V USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Delicate Cake .- Take the whites of eight eggs, one-fourth of a pound each of corn-starch, flour and butter; one-half pound of sugar, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda. Flavor with almond or vanilla.

-A great deal of time may be saved if knee-pads are made for children who creep, or who in playing, are upon their knees much. Take pieces of heavy cloth; cut them to fit the knee; make them as thick as you please; tie them on with tapes or fasten them with rubber bands

-Stock should be well sheltered during the winter, for when unprotected from the cold winds and snow storms a of flesh to the animal. The searcity of grain and the consequent high prices will make this winter a good time to try the experiment of economizing food by sheltering stock.

-It is reported upon good authority that upwards of 600 American horses are now doing service in the French cavalry, and have given so good satisfaction that the French army officers induced Atheir Secretary of War to send two of their most trusty officers to this country last season to inspect our horses. They want a compact, hardy, active animal about fifteen and three-fourths hands high.

-Here is an excellent rule to follow in making mince pies: Four pounds of beef (round steak is good), two pounds of suet, eight pounds of apples, four pounds of sugar, two pounds of raisins, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of allspice, one nutmeg, two quarts of boiled cider, half pint of molasses, one-half cup of salt. Of course you can vary this rule; in place of salt you can use butter, and a less quantity will answer.

-A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer says he has been manufacturing molasses for the past twenty years and has never known of a hog dying with cholera while being fed on the waste from a sorghum factory; but has known cases where hogs after beginning to take the disease and after some of them had died, the remainder-though some of them sick-were entirely freed from the disease by eating the waste. His neighbors frequently haul away the waste and use it.

-Corns are the result of a mechanical injury to the sole of the foot, such as blows by stones or pressure of the shoe. To cure them, the corn, which is really a blood tumor, like a blood blister caused by a blow on the skin, should be opened and the blood or matter collected in it. let out. A sole-leather shoe should then be put over the whole hoof and the iron shpe fitted over this. The iron shoe should be carefully fitted so that the part of the foot which has the corns upon it would be wholly relieved from pressure. If thought necessary a little compound tincture of benzoin may be injected in the corn to stimulate its recovery and / healing.-N. Y. Times. -The owner of a village garden formerly used asparagus tops as winter cov-ering for the strawberry bed, mowing them off during the Christmas month, and laying on when the ground was frozen hard enough to bear, for shelter from wind and change of temperature. But the asparagus seed would drop down, and in spring would vegetate and cause so much trouble to get the young plants pulled out by the only means that will save the strawberries-the fingers and thumb, used as pincers-that he gave up the asparagus plan and was put to wits' end to find a substitute. Last June, however, he pulled from the asparagus bed all the female plants. Now there is not a berry to be seen on the haulm, and he returns to the convenience of using it as strawberry shelter, for which it serves well, retaining the snow without excluding light.

Straw Feeding.

My estimate of straw is much greater than that of most farmers. Of course its value varies with the locality. Where there is a demand for its manufacture into paper it usually ranges higher in price than in localities where there is no such demand, and in the neighborhood of cities where it is wanted for bedding it brings more. I have known it to sell for more to paper-makers than the price of hay. These circumstances determine its commercial value; my estimate of it is in connection with the farm. Experience has taught me how to use it most economically, and at the same time I think most profitably, by feeding it to stock. I do not rely upon great deal of the food goes to maintain it solely as food, although I have win-animal heat, instead of adding pounds tered cattle and horses upon oat and barley straw exclusively, and had them do well. Rye and wheat straw is too coarse and unpalatable for stock to thrive on alone, but when fed as adjuncts to grain "it serves the purpose to fill the stomach and distend the bowels, which are necessary for the health of all animals, and at the same time it affords some nutriment, but not equal to that of oat or barley straw.

> It is the aim of most farmers, particularly in the West, to get rid of their straw in the easiest possible way, and some of them make no effort to utilize it in any way whatever, but rather consider it a burden. Such farmers make a mistake which the inevitable depletion in their soils invariably proves. Others, more wise, strive to convert it into manure with little effort, and, we are bound to say, with little judgment. My father, who was a large farmer, was a representative man of this class. He thought straw should be kept on the farm and should be returned to the fields. His plan was to throw it out into the barnyard and spread it around three or four feet thick and let the cattle wallow in it, lie on it, and tread it down. The cattle mingled their droppings with it; but this did not cause it to, rot, and in the spring he had a mass of coarse stuff saturated with water, which, when carted to the fields, was difficult to plow under and afforded very little stimulus to plant growth. It was easy to get rid of the straw in this way, but it was not easy to see any immediate practical benefit to the crops.

I always had a weakness for keeping a large number of stock; hence I was often put to wit's end to get them through the winter. On this account I was led to utilize the straw to the greatest possible extent. Father used to say that I could winter more stock on less feed and have them in better condition than any one he ever saw. I fed all my straw. The cattle and sheep had the first picking; what the sheep left was given to the horses, which they would eat as freely as if it came fresh from the mow, because they got nothing else except grain. What the cattle left, which was usually very little, was utilized in bedding the horses. When this was thrown into the yard daily the cattle would pick it over and eat it. Under this system there was comparatively no waste, and all the straw was transformed into manure and ready for immediate use on any crop. The cattle as well as the other stock were given a small quantity of meal or grain, as the case might be. Last year I took my en-tire herd of Jerseys and Ayrshires through the winter without feeding any hay until spring, and never had stock do better or look better. If father, instead of throwing straw into the barnyard, had fed a little grain with it, he could have wintered double the number of stock and proportionally increased the revenue from his farm. It is true the labor would have been greater, but it would have been work which would have paid. A dry cow, fed on straw with two quarts of cornmeal daily, will do as well as if fed on hay alone. In this locality the price of cornmeal does not much exceed, per ton, the price of hay. The manure made from such feeding is, I think, fully equal in value to that made from hay. When bran is fed, double the quantity should be given -four quarts instead of the two of cornwould be equally valuable. A steer could be well wintered on two to four quarts of meal per day, according to his meal would weigh about two pounds, which at twenty dollars a ton for the meal would make a cost of two cents a day or three dollars for five months. These figures would bear doubling in the price of commeal and then make it and straw, and decidedly so against the practice of throwing the straw away - Col. F. D. Curtis, in N. Y. Tribune.

A Clergyman Mistaken for a Burglar.

The pastor of an up-town church in this city recently spent an evening in his study at his residence, and became so engrossed with his readings-"poring over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore"---that he did not heed the lapse of time until a neighboring clock tolled the hour of twelve, when he arose and was about to retire, but suffering somewhat in his head from the several hours of close confinement he thought he would first spend a few moments outside to enjoy the cool air. Reaching the sidewalk, he commenced pacing up and down in front of his dwelling like Don Quixote watching his armor. While he was thus engaged a policeman caught sight of him from the opposite side and watched his movements, evidently regarding the reverend gentleman as a burglar with designs on the house in front of which he was passing to and fro. Having sufficiently refreshed himself, the elergyman ascended the stoop and was about to unlock the front door with his night-key when the officer hastened across the street. ran up the stoop and laid a heavy hand on the minister's shoulder. The latter, very much alarmed, demanded an explanation, which the policeman did not vouchsafe, but roughly grabbed the key from the hand of the supposed burglar and placed it in hispocket.

"What do you mean, sir, by acting in this manner? I would have you know this is my residence," almost should the minister.

"Come, now; none of that," sneered the officer. "That is altogether too thin. We are accustomed to that sort of thing from you fellows.

"But, sir, I am telling you the truth; I live here," urged the injured dominie.

"You can't play that; come along." and the officer roughly grasped the elergyman's arm.

"Then ring the bell," said the gen-tleman, "if you do not believe me."

The officer jerked the bell-handle with great force, keeping his hold on his man lest he should escape. The minister's wife cautiously opened the door a few inches and was very much terrified at the sight of the policeman, and in the darkness failed to recognize her husband.

" "This man, madame, claims to live here," said the officer.

The lady, in her fright and confusion, thought nothing about her husband, and screamed out: "No, he doesn't; take him away! Take him away!" and quickly slammed the door.

The astonished husband appealingly called his wife by name, saying: "My dear, don't you know me?"

The door was quickly reopened and the Lusband entered, much to the astonishment, not to say disgust, of the policeman.-Brooklyn Union-Argus.

-H. F. Farny, the Cincinnati painter who has spent the summer with the Sioux, says he never saw a jollier camp in his life than a Sioux village. The men sit in their tepees and smoke, and tell over their battles, and narrate jokes that are received with unrestrained grunts and gurgles of laughter. The squaws are soft-voiced and graceful, and show a genuine mother love for their papooses. Farny met a squaw when out on a sketching tour with his Indian guide, who was running to fetch a med cine man, thirty miles away, to cure her sick baby.

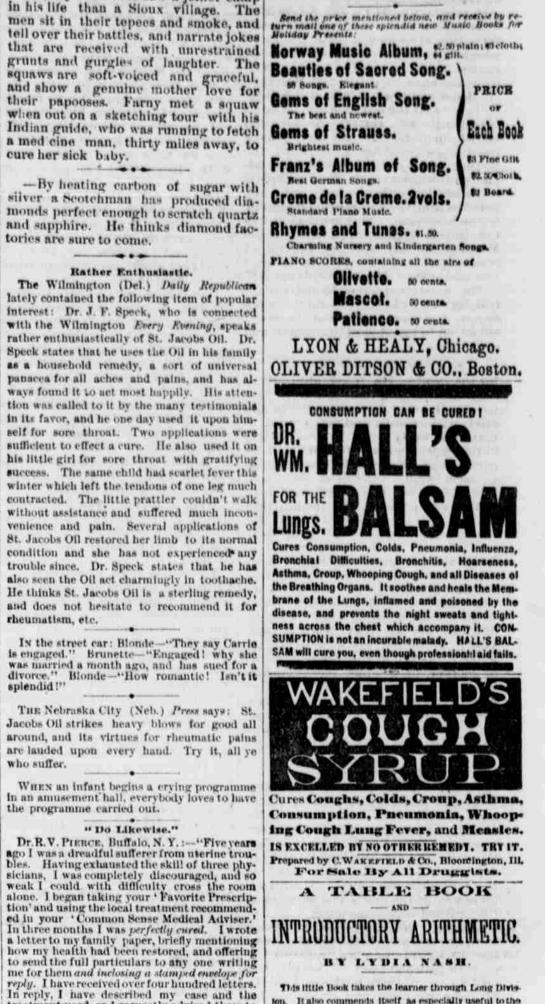
-By heating carbon of sugar with silver a Scotchman has produced diamonds perfect enough to scratch quartz and sapphire. He thinks diamond factories are sure to come.

Rather Enthusiastic. The Wilmington (Del.) Daily Republican

trouble since. Dr. Speck states that he has

rheumatism, etc.

who suffer.



HOLIDAY MUSIC

Washing Flannels.

The belief is quite general that soft, all-wool flannels cannot be washed without shrinking and getting yellow, and for these reasons many persons meal-and the manure, in my judgment, deny themselves the luxury of wearing would be equally valuable. A steer them. But there is no foundation in fact for such a belief, as the softest and finest flannels may be washed an indefi-nite number of times without becoming and gain all the time. Two quarts of harsh or yellow, or shrinking in the least, if the following method is invariably pursued: Dissolve a small quantity of good soap in hot water. Add cold water enough to form a sufficient quantity of suds. Be careful not to have the suds too strong. Put the flaunels in the profitable to winter stock with commeal cold suds and let them soak for several and straw, and decidedly so against the hours, when, unless they are very much soiled, they can be cleansed perfectly by a little rubbing. If they are very dirty it may be necessary to change the suds in which they are soaked two or three times. Rinse in cold water softened with a little soap or borax. Do not rub soap upon the flannels. A little dissolved borax should be added to the water in which flannels are washed, but no blueing should ever be used. Borax softens and whitens them; blueing renders them harsh and unsightly. It is best to always iron flannels before they are quite dry.

-There is the saying of an ancient philosopher that "The study of mankind is man," and we would add that the study of a farmer is the farm. To diversify profitably, the farm must be studied, tested and proven in a practical manner, just as the attorney would study his client's case, or the physician would diagnose the case of his patient. Soil, subsoil, slope to or from the sun, drainage, manures, etc., must be decided and acted upon with all the light that can be brought to bear, for this is an age of progress, and we cannot be caught napping.

A Remarkable Hen.

Joe Grimes, a well-known citizen of Hardin County, near Stephensburg, told a Commercial reporter yesterday that he had on his place a common dunghill hen which was twelve years old, and that she had laid an egg every day except about two months of each year since her first, and that during those two months she had raised an average of twenty-five chickens per annum. She sings as cheerfully now, and cackles as loudly while at her work as she did eleven years ago, when she first began the discharge of her important duties. At this rate this hen, at eleven years, must have laid 3,355 eggs, which, at fifteen cents a dozen, would have brought \$39.45, and would have raised 275 chicks, which, at \$3 per dozen, would have brought \$68.75, making a total of \$108.20, from which take \$2 per annum for keep, or say \$24, and there is left as clear profit \$84.20. Who can beat this? Joe Grimes can be reached as above .-- Louisville Commercial.

correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. She was employed in an establishment where preparations for beau-tifying were sold. The writer describes her as "a glorious girl of seventeen to twenty, with a simply perfect figure, a beautiful face. a skin like alabaster, teeth of spotless white, soulful eyes, and a wealth of rippling golden hair." She coolly informed the caller that "her hair was lightened, that her teeth were whitened, that her eyes were brightened, that her complexion was heightened," besides various other improvements wrought by the wonderful articles there on sale. "I wondered," says the visitor, "what wages this beautiful creature demanded for denying the naturalness of her charms."

-P. T. Barnum announces that he will employ all curious specimens of the human race, including giants, dwarfs, fat people, and freaks of nature, for his great show. Parties interested should write immediately, enclosing photo-

graphs, to Barnum, Bailey & Hutchin son, 40 Bond St., New York.

To BE conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge.

In the early days of printing books the paper was only printed on each side and the blank sides pasted together.

"HUSBAND and wife," says some sage person, "should no more struggle to get the last word than they should struggle for the pos-session of a lighted bomb." They don't. The wife gets it without a struggle.-TheJudge.

"THERE, you little guns, go to school," said a mother to her children as she flaished combing their hair. "Why do you call them guns?' said a visiting aunt to the mother. "Why! Because they always go off with a bang."-Boston Times.

"What did you do with that letter that was on the table !" asked Gus De Salih of the col-ored boy who cleans up his room. "I tuck it to the Post-office, sah, and put it in de hole." "What did you do that for? Did you not see that there was no address on the envelopet" that there was no address on the envelopet" "I saw dar was no writin' on de 'velope, but I lowed yer did dat ar on purpos, so I couldn't tell who yer was a writin' to. I'se an edicated negro, 1 is, "- Texas Siftings.

A WESTERN farmer of the old school, la-menting the paragon hired man of the past, thus speaks of him of the present: "He wears white shirts and collars. He won't eat with a knife. He wants napkins, and if we don't hang up a clean towel once a week he whee on his handkerchief. He wants a whole hour at more and after super he trots off to hour at noon, and after supper he trots off to a singing a nool or sits down to a newspaper."

SEVERAL brothers recently got into a quar-rel over a pie, and the fittle one felt less kind-ly toward the biggest, who took his part, than he did toward any of the others.

Confish skins are now used in the manyfacture of light gloves. They will probably be used by the codfish aristocracy.

A FRENCH writer says: "The first half of our lives we pass in desiring the second, and the second in regretting the first."

HYDROGEN gas is the lightest ponderable matter known.

ticulars to any one writing -A girl who denies the genuineness of her beauty has been discovered by a In reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have re-ceived second letters of thanks stating that they had commenced the treatment and were much better already."

WHEN an infant begins a crying programme

" Do Likewise."

MRS. E. F. MORGAN, New Castle, Me.

SILVER dollars with holes in them are painfully numerous, but they are not half so painfully numerous as holes without any sllver dollars around them.

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WITH features heated and red. With head that throbs and aches, A woman stands in the kitchen Turning buckwheat cakes. -Longfeller.

"Beauty Unadorned (with pimples is

Adorned the Most." If you desire a fair complexion free from pimples, blotches, and eruptions, take "Gold-en Medical Discovery." By druggists.

A LITTLE boy remarked: "I like grandpa because he is such a gentlemanly man; he always tells me to help myself to sugar."

Newspaper Office for Sale.

Newspaper and Job Office in Northern Ohlo. Newspaper and Job Office in Northern Ohlos Established in 1870. Material alone cost over \$5,500. Will be sold for \$3,500 if sale is con-summated by February 1st. Time given on portion of purchase money. Business will pay from \$1,200 to \$2,000 net per annum. Satis-factory reasons given for wishing to sell. Correspondence solicited. Address W. H. S., 141 St. Clair Street. Cleveland O 141 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, O.

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