

Cleveland at the Theater.
Mr. Cleveland made his first appearance at the theater this winter the other night, and the way in which the audience stared at him is sufficient proof of the hunger in Washington for a sight at the chief executive, and the very small gratification which the president gives to this popular desire. Of course, the president is always Washington's chief exhibit. So, it was not surprising that when he came to the theater every opera glass was leveled at him, and some inquisitive persons promenaded the aisles past the presidential box in order to have a good look. The president looked especially well. Sitting just under a cluster of electric lights, his every feature was thrown out prominently. Some one said he was a regular living picture.—Washington Special to St. Louis Republic.

The Unkindest Cut of All.
As Shakespeare says, is to poke fun or sneer at people who are nervous. Under the belief that their complaint is imaginary or an affectation. It is neither, but a serious defect. Imperfect digestion and assimilation of the food is a very common cause of nervousness, especially that distressing form of it which manifests itself in want of sleep. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters speedily remedies nervousness, as it also does malarial, kidney, bilious and rheumatic ailments. The weak gain vigor speedily through its use.

Good Advice.
"There," he said, as he blotted the letter and put it in an envelope: "I don't suppose I will get any thanks for that, but there's some good advice in it, anyway."

"Who are you sending advice to?"
"The government at Washington."
"And what's the advice?"
"To get a few groundhogs for the weather bureau."—Chicago Post.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.
The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Feet. Cold Sores, Etc. C. G. Clark Co., St. Louis, Mo.

A School Boy's Composition.
Here is a novel composition from a progressive school boy:

"One day I was in the country I saw a cow and I hit her with a rock a dog bit me a sow chased me I fell out of a wagon and a bee stung me and the old robbler doped me and I went down to the branch and I fell in and wet my pants."

There's a whole novel for you in six lines!—Atlanta Constitution.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

Two Sayings From Cork.

A Cork town councillor is credited with having thus spoken: "There can be no doubt of the virulence of this epidemic, for I know of people lying dead from it who never died before."

The same gentleman thus chivalrously defended a colleague: "I strongly protest against this attack on my absent friend, for surely it's not right to hang a man behind his back."—Spectator.

HOW ARE YOUR FENCES?

A Very Important Question with Farmers and Others Just Now.

Probably there is nothing that interests the land owner more at this time of the year than fencing. They are desirous of securing the very best article they can for the purpose they desire to use it for and at the cheapest price going. While this is good business, price should not take the place of quality. In building a smooth wire fence you do not build it for temporary use but expect it to last you for years and to get this kind of an article it requires a certain amount of good material to make it.

The De Kalb Fence Co., of De Kalb, Ill., has the largest and most complete line of smooth wire fencing of any plant in the country. We desire particularly to call your attention to their goods and write them for a catalogue which they will mail you free.

No line of goods has grown so rapidly in demand or given such general satisfaction as the fencing manufactured by this company. Their steel web picket fence for lawns and yard purposes, their cabled field and hog fence for farm use, their cabled poultry, garden and rabbit fence for its use, are all they claim for them.

You will hardly do yourself justice if you do not thoroughly investigate their lines before placing your order.

The devil is the only gainer when a boy is whipped to make him go to church.

Backsliding begins when praise leaves the heart.



Gladness Comes
With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is every where esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

THE second talk of Dr. Kedzie was upon the "Simple Chemistry of the Farm." Everything in the earth is made up of about 65 kinds of matter, but 90 to 99 per cent of the mass of organic matter is composed of four only, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. Adding silicon, aluminum and calcium, the seven will make up almost all of the mass of the world. In addition we have the various metals, which are of such value in the arts, and potassium, phosphorus and sulphur, which are essential for all animal and vegetable life.

In plants we find but thirteen forms of matter, including sodium, magnesium and chlorine in addition to those named above. The first four come almost entirely from the air, while the nine mineral substances all come from the soil. Not all are of equal value, as many are in great abundance, while others are rare. Silicon is abundant in plants, but is the base of sand, and with aluminum, which is not found in agricultural plants, and is common in clay, makes up the great mass of our soils. They form the framework of our soils, and are nearly, if not quite, soluble. They hold the lime, magnesia, potassium, phosphorus and sulphur, which are more soluble, and enter the plant in solution in water. These last cannot be dispensed with, as no plant can grow without them.

Upon Thursday morning Dr. Kedzie gave a talk upon "Soil Exhaustion." In the early days the valleys of the Mohawk and the James were thought to be inexhaustible, but after cropping for a number of years the yield obtained was so small that the crop was not profitable, and when that condition was reached they were exhausted. There are two causes for soil exhaustion: (1) unsuitable physical conditions, such as too wet or too dry, too loose or too compact, so that they are not in condition to grow crops, and (2) when plant food is lacking. The soil is not a mine to be worked out. It must be cultivated with reference to its continued fertility; anything else is robbery. All soils have a supply of reserve matter in an insoluble form that will be gradually drafted into service. Potash is derived from the decomposition of the mineral ingredients of the soil. Feldspar, one of the constituents of granite, contains over 16 per cent of potash, and as it weathers it decomposes and produces clay, setting free a large amount of potash, of which 13.86 per cent is available as plant food. The greatest danger is from the exhaustion of the soil nitrogen. While it exists in immense quantities in the air, it is in a free state—in that form it is of no value to most crops. As a rule about 8½ pounds of combined nitrogen per acre are annually brought down in rain or snow, but this is insufficient for farm crops. The humus of the soil, as a result of nitrification, yields up a large amount of combined nitrogen. Nitrates are easily washed out of the soil, but it can be largely prevented if some crop is kept upon the land, as winter rye, which will take it up. Fallow land develops nitrogen, but a large amount is washed away.

In his fourth lecture Dr. Kedzie spoke regarding "Manure and Fertilizers." He considered barn-yard manure as the best material for use as a fertilizer, and the pivot of successful farming. By means of charts, the loss of the manurial elements when it is exposed to the weather was shown. When kept for a year under the eaves of a barn, more than four-fifths of the ammonia and nearly as much of the potash was lost. In the open air, but away from the eaves, the loss was slightly less, but was more than two-thirds for the above elements. Only about one-fourth of the phosphoric acid was lost under either condition.

Wood ashes came next in value as a fertilizer; 100 pounds of wood ashes free from dirt will contain 8 pounds of potash and 5.4 pounds of phosphoric acid and will be worth nearly 50 cents per bushel. As they are seldom pure, one-half the above will be a high price. Leached ashes have lost part of their potash, but are generally one-third as valuable as the unleached. There is little value in coal ashes.

All the remains of vegetables and especially of animal materials are of great value as fertilizing materials, as well as for their physical effect upon the soil, as the capacity of the soil to hold water depends largely upon the amount of vegetable matter it contains. The lack of nitrogen can be helped by growing leguminous crops, such as clover and peas, as they have warts or tubercles upon their roots which have the power of utilizing the free nitrogen of the air.

(From Farmers' Review special report of South Haven (Michigan) farmers' institute.)

Michigan Horticultural Convention.
(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report.)

Mr. Williams, of Douglas, continued his remarks as follows:

In Douglas, my land consists of 60 acres, elevated 40 to 45 feet along the river. The country is gently rolling. We did not try to use a windmill because our land is so sandy that an attempt to build a reservoir would be a failure. So we have purchased a 10-horse power engine and 600 feet of 4-inch iron pipe. With the assistance of

these we are enabled to irrigate by ditches. We were at first greatly puzzled to know how to get over the ravines and ditches in the field, for we could not be all the time moving that heavy iron pipe. We finally hit on a plan to make water run up a hill. We did that by means of a big home-made hose constructed of duck. We put this duck hose on the end of an iron pipe and lead the water where we want it. It is so constructed that we can couple it quickly. We have about 300 feet of this hose in use, and it answers the purpose very well, but of course will not stand much pressure. We have had little experience in trying this on bearing fruit trees. We tried it on 400 peach trees, and those trees bore fruit much more heavily than usual. We also watered an orchard of cherry and plum trees with strawberries between the rows. The strawberry plants were about ruined when we began the watering, but they revived at once. Most of our irrigating this last year has been on young growing trees and on common field crops, such as peas, beans and potatoes. We now have our machinery and fields ready to begin operations the coming year. While we realize that some of our work is yet in the experimental stage, yet we are not discouraged for the future. We believe that if the profit to our young trees could be shown, it would be seen that watering them was very profitable.

Q.—How do you irrigate corn?
A.—We run the water along the rows of corn and can thus water about four acres per day. In watering trees, we can water about eight to ten acres per day. The cost of running the engine and tank is \$5 to \$6 per day.

Q.—What is the total cost of a plant like yours with capacity to water twenty acres?
A.—We have machinery to irrigate eighty acres, and the cost for engine, pump and pipes would fall between \$900 and \$1,000 ordinarily, but we got a second-hand engine. A \$1,000-plant should irrigate about eighty acres.

Q.—In surface irrigation, at what time of day is it best to make the application of water?
A.—At any time of day. If we could run our plant all night, we would make the application during the latter part of the day.

Professor Tracy.—I would like to say that it is not so much the contour of the land as it is the character of the soil that concerns irrigation. Some people think that because they have a stream that is in a good position for irrigating therefore they can surely irrigate.

Q.—Is it possible to irrigate from a two or three-inch well, where you have to draw the water for seventy feet?
Professor Taft.—I think so, and if you can't do it with one well, drive three or four and have a reservoir. But that 70-foot lift is rather a hard question to consider.

Professor McClell.—There is one place in Illinois where irrigating is being done, and that is at the insane asylum at Kankakee. They have there one pump, and they pump water from the river. They have not done any experimenting. They got a man from the West who was perfectly familiar with the work of water. I happened to be there this fall, and saw them irrigating a cabbage field. They were running the water between every two rows, each row being forty rods long. The water must have been six to eight inches in depth. They had watered that field from one to three times, and they said that was enough. They said in a general way that there was no doubt but that their crop was at least double that of last year. They used so much water each time that the ground was too soft to walk on. One could not step on it without sinking down some distance. The water ran between the rows, which were rounded up pretty well. They seemed to retain the moisture for a long time.

Cost of Handling Ear Corn.

A gentleman from the country says that the cost of carrying ear corn one year, or longer, is probably greater than many figure it, on account of the shrinkage. For instance, the cost of 1,000 bushels of corn at 21 cents is \$210; interest at 7 per cent, for a year, \$14.70; expense of crib, \$20; cost of the corn at the end of one year, \$244.70. But it is estimated that the shrinkage will amount to 20 per cent, or 200 bushels; therefore, there will remain but 800 bushels to sell. So \$244.70 actually represents the cost of 800 bushels at the end of one year, or a fraction over 30 cents a bushel, without figuring anything for insurance or risk in holding—showing that 21 cents now is equal to about 30 cents a bushel one year from now.—Ex.

Watch the Peach Trees.

Those of our readers who have peach orchards will do well to begin their work during the fair weather of late winter. Experiments have shown that the first work to be done is to pick off and burn the mummified fruit that may still be found hanging on the trees. The reason for this is that the diseases that are likely to affect the peach and for which we spray may have a foothold in this old fruit. The leaves are gone and so will not prove a menace to the new crop. The work is all the more necessary if the trees were affected during the last season.

How to Irrigate.—Prof. Emery writes: Much depends on the season at which water should be applied to crops. On lands in which clay predominates the water should not be used until the grain is far enough advanced to shade the ground, otherwise the surface soil will bake, to the great detriment of the crops. Manifestly where water is used on crops, it is desirable to get the seed into the ground early, so as to hasten the period of development of the grain, when water can be used without detriment.—Ex.

TALL BEAUTIES.

Six-Foot Women Attractive in Form, Face and Character.

Women seem to be on the increase, not numerically, be it said, but physically, says an exchange. Some are so tall that beside them many men seem pigmies. Many of the well-known beauties are tall. Among those of English birth there is the duchess of Portland; she is nearly six feet high. Then there is Lady Wolverton, daughter of Georgina, countess of Dudley. Both mother and daughter are but a hair's breadth beneath the six-foot measurement. Then there is the duchess of Newcastle, Lady Francis Hope's (May Yohie's) sister-in-law; she is also a daughter of Anak. And the daughters of Lord Londesborough are "more than common tall." Then, of course, the newest duchess of Marlborough is very "long drawn out," while the "Lily Duchess" of Marlborough is far beyond medium height. This "advanced" state of things being the case in feminine ranks, low-heeled shoes now occupy a recognized place in good society and have figured at several great weddings. The two principal brides of the year 1885 were much taller than their bridegrooms, and their ordinary high heels are renounced for awhile, so that the difference in stature may not appear too remarkable. In such instances a low coiffure is considered a delicate mark of attention from the bride and it is retained several months till other conspicuous couples arise and claim public attention. A very beautiful and most divinely tall woman is Miss Julia Neilson, the English actress. Miss Neilson measures about five feet eight or nine inches, but so perfect is her figure and so graceful her movements that she seems not an inch too tall. She is the wife of Mr. Fred Terry, a younger brother of Miss Ellen Terry. Mrs. Terry, aside from her beauty and her great gifts as an actress, is one of the most charming of women personally.

Portable Buildings.

A sort of portable construction which, although, as we believe, it originated in this country, has nearly gone out of use here, while it is becoming popular abroad, is thus described: This construction consists simply in suitable assemblages of iron pipes and connections and has the great advantage that the pieces are light and portable, while the work is very readily put together with the simplest tools. France is now extending so rapidly its colonial possessions that these portable barracks, warehouses, hospitals and dwellings are greatly in demand and it seems to us that we who can make iron pipe and cast connections at least as cheaply and skillfully as our friends across the Atlantic might find such buildings useful and the materials for them very salable. No architect needs to be told how to combine iron tubes and connections so as to make a cheap and strong roof, but in the new French structures the system is applied to the floors, which can easily be trussed to sufficient stiffness. With covering and sides and, perhaps, floors of corrugated metal, such buildings answer well for temporary purposes, and to substitute expanded metal covered with plaster or cement for the corrugated sheets is to make them much more comfortable and permanent at a small additional expense.—Exchange.

Good Enough for Her.

The whipper-snappers of women who just now are trying to raise a tempest in a teapot over the use of the word "obey" in the marriage service, might ponder with profit over the example set them by "Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India." Just before her marriage, the Archbishop of Canterbury went to her and asked her if she wished to have the word "obey" left out in the marriage ceremony. She raised those beautiful, clear, full eyes to him and said, very quietly, "I wish to be married as a woman, and not as a queen." Then, too, when it was suggested that her wedding ring be set with wonderful gems, she said: "No; the wedding ring all over the world is a plain band of gold, and I should not feel myself married unless I had a ring like all other women." And it is on her finger to-day, thin and worn, but it has never been removed. The woman was stronger than the queen—God bless her!

A Bishop Defends Tobacco.

Another stalwart defender of the habit of smoking is the bishop of Manchester. He has publicly stated that he has found tobacco to act a useful part in enabling him to discharge his ministerial duties. When he was roughing it in the wilds of Australia he often smoked a pipe with the "pioneers of civilization" whom he met there and he found that, as they sat together, puffing away, their hearts opened unto one another as they never would have done if there had been no smoke to stir them.—Westminster Gazette.

The Kola Nut.

The famous kola nut contains 2.35 grams per cent of caffeine and 0.025 grams per cent of theobroma. Experiments have demonstrated that while caffeine produces stimulation of but short duration, and causes the muscular tissue to wear itself out more rapidly than in the normal condition, the kola both increases and prolongs the muscular contractions.

Revolution in Tanning Processes.

The tanning industry is in prospect of revolution owing to a new process of electrical tanning in Germany. Hides have been perfectly tanned by the new method in six days, which by the old process would have required a year.

Marketable, Possibly.
New York Weekly: Housekeeper—
"Want any old newspapers?"
Junk man—"No. Newspapers ain't made o' rags any more. Made o' wind pulp."
Housekeeper—"Isn't wood pulp no use?"
Junk man—"Guess not; but damp 'em on. If they happen to be made o' maple wood maybe I can sell 'em at a maple syrup factory."
\$100 Reward, \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh, Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Ad dress: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

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