Yes, indeed, they do. Generally that which we admire and which seems to us, perhaps, to be done so easily has cost all that it is worth. And the reason why it does not seem so to us is because we do not see when and where and how the work is put in.

We are riding along and looking out upon a beautiful landscape. We admire the skillful arrangement of trees, and shrubbery, and flowers, or the smooth and gently sloping grounds. This is, indeed, lovely, we say. How fortunate the owner was to find such a place. But some one replies, could you have seen all this years and years ago, when it was in a natural state, you might never have dreamed of this. It has taken much thought and hard work and great expense to bring these grounds to their present condition. Tell a man how a thing has been done and he says: "That's easy to do." Very possible, now that you have been shown how to do it, but could you have done it in the first place? That is the real test. You listen to a man whose mind is richly stored with facts and thoughts and fruitful in combinations of these varied stores, and as he expresses the thought one step farther and give expression to the next thought which, so soon as expressed, the orator and all the people shall say that was the right word rightly spoken. That is the very word we were waiting to hear. When the lightning flashes you can see very clearly. And, if you act quickly, you may take all your bearings by its instantaneous light. And such a flash of thought may prove to you an apple of gold.

But we want more than fitful gleams. Steady lights are best. And he is the true speaker whose light shines on clear and true while it is at the same time able to throw a great flood of radiance on the dark spot when the right moment

Never say such things do not cost. I tell you, if such a light blazes before you and does not cost him who gives it, then it is an iquis fatuis and will lure him and you, too, on to destruction.

Great men are hard-working men. Genius means a great capacity for work. "Genius will work." The men eminent in all the noble walks of life have been, are now, great workers. They are trained to endure, and when occasion requires, can, and do, labor tre-

You see a train fly down the track. It goes easily, does it not? Swift and strong, without friction and without sign of labor, it shoots along. You simply see the results. But what leads to and insures these results?

So you look upon the outside appearances of great lives and see no signs of heat, and noise, and worry, and weariness, and you state your proposition that they lead easy, charmed lives. Try it and see. Try to grapple with labors of some eat legislator. merchant, writer, or divine, for even one day. He who puts off the harness makes the wisest statements. A truly great man bears a great load easily. To do this gives the right to bear the

Are you dazzled by the lives of Generals, Senators, millionaires, or great men of letters? Consider the cross well ere looking at the crown. It is a grand thing to win the crown. Try for it. Try with all the manhood there is in you. You are worth little if you do not make the trial. But remember that you only reach the high seats and wear the crown after long, arduous, unremitting labors. Let no word of mine discourage you. But try no short cuts. Count the cost and then do valiant battle. Determine to win all these good things, but win them legitimately. Great and good work merits and will in due time receive a great reward .-Golden Rule.

#### How the Chinese Conduct Their Correspondence.

When the writer is ready to begin his letter, he unfolds the sheet of paper, and writes first of all, at the upper righthand corner, the name of the person to be addressed, writing downward in a perpendicular column between the lines that have been ruled in the making of the paper. Every character is a word by itself, and is made with a certain are seen in Chinese writing of the pres-Away back in the early development of the written language, circles and curves were familiar features of the printed page. Every Chinese word is a monosyllable and expressed by a single char-

In writing the names of persons, the family name, which we call surname because it was an added name that came the name of the person. To show more the name of the person. To show more sending the waves rolling up against clearly how this is done, a letter the bank. He cavorted around, threw addressed to the Hon. John Thomas Smith will have the name rad title written down the right-hand column, beginning as near the top as possible, and in this order: Smith Johnsuch as John Thomas, are to be written as compound words. If the person adrare. It is more common to use the word uncle as a term of respect. If the difference in rank be slight, and the one addressed be the higher of the two, then he "has serious apprehensions" that he will be called "elder brother." base-ball is about to be introduced into Those who are much higher in rank that State. - Boston Transcript.

must not be written to directly. If, for example, a mandarin of the third rank desires to communicate with one who is of the fifth rank, he will write to a mandarin of the fourth rank, and ask of him, as of an elder brother, that he will receive a message to be delivered to their august brother of the fifth. Sometimes a message passes through several hands The science of fertilization and the scion its way between parties of different ence of feeding had their birth just as rank. The person thus formally addressed may, if he chooses to conde-scend so far, return an answer direct; to be exhausted, and the earth to refuse but it will be quite proper and more usual for the reply to be made through of our continent as well as in Europe, the very same channel as that by which the message came.

The putting the name at the extreme upper margin of the paper is of prime importance toward showing due respect. cramped for space, so much the better. us to live. Upon taking a house, he invariably occupies the attic, leaving the lower floor for his retinue of servants.

At a railway station where there is but a single carriage in waiting to take paswhich needed expression, perhaps you say: how easy that was done. I could have said it. Could you? Why did you not then, before he did? Why not go dusty street, while the servants are motioned to the seat in the rear. This notion has much to do with the makeup of a Chinese letter. It is this that leads them to crowd the name of the person addressed as close up to the top of the paper as it is possible for it to be written. By doing this, they avail offer for showing respect.

> written, the column is continued down; the round and bulky swine, the milkperhaps to the foot of the paper, perhaps not. If one looks over a Chinese letter, he cannot fail to notice that the written columns are of very unequal length. Sometimes two, three, or more columns will be filled to the bottom; then one will stop less than half-way down. These breaks look, to English | motors, the mowing machine and the eyes, very much like divisions into paragraphs, or, at any rate, we naturally expect to find full pauses here. Such, however, is not often the case. The chances are that the pauses will fall a locomotive engineer, nor the old-time somewhere in the midst of the col- postmaster become the skilled telegraphumns, not at the end. These breaks are caused by assigning the top of the the work of the farm now be successfulcolumn to the name of the person to ly conducted without the possession of whom the letter is written or to any more knowledge than was attainable by of other persons of rank or of family connection will also be elevated to the same position of honor, or as near it as can well be contrived. The facility their mode of writing offers for showing precedence affords a not unlikely reason for the Chinese having adopted the practice of writing down the page and not on horizontal lines, as other people do, since our method would the best lawyer, minister or doctor of often force them to put the names of medicine. persons of different rank upon a level.

As the letter is begun at the righthand margin of the sheet, of course, the columns are written in succession tois to be filled, a second sheet may be the writing will go on as before, from right to left.

When the letter is completed, the Chinese correspondent does not subscribe himself as anybody's obedient servant; not by any manner of means. He is careful never to offer his services provide for their own wants. to any one. His ability to write will of understands us when he sees us helpas readily as those who are above us. convey some expression of respect is give us sustenance and wealth. couched in these terms: "Your younger brother." Or, if higher respect is to be shown, the phrase is: "Your foolish younger brother."-Cor. N. Y. Inde-

#### Jumbo and the Baby Take a Bath.

The baby elephant "Bridgeport" shady pool in Whetstone Brook, conent time, the script being precisely the veniently near the circus tents, was same in form as the printed character. chosen. The baby came down to the of the time rousing themselves to these water with a dainty, mincing motion, dipped her toes into the drink, shivered and partly withdrew, and then, urged by the keeper's prod, plunged boldly Once in she seemed to enjoy the wetting, and swam about, squiriting jets of water with her tiny trunk and giving shrili grunts of satisfaction. Jumbo appeared later and entered the into use in comparatively recent times, bath hardly less suspiciously. When is put first, and after it are written the the first chill was over, however, he names given at christening. All titles dived in head foremost, raising the genof honor and respect are written after eral level of the pool several inches and a stream of water into the air with his trunk, and then settled down into his except for its bark. bath till only the top of his head and the ridge of his back were seen. As he rose, the water rolled from his sides Thomas. Great man. All double names, like cascades trickling over a rock bed. In the evening the rest of the elephants The map which accompanies this Buldressed be of equal rank with the writer ments the stream presented the appearand very considerably older, he may be ance of a pool in an East Indian jungle erous forests has been stripped of its given the title father; but this usage is with a herd of wild elephants at play .-Springfield Republican.

#### The New Methods of Farming.

The time when the manuring of the land and the feeding of live-stock had to be done without any guide but ex-perience is coming to an end, and very iortunately so, since the old farming is becoming unprofitable on all worn soils. the old-time farming was declared not her increase all along the eastern edge the investigations of science revealed the fact that there were other manures besides those of the farm-yard. It revealed also the fact that by a proper admixture of the old and the use of some If it can be somewhat crowded and new food materials, domestic animals might be reared far more economically The Chinese are greater sticklers for and satisfactorily than before. And precedence and with them place means this latter work has been also very everything. It is curions and often greatly help by the application of amusing to note the difficulties a science to the oreeding of these animals, Chinese official finds in arranging his by which breeds are now produced domestic affairs when he comes among which are especially adapted to each distinct purpose for which such animals are desired.

problems, and has much more than accomplished the proverbial feat of making two spears of grass or grain grow where one grew before. The immense and constantly growing use of commercial fertilizers all over the civilized world attests what science has done in that direction, which is yet but a drop in the bucket to what we shall see. The wonderful improvement in every species of live stock is, to the eyes of every themselves of the readiest means that middle-aged farmer, a constant subject of surprise. The fat oxen, the strong After the name and title have been or fast horses, the deep-wooled sheep, yielding cows with their great records of butter and cheese, are as much a cause of wonder and a mark of the progress of this new age as are the mechaniical discoveries, the steam engine, the iron steamship, the railway, the electric telegraph, electric light and electric sewing-machine, and all the other won-

ders of the time. But as the old-time stage-driver cannot, without much instruction, become er without training, so neither can word that may represent him. Names our fathers. Farming is rapidly becoming a skilled profession, success in which will require a liberal training, equivalent to, though not the same as, that which has heretofore been given in what are called the learned professions. As much and as varied knowledge is now about to be applied to the production of farm crops and their profitable use and disposal, as ever went to make

It is hard to realize, at first, what this really means. It is no wonder that so many old farmers have thrown scorn upon "book-farming." The history of ward the left. If more than one page the world from the time of Adam reveals the tiller of the soil as always an taken or the paper may be turned so as unlearned man. "The times of this to keep the same margin at the top, and ignorance " God provided for by storing up in the primeval soil a fund of fertility which should last until mankind grew out of its infancy. But now the time has come for all men to open their ears and learn, by the study of God's works and ways in nature, to

This then is what we must do: we itself prove him to be above the condi- must study nature, and in doing this tion of servitude, and with him the feel- the farmer becomes an educated, and ing of caste is very strong. He never | may become a learned man -as learned as Solomon, who was said to have ing, with the hand as well as with the known all the plants in his day-and purse, those who are beneath us socially more learned, for we must not only know of plants and animals, but He will subscribe himself with respect | we must learn the laws of their life and in addressing his equals or those who growth; and not only that, we must are his superiors; but in the case of an have skill to apply those laws practicalinferior he will hesitate to do so. The ly, and make both plants and animals most common signature which would grow according to our will, so as to

In short, the day is now at hand in which the farmer is to be raised through knowledge, not from labor, but from unintelligent drudgery to intelligent production, and a master-hip over nature in the place of his old slavery to nature. Understanding nature's forces, we are to direct them, instead of being directed by them. With more than the subtlety took her first bath and "Jumbo" the of Jacob, we are to mold the cattle to number of strokes, mostly straight or first he has had in this country, yester-turning at sharp angles. Few curves day, at Brattleboro, Vt. A deep and wisdom of Solomon, we feed and nourish as well as study the plants of the field. Are the middle-aged and older farmers great facts, and taking them in in their full significance? If so, they will be found aiding and favoring every means to fit the growing generation for their new and wonderful inheritance. -N. Y. Examiner.

#### New England Forests.

Thirty years ago the pine forests of Maine were considered inexhaustible, and Bangor was the greatest pine-distributing center on the continent. Spruce, which then abounded in all the Northeastern forests, was little esteemed and rarely cut, and hemlock not at all,

publication by the Census Office of Formerchantable timber, and that the large pine, and nearly all the largest and southwestern part of the State, which, Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express.

strongly held as investments, have thus far escaped destruction. Secondgrowth pine, too, is springing up wherever in the State the forest is spreading again over abandoned farming lands; and the oldest of the secondgrowth pine, although far from mature, already furnishes the mills with sawlogs, and actually supplied a large por-tion of the hundred and odd million feet of pine cut in the State during the census year.

Great changes have occurred in the lumbering industry in Maine during the last twenty years. Now five-sixths of all the lumber manufactured in the State is spruce; the supremacy of Bangor as a lumber market is a thing of the past, and the Pine-Tree State obtains much of the pine which it consumes from Canada and Michigan. As factors in the country's supply of lumber the forests of Maine are not now worth consideration. An examination of their actual condition, however, shows that their future is not without hope, and that in no other part of the country can such valuable lessons in forest economy be learned. Prof. Sargent, in this Bulletin, calls attention to the fact that "the system of cutting only the large trees and carefully protecting the remainder prevails in Maine and allows the forest to be profitably worked at stated periods, varying from fifteen to twenty-five years." The state of public feeling which has made such a system possible has not yet extended much beyond the State, but the fact that forestowners in Maine have been able successfully to guard their property against fire and introduce a sensible system of preserving their young and half-grown trees, indicates that a similar public sentiment may in other parts of the country attend enhanced values of forest property.

Fire is the greatest check to the spread of forest growth in the Eastern States; but, as we have more than once pointed out in these columns, means will be found to reduce the number and extent of forest fires as soon as the money value of the forest makes its preservation of prime importance to a community. Such has been the case in Maine. Its great source of wealth and prosperity existed in its forests. They were fast melting away, and what fires and the improvident methods of the old days had left became of such vital importance to the welfare of the whole people that the preservation of the remnants became possible. In Maine forest fires are now of comparatively rare occurrence. The entire forest growth is not cut off, as in the Northwestern pineries; all trees below a certain size are allowed to grow for another harvest; and young pine. which is freely springing up in some parts of the State, is carefully watched and guarded as a farm crop. Unfortunately, these wise measures were not adopted, or their necessity even dreamed of, until the great pine supply of the State had been practically exhausted; but it is growing again, and, while Maine will never yield a second crop of pine equal to the first, it is not at all improbable that she will regain-and before many years-her position of first among the white-pine

producing States. Forestry Bulletin No. 16, with an accompanying map, treats of the pine and spruce supply of New Hampshire and Vermont. The original pine woods in both these States has entirely disappeared, although the valley of the Connecticut, the shores of Lake Champlain. and all of Southeastern New Hampshire were once covered with vast forests of white pine. A growth of white pine has sprung up, principally in the southern part of these States, and these young forests furnished a cut of over one hundred million feet of lumber during the census year. But these trees are cut too young, and at too great a sacrifice of future profit. The spruce forests of New Hampshire and Vermont, although reduced by fully three-quarters of their original extent, still cover considerable areas in the White Mountain region and along the ridge of the Green Mountain range. Young second-growth pine is carefully protected from fire, and "sprout" pine lands are now held at high figures; but the spruce forests are not yet as well preserved or carefully worked as in Maine, and they are too often the prey to destructive fires. It is worthy of remark that Burlington, once in the heart of great coniferous forests. and still the third lumber-distributing point in the United States-Chicago and Albany being the first and second-is wholly supplied with Canadian lumber. -N. Y. Evening Post.

#### A Lake Captain's Yarn.

Captain Bennett, proprietor of the river steamers, is a man acknowledged to carry a pretty level head, and is not given to illusions or eccentricities of any sort. Yesterday, while at the wheel of the steamer City of Rochester, on the lake, he claims to have seen a sea serpent, one hundred yards ahead of the boat, and off a line drawn from Dr. Moore's cottage on the bluff. The neck and body seemed to be about six inches in diameter, and the reptile rose up out of the water, showing its body to the length of ten or twelve feet. The head was large. The color was that of an We are reminded of these facts by the eel, and when it sank in the water, after being in view for an instant, it did so estry Bulletin No. 15, which deals with | with a splash, making the water boil for six feet on each side. Captain Bennett told what he saw to an old Lake were given a bath, and for a few mo- letin shows that nearly one-half of the Ontario navigator, and he advised him not to repeat the story, or he would be laughed at and told he had the tremens, or something of that sort, if he did, as he (the navigator) was, a short time best spruce, has been culled from the since, when he told he had seen the ser remainder. There are still, however, pent. Captain Bennett is not a man some considerable bodies of large, scat- who drinks, and he knows just what he tered pine, principally in the extreme saw, and that it was a sea serpent -

### "YELLOW PETE."

A gentleman well known in Pittsburgh, Pa., had business relations in the West Indies, and went over to give the matter his personal supervision and attention.

He there contracted a billous affection, and his liver was in such a state of torpidity that it was utterly incapable of performing its functions. He tried many means to bring it back to a healthy condition and restore the system to a state of activity, but without success, until one day he was fortunate enough to have Burdock Blood Bitters recommended, and now his health is entirely restored. Read what was his experience. It speaks for itself: "After spending a few years in Jamaica I returned to this country about played out physically. My complexion was so changed that they used to call me Yellow Pete. I traveled much and tried everything I could think of to act upon the liver, but nothing seemed to do me any good, until one day I happened to hear of Burdock Blood Bitters. tried it, and consider there is nothing like it. My sallow complexion is gone, and it has toned up the weal spots in my system generally.

"PETER L. COLLINS. "Pittsburgh, Pa."

Such was Mr. Collins' experience, which is corroborated by hundreds of other unsolicited testimonials equally as reliable, proving that Burdock Blood Bitters now supplies a want long needed, and that as a remedy for acting upon the blood, the liver, and the kidneys, it is simply peerless. Sold by all Druggists.

# Merchant's

for human, fowl and animal flesh, was first prepared and introduced by Dr. Geo. W. Merchant, in Lockport, N. Y., U. S. A., 1835, since which time it has steadily grown in public favor, and is now acknowledged and admitted by the trade to be the standard liniment of the country. When we make this announcement we do so without fear of contradiction, notwithstanding we are aware there are many who are more or less prejudiced against proprietary remedies especially on account of the many humburs on the market; however, we are pleased to state that such prejudice does not exist against GARGLING Oil. We do not claim wonders or miracles for our liniment, but we do claim it is without an equal. It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and all we ask is that you give it a fair trial, remembering that the Oil put up with white wrapper (small) is for human and fowl flesh, and that with yellow wrapper (three sizes) for animal flesh. Try a bottle.

As these cuts indicate, the Oil is used successfully for all diseases of the human, foul and animal flesh. Shake well before using.

Cannot be Disputed.

Cannot be Disputed. One of the principal reasons of the wonderful success of Mer-chant's Gargling Oil is that it is

manufactured strictly on honor.
Its proprietors do not, as is the case with too many, after making for their medicine a name, diminish its curative properties by using inferior compounds, but use the very best goods to be bought in the market.regardless of cost. For balf a century Merchant's Gargling Oil has been a synenym for bonesty, and will continue to be so long as time endures. For sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other countries.

Our testimonials date from 1833 to the present, Try Merchant's Gargling Oil Liniment for internal and external use, and tell your neighbor what good it has done to follow directions. Keep the Don't fail to fo

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Epizootte, Lame Back,
Hemorrhoids or Piles,
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The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE VAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bettle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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