

FACTS AND FIGURES.

-St. Louis does a yearly business in horses and mules of about \$5,000,000. -St. Louis Globe.

-So valuable and scarce has the black walnut tree become that many of them in the mountains of North Carolina have been sold at \$40 apiece, just as they stand in the woods, the purchaser reserving the right to take them away within a certain number of years.

-There are some sixty sassafras-oil distilleries in Buckingham County, Va., and they engage three hands at each mill. They consume each per day two thousand pounds of roots and make sixty gallons of oil, worth from \$4.50 to \$5 per gallon—\$270 to \$300 per day, and for the year from \$54,000 to \$60,000.

-It is no longer "cattle on a thousand hills," but thousands of cattle on the hills. Twenty-nine "cow-boys" who visited Topeka, Kan., during the late soldiers' reunion, represented over 400,000 cattle, and \$10,000,000 capital. The largest number represented by one firm was 60,000 head, and the smallest number by a single individual was 1,000 head. -Prairie Farmer.

-In a jewelry store at Erie, Pa., hangs a clock about the size of an average eight-day clock, with a pendulum weighing forty pounds. This pendulum is made to oscillate beneath a horse-shoe magnet, above which is a coil magnet. A zinc plate buried one foot above a copper plate in the earth furnishes sufficient electric power to run the clock perpetually. -Pittsburgh Post.

-The farms of the United States are worth \$10,196,799,645; the fences, \$78,765,723; live stock, \$500,832,187; farm implements and machinery, \$408,516,902; manures and special fertilizers cost \$28,587,865. The total value invested in agriculture is rated at \$12,210,253,316. Its yearly products foot up \$2,500,000,000 and the revenue yearly collected from its products for the support of the National, State and local Governments and for education amounts to nearly \$100,000,000 annually.

-From the best information we can get from all parts of the State, we have made an estimate that there are now in Texas 7,000,000 of sheep, including this year's lambs; that the lamb crop this year is fully 1,500,000 head. The State will market about 25,000,000 pounds of wool, worth on an average 22 cents per pound, or \$6,300,000. Of mutton sheep about \$500,000 worth will be sold during the year, which gives us a total revenue of nearly \$7,000,000 derived from the wool industry of the State. The production of wool is increasing at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, and will continue to do so for many years to come, until Texas will furnish more wool than all the rest of the United States. The average gain in weight in fleeces this year is, as compared with last, about 30 per cent., in other words, the same number of sheep shorn last year yielded 30 per cent. more wool this year. -Texas Wool-Grower.

-The English walking coat, of a green, blue, or black, or a dark color cloth, fastened with silk cords, and brandebourgs or frogs, are more than ever the fashion this season. These chic-looking coats are infinitely more becoming to graceful figures than a cape, dolman, or short visite, setting off the form to fine advantage. The stylish "Dorsay" polonaise of plain cloth in monochrome colors, or of cheviot in miniature checks and stripes, is also highly popular for traveling purposes or promenade dress, overskirts of velvet, silk, satin, or velveteen of a deeper shade than the fabric composing the polonaise.

-For autumn wear the very richest lampas velvet, embroidered satins, moire antique, and moire Francois, with satin stripes brocaded in velvet, silk, satin, or velvet raised on gold or silver cloth, are to be used in the composition of the most elegant toilets. These rich fabrics can be employed for jackets, plastron fronts, tabliers, or panels, and in some cases for very grand toilets they are to be used for dresses cut en princesse. Such materials should never be draped, but allowed to fall in long, unbroken folds, with as few loopings as possible; and as to trimming, there should be none except upon the bodice, and here it should be of lace of the richest description. -N. Y. Evening Post.

-The trouble with all the war poems that have thus far been sent to the Times office is that the poets make Khedive rhyme with bee-hive, and while there's a waste-basket handy we are not going to wrench either of those words in any such manner. -Boston Times.

-Do you upbraid your husband when he comes home under the influence of liquor? asked a young married woman of a friend who long ago had celebrated her tin wedding. "Upbraid him?" she echoed. "Well, I don't say much; but when I get through with my object teaching he comes home sober every night for a month." "What do you mean by 'object teaching,' please?" "Simply this: When the old man comes home tight, I wrap him up in a rag carpet and spank him like fury with a shov-el. Try it on your husband some time." -Chicago Herald.

-Well, what next, I wonder? exclaimed Mrs. Goodington, looking up from her evening paper. "What with boy preachers, and Saicho and Noody derangements, and sallivations armies, things are coming to a pretty pass. Daniel and I set under Parson Jones for nigh onto thirty years, and we never thought of asking for anything better. The Parson used to give us the true doctoring without any ifs or ands, and he made as many converts as any of these newfangled folks ever did or ever will, I'm thinking." And the old lady glared at the paper with a look of severity on her dear old honest countenance that ill became it. -Boston Post.

Late Fashion Notes.

New silver bracelets are made in exact imitation of the handcuffs worn by criminals.

A pretty dress stuff for children's suits is a crape-finished serge in broken Scotch plaids.

Carnations, marsh-mallows, poppies and ox-eye daisies are the most fashionable flowers for trimming fall round hats of dark straw.

Handsome "Roman" and "Egyptian" pens, clasps, jeweled bands and buckles, made in the United States, are a prominent feature of millinery and cloak garniture this season.

Small capotes of white or tinted satin, completely covered with soft fluffy white ostrich tips, are worn. They are very pretty and becoming to youthful ladies. For their elders the same fashion in black, bronze, brown, garnet and dark green is much followed.

Black silk stockinet jerseys are very stylishly worn with skirts of black velvet and broad sash drapery to cover the joining over the hips, made of moire or black surah deeply fringed on the ends. To the jersey are added a velvet shoulder cape and velvet cuffs which reach to the elbows.

Ribbon, in velvet, moire or satin, is worn in great profusion on dresses and mantles as sashes, bows for draping scarfs and tunics, papillon bows, scattered over flounces and puffings, and loops pendant over kiltings, appearing amid folds of lace, or as edges to bodice and tunic.

The Jeanne d'Arc corsage, open on one side and laced with silk cords, and corsets laced under the arms, alluded to early in the summer, will be much worn with full evening dress this and the coming season. These corsages are cut square, heart shape, or in a V point in the neck, and accompanied by a guimpe and sleeves of white lace, or a chemise Russe of white muslin, embroidered in the varied colors of the dress.

A pretty street dress of dark olive brown mervelleux is made very short with a close shirring reaching from the waist downward to the depth of twelve inches. Below this are narrow ruffles edged with olive-brown velvet, which extend to the foot of the dress; over this skirt is laid a graceful scarf drapery of the mervelleux arranged d'Escote—higher on one side than the other, and held at the left side with a large bronze enamel slide. The bodice is short on the hips, with long points front and back and is open at the chest over a gauged plastron of the mervelleux. At each side of the opening are wide revers of bronze-brown velvet.

Thick, soft, all-wool serges in heavy distinct twill are brought out this autumn in dark, stylish cloth colors, olive and laurel green, ruby, scabieuse, garnet, putty color, royal blue, wood brown, and in many shades of gray. An attractive material also for the season is wool sateen, a fine fabric, corresponding to the cotton sateen worn all summer, but much more durable and appropriate to the cooler weather. It answers the same purpose as cashmere but has more body and a smooth satiny like surface.

The English walking coat, of a green, blue, or black, or a dark color cloth, fastened with silk cords, and brandebourgs or frogs, are more than ever the fashion this season. These chic-looking coats are infinitely more becoming to graceful figures than a cape, dolman, or short visite, setting off the form to fine advantage. The stylish "Dorsay" polonaise of plain cloth in monochrome colors, or of cheviot in miniature checks and stripes, is also highly popular for traveling purposes or promenade dress, overskirts of velvet, silk, satin, or velveteen of a deeper shade than the fabric composing the polonaise.

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How Miss Anthony Secured Allies.

According to a reporter of that city, Miss Susan B. Anthony left St. Louis the other day for Leavenworth with two medium-sized trunks for baggage. At first the baggage-master objected to check them both on a single ticket, and demanded pay for extra weight. "But," said she, "they together weigh less than the ordinary sized 'Saratoga.' I distribute the weight in this way purposely to save the man who does the lifting." The clerk looked at her incredulously. "And you tell me seriously that you do this simply out of consideration for the baggage-men?" "I do." "How long have you done it?" "All my life. I never purchased a large trunk for fear I might add to the overburdened baggage-man's afflictions." The clerk walked off and conferred with the head of the department. Then the two returned together. "Do I understand," said the chief, "that you of all women have been the first to show humanity to railroad people?" "That is the tenet of my creed." "Check that baggage," said the chief, with emphasis; "and when you run for office, Miss Anthony, you shall have my vote." "Mine too," echoed the clerk, handing her the checks, and the trio parted happy.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-An Ohio dairyman, who claims to have weighed the skinned milk fed to swine, and the gain in flesh thereof, says 100 pounds of skimmed milk will produce three pounds of pork.

-Molasses Custard: One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one and one-half cups of flour, one cup of sour milk, and one teaspoonful of soda. Bake in shallow tins. -The Household.

-The man who takes advantage of air, soil and fertilizers, and studies how to manufacture grain and roots, meat and fruits out of these raw materials, is the one to succeed. -San Francisco Chronicle.

-Probably the youngest farmers in the country are two children living near Shreveport, La., who had eight acres in cotton and ten in corn, and had good crops. The children are brother and sister, aged respectively thirteen and ten years, and have done most of their own work. -Chicago Times.

-Mosquitoes may be kept away, it is said, by using oil made as follows: "Oil of tar one ounce, olive oil one ounce, oil of pennyroyal, spirit of camphor, glycerine, of each one-half ounce, carbolic acid two drachms. Mix and shake well before using. Rub the face and hands while fishing." -N. Y. Tribune.

-An item for the household says: "If the water in which new cabbage is boiled is changed once or twice it is less apt to be indigestible." "Perhaps it is; and persons who are in the habit of drinking water in which new cabbage is boiled should heed the suggestion; but as long as water is so cheap we shall continue to take ours raw." -Norristown Herald.

-To Clean Marble: Mix one quarter of a pound of soft soap with the same of pounded whiting, one ounce of soda and a piece of stone blue the size of a walnut. Boil these together for fifteen minutes, and then, while hot, rub it over the marble with a piece of flannel, and leave it on for twenty-four hours; then wash it off with clean water, and polish the marble with a piece of coarse flannel or a piece of an old felt hat. -Boston Journal of Chemistry.

Be Careful What You Sign.

A common mode of swindling farmers is to induce the victim to sign a promissory note under the mistaken idea that it is an order or receipt for goods. Scarcely a week passes without the appearance of notices of such swindles in the papers. The note is soon transferred by the swindler to "innocent" parties, and given as the first intimation of payment of the debt. The victim, who is usually a farmer, signs the note before a notary, and the swindler, before a jury, the note is given in evidence against the victim. The account of some of these swindles is given in a recent issue of the Rural New Yorker. The note is usually for a large sum of money, and the victim, who is usually a farmer, signs the note before a notary, and the swindler, before a jury, the note is given in evidence against the victim. The account of some of these swindles is given in a recent issue of the Rural New Yorker. The note is usually for a large sum of money, and the victim, who is usually a farmer, signs the note before a notary, and the swindler, before a jury, the note is given in evidence against the victim. The account of some of these swindles is given in a recent issue of the Rural New Yorker.

Tulips.

The tulip will succeed in almost any soil, and considering the ease and success of its culture, it should be planted yet more extensively, and be in every garden and lot, however small. We advocate a liberal culture for this, as well as for all bulbs, and the success that will attend them in a bed of soil well enriched with manure, will be highly gratifying, not only to ourselves, but also to all who behold them. Nothing can be better adapted for ribbon beds or borders, where its upright habit, coupled with its gay, flaunting colors, must be seen to be appreciated. Planted in masses, (good, generous patches, not two or three stragglers in a group) the effect will be very striking, unique and complete.

The tulip should be planted in October or November, in deep, rich soil. Plant them three inches deep, and six inches apart, and, if convenient, mulch the bed with coarse manure during the winter. The finer effect next spring when in bloom will amply repay for this labor.

Last spring we were called upon to examine the cause of a large bed of tulips doing so poorly. We found them to be planted so shallow that many of the bulbs were scarcely covered, and although this bed was mulched during the winter, it was from shallow planting a complete failure.

Late or show tulips should never be planted out in beds that are destined to be filled (after they are through blooming) with bedding or summer flowering plants. -Household.

Sheep and Dogs.

What shall we do with the dogs? This is a question which is always agitating the minds of our sheep-breeders and wool-growers, and really it does not seem to be any nearer permanent settlement than it was when it first arose. Sheep are being killed, and the owner gets no compensation or a compensation that is totally inadequate. Pay for the sheep that are slaughtered does not cover the damages under any circumstances. If all the flock were killed, full pay for them would not recompense for the disappointment and discouragement caused, while if only a portion of the flock is killed, the damage of the fright to those remaining cannot be compensated, and the disappointment and discouragement comes in for consideration besides. Our laws upon the subject are, therefore, inoperative, and yet it is a serious evil calling for a thorough remedy. "Kill the dogs," is the frequent advice. But when and by whom are they to be killed? We cannot expect that the owner of a valuable dog or a pet dog that has never been known to gratify his appetite for mutton in an illegitimate way, is going to get down his gun and shoot the canine for our special pleasure. And yet that same dog may be only waiting for a good opportunity to make our flocks distressingly smaller. Indeed if we could be assured that the owner of every mangy cur that could not under any possible circumstances be esteemed worth anything, and the owner of every dog that we know would kill sheep if it had the opportunity, should kill their brutes, we should have reason to be satisfied, instead of going so far as to demand that every dog should be killed. But apparently the most worthless dog in the world has as much affection lavished upon him as the best one has. And there are good dogs and valuable dogs, a fact which it is idle to deny.

But if the owners will not kill them, who is to? If we actually found a dog killing our sheep, of course we should kill him and should not stop to inquire what the owner would say. To walk around, however, with a shot gun on our shoulder to shoot every neighbor's dog that happened to come on our premises would be a sort of business which most of us would not like to indulge in. Men do not care to thus incur the enmity of all those about them, for a neighborly feeling is usually valuable, and sometimes as valuable as a flock of sheep. If we could only arrive at the conclusion that the place for our dog is at home, and that it is our duty to keep him there, the entire difficulty which is presented in this matter, would be settled. There is no more legitimate license for a dog roving over the community than there is for a bull, or horse or hog, and the fact that many never pay the least attention to the whereabouts of their dogs, is proof positive that they do not value them much, and value, and would not miss them much if they were killed. The owner of a really valuable dog always knows where he is, just as the owner of a valuable horse or cow knows where they are. It is every man's duty to keep his dog from trespassing, and the same neighborly feeling that prevents trespassing dogs from getting killed, ought to actuate their owners to keep them at home. Of course it is easy enough to keep a dog at home, if he has not been taught to stay there, he should be chained.

Various remedies have been suggested for the evil here mentioned. The State Legislature usually has a turn at the subject in these days, and there is no objection to that. A good many impractical enactments have been made, but we confess that of late there has been some improvement in that class of legislation. It is a good subject for legislators to practice on anyhow, and so we commend it to the attention of all State Legislatures at their coming sessions. As to home remedies, a plentiful supply of bells through the flock, has been frequently recommended. This is an easily applied remedy, but for some reason it fails of universal adoption. We have never tried it and so cannot say from experience what effect the bell would have. It is said that the sheep-killing dog is naturally a coward and that the ringing of the bells frightens him. We know that it is usual to attribute cowardice to this kind of a cur, but whether that trait is so universal as to make the bell a perfect safeguard we are not prepared to say. There is no doubt, however, that it has proved a success in certain cases. At least those who have tried it say it has. Another remedy is to place a few Angora goats in the flock. It is said they are a sure protection. Personally, however, we had rather do without sheep than have a goat on the farm. We think that others would feel the same way after having some experience in that direction. Still another remedy is to provide poisoned meat in the pasture. That would certainly prove effectual, if the dog got it. But we do believe that our suggestion that every man keep his dog at home is the easiest way out of the difficulty, and any man will do that when he does as he would be done by. In the meantime, we ought to rigidly enforce whatever laws we have upon the subject, and earnestly seek to get better ones. -Western Rural.

Poultry-breeders do not seem to appreciate the great value of bones for their fowls, and but a limited few ever make use of them for this purpose. No matter whether the birds are confined or not, they are sure to be benefited by a moderate quantity of bones, though those which are kept in close confinement need them most. Nearly every family of any size have refuse bones enough from the kitchen to afford the poultry quite a treat from time to time. -Exchange.

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