

Stable Management of Horses.

The management of horses, both old and young, in the winter, has always been a fruitful theme of writers. The matter has long since been definitely settled as to these two points: Young animals must be kept growing, and older ones must not lose condition to any considerable extent; to get these results they must be economically sheltered. How to do this most economically is a question that each owner must answer for himself. It is not necessary that we have expensive stables. A cheap structure may be made quite as warm as the most expensive one; the principal object in building a shelter is to economize labor in feeding, watering, cleaning and getting rid of the refuse.

In erecting any shelter, one of the cheap mistakes is, the ceilings are too low. Horses and colts if startled invariably throw up their heads, and thus are apt to strike and bruise their polls, creating serious injury. It is one of the most prolific sources of poll evil. Another matter requiring attention is that the mangers be made roomy and high enough, so the hay be not wasted, and that the feed boxes be deep and ample in size. The flooring is quite as important. It should be hard enough so it will not easily absorb moisture, smooth that it may be easy for the animals lying or standing, and well provided with bedding. The bedding is really of much more importance than many otherwise good farmers would seem to think.

Is it not strange that such tons upon tons of straw and other bedding material, upon every farm, annually goes to waste, rotting in the air or else burned up? Is it not strange that so little care should be taken to provide it as bedding, not only for horses but all farm animals? Yet scarcely one farmer in ten uses it as liberally as it should be. There is no more waste in a bedding of litter six inches thick, than in one half that thickness. Yet how many farmers think it necessary to provide a bed even three inches thick? The saturation, by the excrement of the body, is no more in one case than in the other, and even if it were, it is well known that straw so saturated is among the most valuable of the manures of the farm. Besides, a considerable quantity of litter is needed in the manure pile to prevent undue fermentation, so that here again, an abundance of litter is true economy.

To return to the question of stable management: we prefer to have all horse stock, young and old, tied up in stalls. If not worked they may be allowed liberty in a close yard, daily, for exercise. Yet less of this is required in winter than most people seem to imagine. If kept in stables, without much exercise, they must be carefully cleaned. If allowed to run about the yard in fine weather, this grooming will not be necessary, since the scurf over the skin is a provision of nature, in connection with the long hair on such animals, to protect them against the vicissitudes of the weather. Work horses, however, must be regularly cleaned, no matter what the amount of labor required, in muddy and rainy weather.

Let the farmer sit down in a cold room in his wet clothes, or with his feet and limbs wet. How soon does he feel the change? How then must a wet and muddy horse suffer, tied in a stall, with the wind blowing in at every nook and corner? Is it strange that there are so many horses suffering with rheumatism, founder, grease, hide bound and unthriftiness in general? You will be convinced that this evil is startling. The horse is the most delicately organized animal on the farm. If well cared for he is full of life and spirit. Did it ever occur to you, dear reader, that the doltish appearance of the horse is apt to be laid to the want of care of the master? Why not then, spend a little more time in caring for these servants, upon whose labor the thrift or unthrift of the whole farm rests?—*Prairie Farmer.*

Acceptances and Regrets.

An acceptance or regret should be addressed to the person named within; but, should the invitation be in the united names of the host and hostess (Mr. and Mrs. Jones, for instance), while it should contain a recognition of both, should be addressed (on the envelope) to the lady only. An answer must correspond somewhat in style to the invitation sent. The invitation should be written for a small dinner, and read thus:

"Mr. and Mrs. Hasting Whitmore request the pleasure of Mr. William Smith's company at dinner on Thursday evening, May 22, at eight o'clock.

"400 Lakeville Avenue."

It is important that a dinner invitation should be answered at once. It is not courteous to send an acceptance or regret on a card. Plain or unruled paper of pearl-white or cream-white, with envelopes to match, is decidedly to be preferred. Tinted paper is a violation of good taste. An acceptance of a dinner invitation will usually read:

"Mr. William Smith has much pleasure in accepting Mr. and Mrs. Hasting Whitmore's kind invitation for Thursday evening, May 22.

"Metropolitan Hotel, Tuesday, May 8."

It is considered courteous to state a reason for non-acceptance, no matter what the invitation may be. For example:

"Mr. William Smith regrets that, owing to the sudden illness of his brother, he is unable to accept Mr. and Mrs. Hasting Whitmore's kind invitation for Thursday evening, May 22.

"Metropolitan Hotel, May 8."

It often transpires that something happens after an invitation has been ac-

cepted to prevent attendance; in such a case a regret stating the facts, as well as disappointment at not being able to be present, should be sent at once. But should anything occur at the last moment to prevent attendance it is etiquette to send a regret the day after the party. All well-bred persons are charitable, and pass over any contretemps with kindly consideration, but it is simply putting aside charity to disregard these social amenities. What a comfortable feeling to live in a society where all its members alike comprehend and perform their duties. Thus misunderstandings are prevented and alienations almost unheard of. Blank acceptances and regrets are neither elegant nor respectful, and should not be used by well-bred people. The most fashionable notes, like their senders, are characterized by elegant taste and simplicity. "The language is concise but courteous, the writing plain but beautiful." In notes and letters all flourishes, whether of tongue or pen, are out of place. There, as elsewhere, the most refined taste expresses itself in richness of material, beauty of form, harmony of parts, and perfect adaptation to circumstances, rather than in excessive ornament and ostentatious display. Indeed, it will always be found in literature, in art, in character, and everywhere that the severest simplicity is consistent with the true refinement and the highest elegance.

Formal notes do not admit of signature, except in one instance, and this is rarely used. Westlake says, "probably owing to the skill required in writing it." In America, notes written in the third person are usually dated at the bottom; in England they are dated at the top, which is much to be preferred, and we regret that it is not universal in America, as the note has a neater appearance. The usual mode adopted by the most cultured people for all invitations, acceptances and regrets admit of slight variety. All such notes are addressed as other ceremonial notes. It is not required that they be inclosed in extra envelopes. Such notes are now sent by mail unless a more expeditious delivery is desired. Great care must be taken not to change from the third person to the first or second. This is a mistake frequently made. A regret declining an invitation to a concert or evening entertainment should read:

"Miss Jones declines Mr. Crown's invitation with thanks. She is already engaged for to-morrow evening."

"Tuesday morning, November 4."

It should be remembered that letters written in the third person bear no signature. Let the address be plainly written and in full. Politeness requires that some title should be added to the name. Hence Miss, Mrs., Mr., or Esq., is used. Strangers may be addressed, when writing the salutations, as Miss or Madame. When Miss is employed in the introduction, it must be followed by the lady's name, as Miss Mary Jennings.

The superscription on all notes should be plainly and legibly written; each part should stand alone, forming a line by itself. When the name of the State is a short one, or it is abbreviated, it is not correct for it to occupy a line by itself—the proper form for instance: Newark, Ohio, or Long Branch, N. J. A married lady must not sign herself with the "Mrs." before her name or a single lady with "Miss." In writing to strangers who do not know how to address you, a married lady will sign herself Mrs. James Scott, an unmarried lady Miss Ida Jones, placing the Mrs. and Miss in brackets. Widows sign their baptismal names.

Westlake, the very highest authority on this subject, says: "In writing to a lady who is a stranger or a mere acquaintance, persons often feel a delicacy (unnecessarily so, it seems to us) about saying 'Dear Miss Blank' or 'Dear Madam.' Dear does not mean any more in 'Dear Miss' than it does in 'Dear Sir.' Surely no lady would hesitate to use the latter form of address in writing to a gentleman of her acquaintance; and no gentleman would be foolish enough to suppose she intended to make love to him by so doing."—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Planting Trees Properly.

When a tree is planted properly it is pruned when needed, and a little is generally wanted. Good pruning is included in the proper planting of a tree. A tree properly planted and pruned will need but little heavy work afterwards if a little care be constantly given it. The most of the pruning will be to regulate the shape of the tree, and this can be done mostly when the tree is growing in the spring and summer time. A little attention in the growing season goes a great way. If a bushier growth be needed, the pinching off of a shoot will cause the buds along the side to burst and grow, and very soon a twiggy growth and a bushy tree is the result. Summer pruning is the only kind to be practiced to make a dense growth. In the winter time pruning tends to make vigorous shoots but not bushy ones. Just below where cut off, one bud, and generally the one only, will burst out and grow up strong. Wherever weak shoots exist, winter pruning benefits the trees by giving a stronger and cleaner growth the following year. To know what we want is the point to be sure of before we commence to cut a tree.—*Pennsylvania Farmer.*

"I very much object to your Scandinavian conduct," said Mrs. Shuttle to her son. "Here you are smoking important cigars and filtering away your time, when you should be a bending your energetics to make yourself useless." The young man thought he was doing just that and refused to be turned from the error of his ways.

Dennis Went Back to His Company.

At one of the most isolated posts in Oregon, situated several hundred miles distant from the settlements, but in point of accessibility farther away than China, the commanding officer was a cavalry officer who enjoyed the sobriquet of "Old Growler." The only servant that was ever persuaded to go to this post was a nurse, who had become attached to an officer's family and followed their fortunes into the mountains. Her receptions soon rivaled those of the post-trader, and before she had been there two weeks every soldier in the garrison had proposed, and she finally announced to her mistress that she was married. "Growler" had no servant, but an old soldier, who was so broken down that he was not of much use for anything else, took care of the details of his hut. One day the inspector of the department came, and, as was the custom, stopped with the commanding officer. This inspector happened to be one of those gentlemen who trouble themselves about little things at the expense of matters of graver import. He could tell whether the pickles at a post commissary were good or bad, while a contractor might steal thousands of dollars under his very nose and escape detection. This observing gentleman noticed that the man who took care of the hut, cooked and served the commandant's meals, was a soldier. So he took occasion to say that unless that soldier was present next day with his company at inspection he should be compelled to report the aforesaid commanding officer. Growler smoked his pipe, ruminated and said nothing. The next morning when the inspector arose he found his host still smoking and ruminating. They chatted on various subjects for half an hour or so; then an hour passed by; the hour for inspection was rapidly approaching, when the inspector returned to inquire at what time his host usually breakfasted. "I beg your pardon," said Growler, "I have had my breakfast so long ago that I quite forgot about you. Just go through there into the kitchen and you will find a coffee-pot and some coffee in the pantry. I made my own coffee this morning. Just help yourself. If you want to black your boots for inspection, you will find the blacking and a brush under the bench on the right hand side—just help yourself—Dennis has gone back to his company."—*Army and Navy Register.*

The Man Who Proved Himself a Hero and a Patriot.

As there are troubles worse than death, so is there a heroism deeper than that which braves the enemy in battle, and the true patriot is not the man who talks most about the prosperity and advanced civilization of his native land, but it is he who practically aids her in her course onward and upward.

Two years ago John Smith (we will call him) died and left a widow only thirty-six years old and fourteen children under thirteen years; the youngest was an infant and there were three pairs of twins. John Smith was a soldier and a pensioner, and his widow immediately applied for a pension for herself and the little ones, but even this gave her an income of only \$36 a month with a steady decrease of \$2 (four in case of the twins) a month every year after the oldest child attained the age of sixteen.

After two years of widowhood Mrs. Smith met our hero, a man courageous enough to marry Mrs. Smith and take to his step-fatherly heart and home the fourteen little Smiths!

Fancy sitting down to breakfast for the first time with a new-made wife and fourteen young children! Yesterday you were a care-free bachelor; to-day you are a father of a clamorous family. Yesterday you ate and drank as you liked; to-day you must learn that Tommy and Jack like lots of gravy, while Mary cries if a drop is put on her plate, Dick wants his meat all fat, baby clamors for a bone, and Susie wants the driest and most well-done corner.

And then how hard to remember all the names, for the ex-Mrs. Smith will naturally feel aggrieved if any one forgets that Andy and not pretty Jack is the red-headed boy, or that Lucy twins with Mary and not Emma (the three being the same size and the latter only a year the youngest), while it will be sure to bring a tear to her eye if little Willie, "who is so like his dead-and-gone papa," is confounded with Sam, who has freckles and a snub nose.

And as the paternal government gradually withdraws its allowance from the little Smiths and finally, when baby is sixteen, stops it altogether, step-paternal cares press more and more heavily on John Smith's successor; it is he who takes the dead soldier's place, without his pension, and isn't that patriotism?—*Detroit Free Press.*

—An Italian has invented a process for solidifying wine. From a small quantity of this extract may be obtained a bottle of generous wine of good taste and beautiful color. The object is to victual ships and supply armies. A chemist in Marseilles has found a chemical combination by which he can solidify and even crystallize brandy. The brandy in its new form looks like alum. It entirely loses its smell. The facility with which it can be transported is of course the main recommendation of the new invention.

—A handsome lady entered a dry-goods store and inquired for a "bow." The polite clerk threw himself back and remarked that he was at her service. "Yes, but I want a bow, not a green one," was the reply. The young man went on measuring goods immediately.

The Anti-Polygamy Bill Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 13.
The following is the anti-Polygamy bill passed by the Senate to-day:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows, namely: Every person who has a husband or wife living who, in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, hereafter marries another, whether married or single, and any who hereafter simultaneously, or on the same day, marries more than one woman, in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of polygamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; but this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage shall have been absent for five successive years, and is not believed by such person to be dead, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been dissolved by valid decree of a competent court, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been pronounced void by valid decree of a competent court, on the ground of nullity of the marriage contract.

SEC. 2. That the foregoing provisions shall not affect the prosecution or punishment of any offense already committed against the section amended by the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. That if any male person, in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, hereafter cohabits with more than one woman, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That the counts for any or all of the offenses named in sections one and two of this act may be joined in the same information or indictment.

SEC. 5. That in any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, under any statute of the United States, it shall be sufficient cause of challenge to any person drawn or summoned as a juror or talesman, first, that he is or has been living in the practice of bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation with more than one woman, or that he is or has been guilty of an offense punishable by either of the foregoing sections, or by section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or act of July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah;" or second, that he believes it right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife at the same time, or live in the practice of cohabiting with more than one woman; and any person appearing or offered as juror or talesman, and challenged on either of the foregoing grounds, may be questioned on his oath as to the existence of any such cause of challenge, and other evidence may be introduced bearing upon the question raised by such challenge, and this question shall be tried by the court. But, as to the first ground of challenge before mentioned, the person challenged shall not be bound to answer if he shall say upon his oath he declines on the ground that his answer may tend to criminate himself; and if he shall answer as to said first ground, his answer shall not be given in evidence in any criminal prosecution against him for any offense named in sections 1 or 2 of this act; but if he declines to answer on any other ground he shall be rejected as incompetent.

SEC. 6. That the President is hereby authorized to grant amnesty to such classes of offenders guilty of bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation, before the passage of this act on such conditions and under such limitations as he shall think proper; but no such amnesty shall have effect unless the conditions thereof shall be complied with.

SEC. 7. That the issue of bigamous or polygamous marriages, known as Mormon marriages, in cases in which such marriages have been solemnized according to the ceremonies of the Mormon sect, in any Territory of the United States, and such issue shall have been born before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1883, are hereby legitimized.

SEC. 8. That no polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any of the persons described as aforesaid in this section, in any Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in any such Territory or other place, or be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor, or emolument in, under, or for any such Territory or place, or under the United States.

SEC. 9. That all registration and election offices of every description in the Territory of Utah are hereby declared vacant, and each and every duty relating to the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, receiving or rejection of votes, and the canvassing and returning of the same, and issuing of certificates or other evidence of election in said Territory shall, until other provision be made by the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, as is hereinafter by this section provided, be performed under existing laws of the United States and of said Territory, by the proper persons, who shall be appointed to execute such offices and perform such duties by a Board of five persons, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more of whom than three shall be members of one political party, and a majority of whom shall be a quorum. The members of said Board so appointed by the President shall each receive a salary at the rate of \$5,000 per annum, and shall continue in office until the Legislative Assembly of said Territory shall make provision for filling said offices, as herein authorized. The Secretary of the Territory shall be Secretary of said Board, and keep a journal of its proceedings and act as clerk of said Board under this section. The canvass and returns of all votes at elections in said Territory for members of the Legislative Assembly thereof shall also be returned to said Board, which shall canvass all such returns, and issue certificates of election to those persons who, being eligible for such election, shall appear to have been lawfully elected, which certificates shall be only evidence of the right of such persons to sit in such Assembly, provided said Board of five persons shall not exclude any person, otherwise eligible to vote, from the polls on account of any opinion such person may entertain on the subject of bigamy or polygamy; nor shall they refuse to count any such vote on account of the opinion of the person casting it on the subject of bigamy or polygamy. But each house of such Assembly, after its organization, shall have power to decide upon the election and qualifications of its members, and at or after the first meeting of said Legislative Assembly whose members shall have been elected and returned according to the provisions of this act, said Legislative Assembly may make such laws conformable to the organic act of said Territory, and not inconsistent with the other laws of the United States as it shall deem proper concerning the filling of the offices in said Territory declared vacant by this act.

WEATHER—OR NOT.

We admire the philosophy of the unfortunates man, who, when everything had been swept away, said, "Well, there'll be weather and taxes left, at any rate." Alas! weather is the "yellow dog" of all subjects; everyone thinks it his special right to try to better the weather, and thus his anathema against "Old Probabilities," and all who endeavor to assist him in regulating the weather. The following communication is from Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, Mo., the renowned meteorologist and weather prophet of the West. It does not discuss the weather but something sure of more importance to those who suffer with that painful malady he speaks of: "The day after concluding my lectures at Burlington,



Iowa, on the 21st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, giving me excruciating pain and almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually 60, fell to 25; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold, clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me. After suffering for three hours, I thought—as I had been using Dr. JACOBS' OIL, with good effect for rheumatic pains—I would try it. I saturated a piece of flannel, large enough to cover my chest, with the Oil, and applied it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In one hour I was entirely free from pain. I would have taken the train to fill an appointment that night in a neighboring town had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, in St. Louis, and have not been troubled since.

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WM. C. DRUGGER, Merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes, April 4th, 1881, that he wants us to know that the LUNG BALM HAS CURED HIS MOTHER OF CONSUMPTION, after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says, others knowing her case have taken the Balm and been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

DR. MCKENITH, Dentist, of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the last stages of CONSUMPTION and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balm after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it at once cured his cough and that he was able to resume his practice.

WM. A. GRAHAM & Co., Wholesale-Druggists, Cincinnati, Ohio, write us of the cure of Mathias Freeman, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with BRONCHITIS in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balm cured him, as it has many others, of BRONCHITIS.

AS ALSO Consumption, Coughs, Colds, ASTHMA, CROUP.

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