MIDNIGHT.

Far heard, and faintly, over wood and hill.

Twelve slow vibrations from the village chime

Ruffle the gracious calm. Oh, rare the skill.

That gave so sweet a voice to from Time!

The airs are gentle as the breath of sleep They are no more than winged sous of Lured forth by night from hedgy coverts deep.
Where drowsily they shunned the glaring

The moon is up. Now this were time to see All delicate, shy things that haunt the wood: The mild-eyed fauns, the nymphs of stream and tree, King Oberon and all his fairy brood.

Now from the folded curtain of each flower Small visages should peer upon the moon, To note if it be yet the charmed hour To trace the ring and chant the magic rune. What low, delicious sound was that far born

From the obscure recesses of the gien?
Was it the fanfare of an elfin born,
Or restless bird that trilled and slept again? Is that the brook's bland gurgle in the sedge or flag-wreathed naises by the osicred

or diving where the minnows dart and There is a rustle in the thicket screen!
Is it a frightened have that starts and flies,
Or stealthy footed faun that precs between
The interwoven vines with shy surmise?

Twere bardly a surprise if from the shades Pan came, and, marshaling his merry crew. Piped to their dancing in the moon-lit glades, Timing with horny hoof and wild balloo.

O for the fervor of a Dorie prayer.

A runic spell, or secret Druid rite,
To call the forest baunters from the r lair,
And charm the eifin companies to sight!

For Pan sits in some beechen coppies near,
Throned on the turf amongst his bearded
brood;
Piping in undertones we may not hear. , bearing, deem them voices of the wood

The fauns lurk in their ivied dens unseen. The nainds cower near the re-del rill: The viewless fairles dance upon the green, The oreads slumber on the russet hill.

-Charles L. Hildreth, in Atlantic Monthly. ---

THE FIRST AMERICAN.

Numberless objections can be brought to bear upon every theory offered as explanatory of the peopling of this contipent, if to its native races be ascr.bed one origin, and, therefore, the same degree of antiquity. The truth is that, in the light of our present knowledge, it can no longer be maintained that the same people dwelt on either sea-coast, hunted and fished even within the barren confines of the Arctic circle, ren ed any one of these races over another? In other words, who was the first American? What manner of man was he? This may seem a difficult problem to solve: let us consider the evidence offered

of late bearing upon the subject. In Europe the earliest evidence of man's presence, as yet discovered, consists in the occurrence of ru lely-chipped flint implements of large size, associated with the bones of extinct animals and of others not now living in the same sist of be is of gravel and clay of uncerta n age, but nevertheless very old, and are directly associated with the series of changes which took place in the Northe n Hemisphere during the time known as the g eat lee Age.

In other words, during the prevalence in the temperate zone of a much colder climate, there were great accumulations quent melting of these, deposited in the and were hunted by these ancient peowholly of the rudely-chipped flints that are now mingled with the beds of gravel laid down by the laid down

This very briefly sets forth our fully examined. Let us take the Dela- advanced stage, armed with more skill- tained a good bu ketful of oil for cookware as an example. In the first place, fully wrought weapons. this river is certainly very ancient. Pro- The association of man and the mastowas the occurrence of an Arctic climate.

was largely filled with pow and ice, we can understand that he rains, and valley filled far above its present level, and cause it to pour doan through its narrow, rock-ribbed course millions of the true chippers of flint. and the open sea beyond.

rest our case. The remains of Arctic and the old unde, weather worn objects animals have been found not only in scarce the business the same. New Jersey, but much farther to the south, and where these have occurred, vance of the Indians in possession of in some instances, there have likewise this country, who were they?

Let us now consider the rel'cs themselves of these earliest of men in the
Delaware Valley. As already mentioned these consist wholly of rudelychipped implements of a peculiar minsaid to be the cause in each death.

eral, and are all so similar that they can readily be distinguished from the elaborate flint work of the recent Indians.

They are larger, much ruder in finish. and can at once be recognized as essentially the same as those of true fint found in the similar valleys of European

found in the similar valleys of European rivers. As has been remarked of them. "the types of the two classes of implements are remarkably similar. To whatever uses and purposes the European implements were capable of being applied, I regard these Delaware objects as being equally well adapted. The same gen-eral description applies to both classes of implements alike."

If now we have been able to show that man existed on the Atlantic Coast of America so long ago as the close of the great ice Age, what of his relationship to the present peoples of the world? Of his origin, nothing need here be said. Whether he originated in America or was a migrant from another continent it is vain to conje ture. We know him only as the earliest and most primitive of mankind, and, content with so distant a starting point, can we trace his subsequent his-

Our principal clue to this, strangely enough, is the material of which the stream, Dabbling their white limbs from the oozy rude implements used by him are made. This, with scarcely an exception, is a mineral called argillite, defined by Prof. Wadsworth, of Cambridge, to an argillaceous rock, which is greatly indurated, breaks with a con hoidal fracture, and has no trace of cleavage. Therefore, it is much more like flint than slate, with which it should not be confounded.

Now, if we wander over the stretches of field and meadow that skirt the rive: of to-day, it will often be our good fortune to gather here and there delicate arrow-points of quartz and jasper; perhaps we may find a polished celt of marvelous symmetry, fragments of pottery, or a tastefully-carved stone pend-

Place any or all of these by the side of the rude objects from the underlying gravels, and the impression is at once made that they are not the handiwo k of the same people-at least, are not representatives of the same degree of cu ture. There is an evident bleak in the chain of progress as represented by the objects before you. There is nothing in the rude articles from the gravel foreshadowing the elaborate stonework gathe et from the surface soi s.

find that besides these beautiful pro- burst out into a frightful passion and no amount of impatient reiteraductions of the recent Indians, there or send the water flying into the air for tion or harsh measures can make the enormous ear h-wo ks of the Missis- cur in some pares a suder series of stone hundreds of feet, and woe to the sailors it understand any command; but age. zations of Mexico, Central America and ried shapes, as compared with those Peru. On the other hand, if a diversity origin is admitted, what evidence, if in finish than the surface-found objects swimming torpedoes, there is another shafts is an act requiring much patience the winter, for the expectation that they swimming torpedoes, there is another and for hearings and hearings are hearings and hearings and hearings and hearings and hearings are hearings and hearings and hearings and hearings are hearings and hearings from the gravel, but far less elaborate any, have we of a greater antiquity of of quartz and asper. These intermediate forms, if they may be so called, like those from the gravel, are also made of argillite, and, to some extent, of slaty mineral. They indicate a marked advance over the larger weapons of earlier times, and are evidently a dec ded improvement over the most primitive of all weapons. They clearly represent a higher stage of culture, vet fall far short of the average productions of the Indian worker in flint. Admitting this. if these intermediate objects are closely region. The deposits in which these associated with the known renes of the April 22, on which these Indians, we are not warranted in separate ters were also seen. On April 24 the ferior skill in their manufacture. But we are not called upon to do this. Fortunately the careful study in the that they are often found alone and

tully examined with the view of deof snow and ice, known as glaciers, and held as of greater importance is the fact | blu ber, and would only run a few termining this point; and what may be that where we find arrow-heads of river valleys, beds of gravel and clay there do not occur any chips or nodules with which were intermingled enormous of argillite, showing that it was then bowlders. During this time and for a protracted period afterward, there lived a mineral not in common use by the protracted period afterward, there lived a race of men on the higher, habitable ground. Furthermore, at this time not only many extinct animals ranged the forests, but others now living only in the extreme North, as the reindeer, the musk-ox and walrus, were also there. musk-ox and walrus, were also there, able. Altogether, there is every probple, a race whose weapons consisted ability that by whomsoever made these

el laid down by the mighty floods that It would appear then from a careful mark the close of this wonderful Age of study of all these-relies of by-gone races, knowledge of the earliest men known that we have evidence in America, first, were always very large male bears. to have lived in Europe. Now, the of a race more primitive in all respects Several times on examining the conquestion arises, are there similar evi- and lower in culture than any now ex- tents of the stomach we found them dences of such early men in America? isting, and which was contemporary full of nothing but grass: but in the To determine this, some ancient river with the mastedon and other extinct spring they generally had been fe ding was considered to be entirely different fill all sorts of places, which is true in a valley in North America must be care- animals. Secondly, of man in a more on senis, and more than once we ob-

into the Atlantic at Trenton, N. J., during the "Cretaceous period," when the regions of Delaware and Chesapeake regions of Delaware reg Bays were out at sea. This was long distant a time in the unrecorded past to eat our blubber, but was immediate that man must necessarily have appeared upon the earth. Since then, peared much later upon the scene. The as the result of various changes, the land has extended seaward hundreds of animal so recently became extinct that up with the rice and found that the hear greatly increased and we now know that miles, and the last of the great changes in all probability our historic red Indians bad a hole the e, out of which they in the history of this part of the globe were acquainted with it. If there be no e u'd not get it fortunately for them, and a flooded stream that flowed at an phant pipes found in Iowa, then un- and that would not go off, the lock havelevation of perhaps a hundred feet questionably the elephant was living in ling been frozen. We never saw any above its present level.

North America not more than one thou. Young bear with it. The last time the We can better realize the altered sand years ago. However this may be, character of a river, when flowing at a in the distant long ago of the Ice Age 1. No track of a tear could be traced greatly increased elevation, by considering the recent condition of the Miss ssippi, which, with n a short time, cated the rude implements we have de-was from forty to sixty miles wide for scribed. The bones of the animal of the house. No old she-tears with many miles of its length; when at its usual level the width is but two or three miles at most. This change, great as it was, was due wholly to rains throughout the region which the river drains. Now region which the river drains. drains. Now, remembering that at one ware as at times a solidly frozen stream;

trot of the angry elephant. melting of the latter, we ald more com-pletely alter the Delaware than the re-session of our shores, but how long, or cent floods in the Mississippi Valley how recently they were driven away, changed the aspect of that region, and we have no means of determining: and, would prove all-sufficient to keep the lastly, we have the historical evidence,

tons of gravel, and spread it over the level plain lying between its terminus have considered as the evidence of two we know that during this time the sively, is largely based onthe two kinds Delaware "flowed over and through of stone used in making the innumeraan extensive delta of coarse ble relies scattered over the country, gravel," and that this period argillite and quartzite, both susceptible was marked by the presence of the mastodon and other extinct aninever so, the latter always; the former mals, and by the advent of paleolithic (i. c., the oldest) man to the neighborhood of Trenton.' This is the cautously-acquired opinion of a capable geologist, and upon this decision we material of the deep gravel implements

Torpole Warfare

The weapons used for under-wal Warfare are called "torpedoes."

There are two kinds of torpedoes those that are anchored in one place and those that swim about in the water. Of those that are anchored, there are also two kinds. One kind consists of great iron boxes filled with dynamite and sunk in the water at particular places. They rest in the mod or or the sand and stones, till they are ready to be fired, when they blow up or ex-plode with terrible effect; and if a ship happens to be passing over one of them, she is sure to be torn to pieces. The other kind have a float anchored just

that happens to be near. There are two ways of firing these ground torpedoes: In one there is a water, leading from the torpedo to the shore. The soldiers in charge of it can send electricity through this wire and set fire to the dynamite, and thus fire the torpedo. The torpedo is lost and destroyed, but the broken wire can be putled ashore, and used again on another torpedo. The second method is to fasten to the torpedo a wooden float. If one of the enemy's ships passes over such a torpedo and happens to strike and push aside the float that is anchored just over it, this will also fire the torpedo, for the chain or rope that anchors the float is connected with the torpedo, and any strain or pull on the rope discharges it. In this way the ship itself may fire the torpedo, and thus become an agent in its own destruction.

The swimming torpedoes are of two sinds. One of these swims like a fish, and, if it strikes its nose against a ship, explodes, and sinks the vessel by tearing a terrible hole in the bottom Another kind can also swim, but it carries fastened to its tail a long wire, which it drags through the water wherever it goes. By means of this wire, the soldier who stands at the end. on the shore, or the sailor on board ship, can make the fish turn to the it is wanted. Besides this, the fish will blow up if it strikes against the enemy's ship, or whenever the man at the wire wishes to fire it. The Gove nment will not tell us how such a won-If, however, we institute a more care-ful search, and systematically examine the earth overlying the gravel, we shall more, for when they get angry they can confused, tried and over-excited. hip, in the dark, and exp'ode the tor-

sel. - Charles Barnard, in St. Nicholas. ---

Notes From the Eira Expedition. On April 20 the first snow bird was ing them solely on the ground of in- molly was seen. On May 6 the kitti- The common hired man should never une 10 that the loons remained on the relies, as when virgin soil has been care- three eggs were obtained. Foxes were patience, patience, should be written ter, coming right up to the door after Mirror and Farmer. vards away when anybody went out to drive them off. We were obliged to shoot some at last, as they became alin November there were five or six cumstances under which they oc ur. 13. This is an important fact. They

ing purposes out of the b ar's s oma h question of the authenticity of the ele- as they had only ore rifle with them,

A Learned French Locksmith. If Adrian Maquet, the learned lock Victorien Sardon for a neighbor. But for the dramatist's kindly help in writ-ing a preface to his humble triend's recently published book, "Les Seig. loses water simply because it is a watery neurs de Marly," the Paris literati might never have recognized the merit prevent this loss, and the breathing might never have recognized the merit of its remarkable author. The preface has aroused so much curiosity in the subject of it that the locksmith, who a few days ago had scarcely been heard oration is actually a structure in which of outside his village, is now receiving visits from Paris journalists, who describe his poor dwelling, his gray hair and horny hands with graphic exactness, and are eager to publish anything

been gathered chipped flints of a character in no wise differing from I'ke objects found in Europe. A competent archaelogist has conserved: "I feel myself warranted in stating that the general appearance of the country and the character of the gravels at Trenton, N. J., present a most striking resemblance to that which I have seen in the various localities in the Old World." How then can we avoid the conclusion that the evidences of early man in America, which are the same as those in Europe, are of like import?

Let us now consider the rel'cs thempelves of these earliest of men in the permission of this most into details on this most into details on this most into connection; but the study of pre-Columbian history on the one hand and painstaking exploration of our river valleys leads to the belief that the first America was even prior to the Esquimaux, and was, in short, that primitive specimen of humanity who hunted the reinded to work at a neighboring when sent to work at a neighboring chateau possessing a history, he would be gleave of the proprietor to look at the family documents, and, the motive being appreciated, the permission was readily granted. In course of time he became as expert in deciphering an isent manuscripts as an adept of the became as expert in deciphering an isent manuscripts as an adept of the became as expert in deciphering an isent manuscripts as an adept of the became as expert in deciphering an isent manuscripts as an adept of the became as expert in deciphering an isent manuscripts as an adept of the became as expert in deciphering the information he coveted.

To enter into details on this most into chateau possessing a history, he would be gleave of the proprietor to look at the family documents, and, the motive being appreciated, the permission was readily granted. In course of time he became as expert in deciphering an isent manuscripts as an adept of the family documents.

Ecole des Chartes. The paleographic locksmith is now in a fair way of receiving some Government appointmen

-An educated Cherokee Indian is ed-ning a small journal at Fayetteville, Ark we her life.

Tracking the Coll.

manity toward arimals as Mr. Bergh could desire. Take it, indeed, entirely on the basis of profit and loss, and gentleness and thorough hadans and gentleness and thorough hadans. tleness and thorough k ndness are bet-ter than any barshness. The farmer has so much to do with animals that patience is an indispensable virtue. All animals are easily confused and terrified by irritability and ill usage. Colts are extremely sensitive to any change in the feeling of the driver. A nervous colt will be rendered almost unmanageable by a fretful manner displayed to it. and not on that occasion alone, but evout of sight under water, while the tor-pedo rests on the bottom. These, too, all nervousness and confusion. A celt when they explode, destroy anything of such a nature never forgets and seldom forgives. A pet one of mine was three years in part ally forgiving a man who threw her when about three months old. He could not eatch her in the lot, and she would keep as far away as possible when he fed her. His entrance to the stable was a signal for a half nervous, half spliteful display of temper. She was not vicious, but it would have required but little to make her so. Half the staky, balky, wicked horses are made so by some mismanagement of the breaker. Farmers desire, or should desire, gentle, tractable horses, such that the ladies will not be afraid to drive, or on occasion to eatch and harness.

The colt should be handled and halter-broken as soon as possible after foaling. If this is done in the presence of the mother, a little care should be taken not to irritate her, or a seat on the fence may be both convenient and desirable. It is a general belief that the colt is sightless until ten days old; if so, it does not interfere at all in handling or petting it. The best time to halter-break is at about three weeks of age. For breaking to the harness. of course each one has his own peculiar amount of whipping. A measure of oats is a very good aid to voice and caress, to impress upon

the animal that whatsoever is done well is commendable and worthy of derful thing can be done, but you may continuing to do. Nothing is so difbe sure that there fish-torpedoes are | ficult but that such an incentive, under go the bottom in a volcano of fire and less able to do or understand anyboats rush up to the side of the big fanity, anger and brutality on the part of the man. which only renders the colt pedo underneath, thus sinking the ves- ready to shy and balk at everything, and and ironed before packing away. - N. J. started on the projected ride; when with coolness and calmness he might be coaxed into the shafts and soon made to understand, and willing to do what was seen. A falcon hawk appeared on expected of him. A whip should be a thing only used on occasion, and then never more than one or two strokes.

Dead Branches Detrimental.

I have been asked whether the stateage two a week. One moonlight night branch "should be at once cut away." Briefly it might be answered that the obliged to go outside his own herd ears within 400 yards of the house, but first statement is true in the main, and whenever he wishes to raise up a pair we could not get a shot at any of them | that, without any doubt at all, the con- of cattle to do his plowing and other unless we kept very still until the bear clusion is a wise one and ought to be farm work, nor does the owner of any came up to the house. We never shot followed in practice. To explain this breed of cows like to feel that his milk more particularly in regard to the cir- a female bear from October to March | matter will take considerable more | machine at the last end will be worthmust go to vegetable physiology and in- fertilizer manufacturer. We are aware of water from plants. It was long supposed to be a physiological process, and from ordinary physical evaporation. As certain sense. A very heavy horse can long as this view was held the process | not be a very fleet horse, nor can a was called transpiration, to distinguish | light, nimble cow that is adapted to On e a bear had ea'en a large piece of it from the physical process. The climbing steep mountain sides for her fessor Dana speaks of it as emptying into the Atlantic at Trenton, N. J., dur-

functions of the leaf. Within a few years, however, our the escape of water from the leaf does not differ in any way from the evaporation of water from any other moist surface. A leaf is a mass of ceils, every one of which is gorged with watery matter, which in a dry atmosphere, as a matter of course, tends to escape. The prominent foreign and native breeds, in due proportion, than they epidermis, composed of dryish, imperviewer can be by adhering to so many ous cells, which entirely surrounds the breeds with such varying characteralmost completely the evaporation of water from the latter were it not for the young cu's we e seen before we left breathing pores before mentioned. These pores are for permitting the free ingress and e-ress of gases, particular-ly oxygen, carbonic acid and probably, also, ammonia. Now, when the pores are open for their legitimate purpose it drains. Now, remembering that at one time the Delaware Valley was not only subjected to protracted mainfalls, but masted on might pass in safety over it—subjected to protracted mainfalls, but masted on might pass in safety over it—subjected to protracted mainfalls, but masted on might pass in safety over it—not cautiously, even, but with the quick his good fortune for having given him through the heart of months. It is not necthrough the breathing pores

tle or even none at all. We may put it in this way: the leaf pores with their power of opening and closing are for the same purpose. A leaf instead of being an organ of evapscribe his poor dwelling, his gray hair and horny hands with graphic exactness, and are eager to publish anything he may tell them about himself.

Adrian Maquet has added another name to the list of learned workingmen. For thirty-five years the study of local history and antiquities has been his ruling passion. Whenever he could steal a day from his toil he would be take himself to some public I brary at Paris or Versailles, and by the sid of a system of short-hand that he had invented, would often take notes enough to serve him for three months' nocturials of the serve him for three months' nocturing the information he covered when the information he covered that a living branch is well protected against loss of water through evaporation, by the epidemis which covers all its surface when young, or the imper loss corky bark and the bred another breed. When sent to work at a neighboring this chateau possessing a history, he would be constantly loss water through evaporation from a strated that the evaporation from a strated that the evaporation from a moist perce of dead wood was exactly like that from a living leaf. Now when a moist perce of dead wood was exactly like that from a living leaf. Now when a dead branch is large enough to keep out and the interior it will be valued family horse is always in demand. Such animals will foreign and native bready in they are always in demand. Such animals will foreign and native bready in they young, or the imper ious corky bars, which is always found on it when older. When a branch dies, these protecting devices soon fall into decay and the water, so carefully guarded by the living parts of the plant, is wasted by exaporation—I roy. Bessey, in N. Y. Tribune.

see She was discovered in time to their parentage and to their breeders.

MONE, FARM AND GARDEN.

clean lard, and then wash with soup

and warm water. This may be applied to either the hands or clothing. -Sunflower seed given to a horse at each morning and night feed will keep

him in good spirits and give his hair a sleek appearance. - National Farmer. -The figs produced on the trees the first few years after they commence to bear are of inferior quality and said to create the impression that the varieties are poor. After the trees become older,

however, the quality improves. -The Michigan Farmer recommends utting away the old tops from the asparagus beds; clean of all weeds, and cover the grounds with a liberal mulch of good manure. Early in spring fork over the surface, allowing the short, rotten portion of the manure to remain. but raking off the coarse, strawy ma-

Gardeners at Potsdam, N. Y., raise little violet trees by preventing the plants from blooming for several years. and having them grow upright by removing the lower leaves and shoots. These little trees, about fourteen centipots of violets.

eggs, though two eggs added to the quantity of batter mentioned here improves it very much: Two cups of corn meal, sifted; one cup of flour; two cups of sweet milk; two tablespoonfuls of melted butter; one heaping one of sugar; two tablespoonfuls of baking powder. - N. Y. Post.

-To clean steel forks fill a small ke with fine sand or brick-dust, press it notion, and each way its own peculiar down well, and let it be always kept advantages. But really the proper way moist. Run the prongs of the fork to break is first to the saddle and then this once or twice, and all the stains will to the sulky. But when it seems a lit- disappear. Brush the dust from them tle excited and stupid, or as some per- as soon as they are taken out of the right or left, dive, turn around, go sist in declaring, ugly, a little coaxing sand, and polish between the prongs backward, or come home again when and petting will do more good than any with a slender stick covered with leather. - Chicago Journal.

than three-fourths the average; tifty grapes abundant; plums a good aver- Jersey Enterprise.

water. Besides these anchored and thing. To make the colt step over the | ap." as the phrase is, to lay away for kind called spar-torpedoes, so named and forbearance, and is generally at-because they are placed on the ends of tended by, on the part of the colt, a diate wear in the spring will be d sapspars or booms that run out under wa- nervous fear and dread, which brings pointed. Of course they should not be ter from the bows of small boats. The him on the opposite side, and by pro- put away dirty, but the starching and ironing may well te left till spring; only common calicoes should be starched

An American Breed of Cattle.

Is it not about time that American farmers began to consider the question whether America should not have a breed of cattle distinctly her own, and one that shall be better adapted to the wakes came. It was not until about be trusted with it. To have the colt do | wants of the average American farmer well from a desire of commendation and than either of the European breeds feet and simple. 10 ce ts, at all druggists. rocks for more than two or three days reward is as well as for children. Pet have yet proved to be? Every lecturer field of thousands of these objects shows at a time, but after that date the and love the colt and have patience with will tell us that if our object be butter females began to take their places ready it, and it will repay all the care ex- making, we should select the Jersey or deeper in the ground than true Indian for laying the eggs, and on June 20 pended, in a thousand ways. Patience, Guernsey cow; if beef be the object of our attentions, we must secure the constantly troubling us during the win- over every barn door in the land - Short-horn or Here ord; if working oxen, the Devon will be the animal, and if milk production for the city marke', then we should choose the Ayrshire or Holstein. This might be good enough most tame. Bears were numerous ment now going the rounds of the pa- in keeping animals, but such is rarely while we had the water close outside pers that "a dead branch on a tree the case. The breeder of oven can not

The butter-maker does not like to be space, and in order to understand it we less, except to the bone collector and "general purpose" cow or horse, and have claimed that no one animal can one locality or kind of business is not usually equally well adapted to other localities or to do different kinds of business, and yet we believe that the American people, with their varied climate and diversity of soils, and differing objects in view, could after all be better served by a breed of cattle combining certain of the good qualities of

so that her steer calves will, when grown, make oxen that can draw a full oad. Her form should be such that when her days of usefulness are beginning to be numbered, she will bring a good price at the butcher's, and she should be so good a milker that she can essary that she should be so much given to milk that she cannot be dried off with safety before calving. The general purpose cow, weighing from nine to twelve hundred pounds alive, should produce steers that will easily weigh thirty hundred pounds per pair at four to five years old, and she should be able to give from twelve to sixteen quarts of milk per day for five or six months, that will make a pound of butter per day, or two hundred pounds per year. Such cows can be found among nearly all our foreign and native breeds of cattle, and

so much on account of his place in the herd book as from the fact that he can lay on more pounds of good meat on his bones for the amount of food consumed, than can some other animal. It is true that we have no American breed of exithe new. There are a few farmers arat--Little Georgia Moberly, of Richmond, Va., had seen her mother using chloroform, and was struck with the inspiration to try its effects herself. Unseen by her mother she asturated a handkerchief with the deadly drug, and was soon in bad with the clothes over her head and the handkerchief to her nose. She was discovered in time to their parentage and to their breeders.—

Scorious in apraise and bruises in my epickes there is no oil or finitement equal to it." -New Orleans (La.) Times Democrat.

Tun result of my use of St. Jacobs (iii for thrumstism is :- I have been recommending it ever slace, save the Mayor of Chicago, Hon. Carter H. Harrison, in the Chicago Passa

thirs!; took away the appetite for liquor know of a number of others that have be meters high, are very pretty. Some of cured of drinking by it."—From a leading the gardeners winter as many as 20,000 R. Broad Official, Critical III.—Times.

-Corn bread can be made without valla .- Purk

-The Secretary of the Michigan Horticultural Society gives in substance the following report of the fruit this year in that great fruit State: Seventyfive reports place the apple crop less and restores the sufferer to a normal could on less than one-half, and thirty-lour less than a fourth. Pears are nearly a full

Judge's Repertoure.
Judge J. T. Bennier, of St. Tammarrportell.
La., and of the State Legislature, thus gr record ble opinion to one of our represents dres: "I have found fit. Jameia Cill to be sery

We are enrices to know how many fact go to make a mile in the estimation of the in-dies, for the reason that we perce met a buly who didn't went shore a mile too buy for her. Burington Hentrys

young seal shood in the vestibule of theater scowling anvagely at a countreman pear by who had been etering at him for ecr-eral manusch, and said. "What do con take me for, anyther?" "Wal, atranger," replied the granger, "I've been a statu" you up purty well for a second or so, and I wouldn't take you, just as you stand at any price -unless I was awful hard up for fertilizing material. S. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

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Tite Song of Solomon: So bellep me grashue, dot cost fits you like de baper on

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It rains alike on the just and the unjustand on the just many because the unjust have borrowed their umbrelles - Hertford

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of health and vigne. WHEN a powder magazine blows up, it can,

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