed, and he believes that every man who lives with equal abstinence, relinquishing tea and coffee, and taking little wine, may do his work as well, and bear his burden of years as lightly on the verge of 90 as it his own happy fortune to do.—Harper's Bazar.

### Spectacle Cure for Headache.

A New York physician who has for several years been studying the relation of the eye strain to headaches, etc., in children has published the result of his labors. He finds that cases of short sight, for sight and irregular sight often go unrecognized until the continued eye strain results in a chronic headache and lassitude, or even more serious nervous disorders. The most approved modern treatment in certain cases of headache is to order the use of spectacles.—New York Journal.

### Dead in the Saddle.

A special from Payson, U. T., says John Bolton accidentally killed himself while going horseback from Payson to Salem. In the middle of the forenoon he left town to visit his sister in Salem, taking with him a doubled barreled shot gun, with which he shot himself. He was found on horseback with half the right side of his head blown off. He was sitting in the saddle leaning his head over the horse's neck. Apparently the horse had not moved since the gun exploded. It is believed that he had been dead in the saddle two hours.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

## THE LATEST NEWS

### Gathered and Condensed especially for Our Readers

The widow of General Canby, intimated that her pension of \$5000 would be doubled.

Mrs. Ernest Bohm living near Dubuque, Ill., has given birth to a child without eyes.

An earthquake shock lasting moments was felt at the City of Co last week.

White boring for water near the line, Iowa, R. M. Lee struck a flow of natural gas.

Joe Coburn, the ex-prize fighting sportsman, died in New York consumption.

The New York Herald failed election of Editor Charles A. H. the United States Senate.

Indians in the vicinity of the T., have begun ghost-dancing appear in war paint and are a solvent.

Norman Calhoun, 91 years old, Martha Dickson, 80 years old, married at Pennsboro, W. Va.

The Middlesborough (Ky.) Company has completed a deal additional \$1,000,000 worth of property.

The Navajos, in New Mexico, reported to be killing cattle and engaging strenuous efforts to secure a nation.

Near Waldron, Ark., four men on a side-fought with knives was fatally and two others were hurt.

Snow and cold weather have a ghost-dances on Cherry Creek files belonging to Hump's as Foot's camps.

Col. S. S. Stewart, brother of the States Senator Stewart and well known in mining circles, died Tuesday at Ter Creek, Cal.

J. W. Cox is at Atelinson, Kan., said for the people of Lawrence, Kan., who he says are threatened with starvation.

At Milwaukee Tuesday Peter J. ers Democrat, was elected to fill the caney caused by the election of Peck as Governor.

The State veterinarian of Illinois found a number of cases of lung among cattle at La Harpe. A quarantine was ordered.

It is reported from Albany, N. York that Governor Hill has declared will make a fight for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1892.

Ignatius Donnelly Tuesday said that he wrote "Cass's Co." concerning the authenticity of there has been much speculation.

It is said that representative strong American syndicate arrived at Manzanillo, Cuba, for chasing several sugar estates.

The Boston Homeopathic Medical Society has adopted a resolution asking the use of chloroform in the execution of condemned criminals.

The liabilities of Decker, How Co., the New York banking firm recently failed, amounting to \$2,500,000. The actual assets were \$500,000.

William Perry, a member of Warren Street Methodist Episcopal church of Brooklyn, fell dead in a meeting in the church, telling of his experience.

All the wagon and carriage factories in St. Louis except firms have joined a trust. There is a general advance in prices of thirty days.

John M. Egan, J. M. Johnson, Miller and James H. Lang were indicted by the Federal grand jury Chicago for violating the Interstate Commerce Act.

A blast furnace at the Illinois Company's works at Joliet, Ill., was being relined Thursday, when seven men were killed and ten were injured.

The sentence of five years in the penitentiary, passed on W. L. Heming the defaulting State Treasurer of Mississippi, was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

English capitalists have bought 100,000 acres of land in the Sequoy Valley, Tennessee for \$5,000,000.

The Bank of Commerce of West Superior, Wis., suspended Tuesday, later an assignee was chosen. The assets are given at \$640,000, and liabilities \$250,000.

Manitoba's quarantine against clean hogs has been raised, for the son that there is a large quantity of damaged grain in the province few swine to come into it.

The Brazilian Republic has been officially recognized by Germany. Fred C. Cooke, night operator Northern Pacific Junction, Miss., arrested for stealing \$2,000 worth of railroad tickets, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to prison for five years.

With the object of competing British manufacturers. E. W. of New York, has taken a contract to make armor-plating for the United States Government.

Early snow wheat in Hannington, Illinois, is reported in bad condition.