& Co., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO.

CHA! TER IV. EVICTION.

evening of the tenth day they paused in front of the little grove surrounding

head toward his shanty, while Parsons loosened the rein upon the neck of his beast already showing signs of uneasiness at being held back when so near places. home, and started at a brisk pace in the direction in which he knew his family were anxiously awaiting his coming.

He had gone but a few yards, however, when he heard an exclamation of group behind the blug.

"My God, Parsons, they've forn down my shanty, and Heaven only knows what has become of my wife and

It was true. Those to whom the Suscol Ranch. comprising thousands of acres of the fine-t lands, had been given by the purchased votes of corrupt Congressmen and Senators, had decided to resort to eviction in order to obtain immediate within a circle of two miles on every which he is interested." dwellings as a warning to all others, domiciled within, or camplas beneath and Bill Ritchie's shanty had been its hospitable shadow. among those selected.

For a moment the two men sat upon their horses like statues, looking at each with one impulse, they put spurs to their animals and dashed away in the direction of Parsons' house. Neither was quite as favorable as any one had spoke, but both leaned forward in their expected.

would stop to reason of the probable amount of injury when he came sud- the most gratifying results. denly upon the ruins of his home and realized that those whom he loved better than all else in the world, a defenseless woman with a babe at her breast, rots, beets and other root crops

grow old in a day—how the hair may lands described was put to a vote and miss further into the hills and snake turn white in a night; for one man may carried unanimously, and preparations down the bodies of small spruce trees. live more, suffer more in an hour, than | for the journey at once began. comes to others in a lifetime.

steaders had gone directly to John Par- again hitched to the canvas-covered family moved into their new house. sous' cottage from Ritchie's; but they wagon, their little store of goods was | There was but one room, and that no frightened by the threat of men to tear the products of the garden as could be smoothed and beaten down. There the shanty down over her head if she added without overloading the team, did not at once leave it, had caught her leaving all, even Mrs. Parsons and the either side: the latter taken from the babe from its cradle and ran directly to children, to walk, and thus they again cottage in the Suscol Ranch and the Parsons homestead, where she ar- took up their journey, a dozen families. rived almost as much dead as alive, and all told. had imparted the dreadful information, Some in the little company were en- The furniture consisted of some rough believing it to be true, that every dwelling on the ranch was to be torn down, and had urgod Mrs. Parsons to take the Martha knew well that worse hardships table, several chairs and two beds. children and fly with her to some place in the hills where they could hide from those who were bent upon a mission of that walking for a few days, or even which, with the stove, so tilled the single apartment that there was no room and ber children before they could erect for another bed, even if they had podestruction, and whom her excited im- a shelter or procure the wherewithal to sessed it; and for the time Erastus slept agination had magnified into a small provide a confortable home. army, ready for any outrage upon the True, the mea might go back to min- was little present use, and later on upon persons as well as the property of those ing. There would be mines in the vi- a bunk on the dirty foor of the shanty. against whom they were sent.

tated at the terrible news than was she their lock with the pick. They had col Ranch, and as for elegance or effort listened without saying a word to the but none had ever "s ruck it rich." Bestory of the outrage, made no objection | sides, they were of that class of men | log house "back in the States," which to the proposition, but helped to make who prefer stendy gains, even if slow the family had left as the Suscol cottage into a bundle the scarty wardrobe of and small, to the excitement of specula had been above it in that regard, and the family, and in company with the tion or searching with a pick and shovel this thought kept coming to John Parfrightened women and children crossed for a fortune which may possibly come sons, and causing h m twinges of pair the creek upon a little foot-bridge made at any moment, but in all probability all the time they were at work on it, of planks, and placed them all within the shelter of the bluffs on the opposite side, and a little further down, where they would be out of sight of the posse either from the cottage or from any of a fortune to be secured in a day, in courage, he soon ceased to dwell upon point on the road over which they would an hour, perhaps. The next deal, the his disp on ment, or at least to make pass in continuing their work of de- next shovelful, the next blow with the mention of it.

struction. This done, in spite of the pleadings of gold, and convert the finder into a shanty was up and the family safely the little girls and Mrs. Ritchie, and the Urasus; and so he works on for days sheltered was the securing of provender almost commands of "Aunt Martha," and months and years with but one ob- for the teams; for while domestic anias he had always called Mrs. Parsons. he returned to the cottage and careful-ly examined the rifle which he had been value than home, or friends, or honor; through in good condition; yet they allowed to purchase when the journey across the plains began, and also that of "Uncle John," which hung over the procure this one thing, they shall be season's crop. So they are the procure the procure this one thing, they shall be season's crop. So they are they door between the two apartments. denied all others.

Then he closed and barricaded as best But these men were not speculators. he could the doors of the cottage and not gamblers by nature. They were months, burn yellow and brown when

udly on the door.

tion of the destruction of her own dwell- its ripened truits and grains. ing would be frightened there y into They were not unused to hardships.

cottage was not frightened, but in and national wealth-it was then the another minute the other was, for he cowards came, or were begotten of the heard the click of a ride lock and spirit of gambling, the greed for sud-The explorers were gone ten days. knew that there was not only some- den and immense wealth which the Returning just after nightfall on the body within, but that somebody ceaseless search for gold stimulates if it meant business; and, hastily stepping does not create-came and plotted to back off the porch, he said to the men: rob better men of their hard-earned Ritchie's shanty to arrange between done enough for one day, anyhow; from their ravaged homes upon the

Ritchie's shanty to arrange between themselves the route which they should take on the morrow in notifying those inter-sted of their return and readiness to report.

The Suscel Ranch is not a prairie, but a succession of low ridges or hills. Occasionally a bit of the rock foundation crops out on some bluffy point, but generally the ridges are tillable clear to their summits and produce wonderful crops of wheat, an average of fifty and sixty bushels to the acre being considered no surprising yield even upon fields of several hundred acres. In their natural state they are dotted over with little groves of white and live oak, usually in groups of from a dozen to a hundred trees, and it was in one of these little groves that Ritchie's shanty was situated.

When the two men had agreed upon their separate course for the morrow, and also upon the place at which the squatters were to be asked to meet and decide upon their future action, they separated. Ratchie turned his pony's head toward his shanty, while Parsons head toward his shanty while Parsons head toward his shanty while Parsons head toward his clear had been to add to the first had been to add to the f behind the wagon is which was de-posited the axes and iron bars, by means of which the had carried on their work of distriction at other

When Erastus was substied that the men were really gone, is unbarricaded the door and returned to the anxious

surprise from Ritchie, who almost instantly rejoined him and crowding his pony close up to that of his companion pony close up to that of his companion exclaimed, in a voice shaken with emotion and excitement:

Companion of the companion out to take a look, they saw approach- tus, selected. ing a man, whom Mrs. Ritchie recognized as a neighbor, and were reas-

The neighbor proved to be another of the ovicted squatters looking for shelter to do the square thing by him if ever we for his houseless family, and when John do get ahead a bit. Besides, the grit with orders to destroy a number of little stores of household goods were

CHAPTER V.

ON THE MOVE AGAIN

saddles, and rode at full speed-rode it was a wild country, of source, with bated breath, while alternate hope There was no land for pre-emption suitwith bated breath, while alternate hope and fear struggled with fierce anger for able for their purposes without going back from Sacramento, some splance. possession of their bosoms.

Had they stopped to reason they would have known that there was little probability of bodily injury having been larger than the country, and would one day be thickly probability of bodily injury having been country, and would one day be done to the evicted family; but who settled. Already a few family had observed started fruit ranches, and had of

Meions, and indeed all kinds of vites and vegetables, were wonderful vitoand vegetables, were wonderful lific, and Irish potatoes, turnips car

The posse sent to evict the home- Parson's family across the plains was were preceded by Mrs. Ritchie, who, packed therein, including as much of large; and the floor was the earth,

cinity of the claims they expected to lo-Mrs Parsons was scarcely less agi- cate, but these men had lost all faith in fortable as the cottage back on the Suswho brought it; and Erastus who had worked at it, more or less, all of them. will never come at all.

character of gambling. It constantly family about him, and with the cheerful holds out the promise of large gains- voice of his wife ever bidding him take pick, may disclose a pocket fill d with The first thing to be done after the gold, and convert the finder into a shanty was up and the family safely ject, one thought-to find that which mals will live all winter on what they

men who loved best the quiet of home the dry season comes on, curing as per-He had not long to wait, for very soon the posse, composed of a dozen men, halted in front of the dwelling. States, a brief experience in mining had and the leader advanced and rapped they were satisfied. What they wanted

It is probable that the posse had lin- was an opportunity to earn their living gered a fittle, knowing the direction in and make homes for themselves and which Mrs. Ritchie had fled with her families in obedience to nature's laws child, and guessing that the family to and their own inclinations, by the cultiwhom she would impart the informa- vation of the soil, and the gathering of

leaving also, and thus enable them to What man or woman was that had been avoid the scene which, in justice, it a miner or miner's wife back of '60 in and evidently they thought that the And they were not cowards. The

ryse had succeeded, for the leader of cowards went out later, when the wildued; when braver men had proven "Gness we shan't have to frighten the immense resources of the country; anybody to death here to get them to had bridged its torrents; had opened its mines; had driven out the Indians; had He was right. The occupant of the laid the foundation for private fortunes

John Parsons and Bill Ritchie selected claims near to, though not adjoining, each other, for the country here is more broken than on the Suscol Ranch, much of it being untit for farming or even for fruit growing; and very few quarter sections can be found lying

wholly in a valley.

Generally, if the squatter could get a claim, one-half of which was in the valley, he was well contented to take the remainder upon the broken lands lying

"The boy has been faithful," said John to his wife. "I don't know what you and the girls would have done but for him, crossin' the plains, an' I mean which he is interested."

And thereafter nothing of importance to the family was ever fully decided upon until Erastus had been given an opportunity to express an opinion of its wisdom or feasibility

The valley in which most of our pf gr ms had sought homes was scarcely more than a quarter of a mile wide: the stream which watered it keeping nearer to the bluffs upon the right side the greater part of the way, but occasionally curving outward, near to or past the center of this level strip of ground between the hills. Where the stream made on of its

curves, leaving between its charmed and the bluff a handsome piece of ground of perhaps twenty-five acres, which was slightly higher than the rest of the tal. ley, and so not likely to be overflowed by the water during the winter fresher, and near to the bluif, which sloped back gradually for some distance, did John Parsons begin the erection of his humble

and had the shelter torn from over their heads, and that they were gone, he knew not where or how?

Tots, beets and other root crops and home.

Tots, beets and other root crops and home.

Material for building was scarce and high. Lumber could have been obligh. Lumber could have been obligh. Lumber could have been obligh. knew not where or how?

Naturally they would seek shelter with their new neighbors, the Parsons, since they were nearer than any other, and the two men would return together; but suppose the Parsons cottage was destroyed also? Supposing all the cottages in the neighborhood were destroyed, what then?

And John Parsons? Can the sufferings which he endured during that ride be measured or told? That ride of a quarter of a mile before coming up over the intervening rise they saw lights in the window and a camp-fire burning brightly in front of the cottage?

If life were a flame feeding upon the body which it inhabits, then it would be easy to understand how men sometimes grow old in a day—how the hair may

This took much time and hard work, The team which had brought John but willing hands made light of it, and

brought through in the wagon with the bedding carefully packed about them. in the covered wagon, for which there It was very far from being as comat "respectability" it made none whatever; was, in fact, as much below the but once farly domiciled beneath his Mining partakes very much of the own roof, poor though he was, with his

life itself—nay, more; that failing to our friends had sod to break for next procure this one thing, they shall be season's crop. So they set about gath ering the wild grasses which grow with wonderful luxuriance during the rainy

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE FASHIONS Latest Styles and Noveltles in Deale

Jackets and coats of light color and reaching to the knee. The fronts are as soon a grass comes. This has surthe waist line. Below the point of the squad remarked as he haited the derness had been, in a measure, sub-closing the sides are cut away with a ness will "come out all right" as soon ad flare in the marquise style. The

have narrow coat flaps. silk mantles are lined with sur contrasting color. onaises frequently have the body and the back drapery of plain materia and the tront drapery of embroidery. A golden-brown bison cloth dress has the skirt kilt-plaited. The overdress is of figured material a shade lighter. The bodice has a full plastron; the cuffs and collar are of dark brown velvet and soft dark brown satin. A Turkish sash completes the costume. A poke bonnet with a pointed brim

of gold tinsel and has the crown trimmed with flouncing of embroidered crepe. The brim is formed of two shades of amber beads with a double facing of crepe plaiting and quilling of gold-tinsel lace. A cluster of Marshal Niel roses and silvery geranium leaves is placed on the top. The strings are of straw-colored satin-lined velvet two

A becoming coiffure for a bride is to have the nair combed up in the back of the neck and taken in ringlets on the top of the head like puffs. Among these are small bunches of orange blossoms with one very large one in front. The hair is curved over the forehead and combed back on the sides. The long tulie veil taken over the head stened in front by two pins with gold

tops.

Local deceked dresses for evening wear vered with fichus or guimper of la culle or silk gauze. A velvet waist, hart shaped in the neck, both back and the to, is very becoming, with a fichu of a coint of lawn plaited like a peasand handkerchief. It is taken in the interior of the waist, and the points are crosse on the breast. The fichu is fastened with a large pin.

The latest needly in trimming is gold galloon emtra dery or handsome lindia cashmere is the newest shades.

Tufted woolea tools, light-weight cheviots, basket decis and plain serges or mohairs are all the ashionable use for spring costumes, and braid, woolen lace or rows of very side galloon, soutache or velvet ribots are used to dec-

tache or velvet ribott are used to decorate, self trimmings, however, in the shape of box-plaitings, kiltings, tucked floances and fan and anel trimmings, are still employed to the leading modistes, both in Para and America, upon many of their uset elegant and recherche carriage and romenade costumes of silk, satin or, toolen fabrics.

In the list of light weeens, and especially those of nun's relings and albatross cloth, are sent but some of the very lovely new patterns dyed in the most exquisite and delicate shades of shell pink, silver, silve the, mauve, beige, canary and helicates, the faintly colored grounds prints for embroidered with single flowers matching in much deeper coloring the lighter shade of the fabric itself. Other patterns are tufted with raised figures in minute but gay colors of silk or chemital similar to the tufted fabrics worn investing dress the past season, but finer and more elaborate, the simple tuft believe changed to a tiny spray of flowers, or one single bud and foliage, or a full-town rose.

A silk wrap is added to the more expensive veilings and other A silk wrap is added to the more expensive veilings and other wool fabrics, giving them a latter was and beautiful sheen, and also added to their beauty of effect in the full, the le foldend drapings of the new loss of French

verdress and polonaises.

Tea jackets are made loosa are of soft silk trimmed with ge Parasola have ball-handles of lapis lazuli, with gilt claws, also wooden

handles very righly carved. Embroidered nun's veiling and new soft cotton "China crepe" dresses will be trimmed with valenciences inc.. A black straw capote is edged with cut jet beads and is trimmed with a profusion of velvet violets and an aignitude of liles of the valley. Green in every shade it is possible to

creat is one of the leading colors.

An exceedingly outre effect is so, and honorts in Paris, where a single lookey tear in a bunch of purple this as used as trimming.—Boston Budge

Umbrella stands are useful, but every oneknows that if umbrellas are kept in then long they get very dusty, even wift great care. A nice case for this three weeks from the day of arrival the use in a sea-side or summer cottage an where is made of crash or linen, or asy wash material. They can be made tohold one or two umbrellas and are shaped like a dagger, the outer piece is cat rather larger and is not so long at the top as under the side. The upper piece is embroidered in outline-stitch with crewels—an umbrella, or a long ender spray of flowers make pretty finish, or if preferred some comic lesign, a chimner-sweep appearing from the top of a chimney with his brushes. Another very sensible design for country use, for lounge or hammock, is a sofa pillow covered with brown linen, merely a brown linen pillow-case, bunch of red popules worked i crewels on one side, and tied around the top with a broad red ribbon, making one of the bag pillows so fashiousble as present. This of course can be launlered when soiled. A nice shoe bag is made of chintz or cretonne, about threefourths of a yard long and a little less than half a yard wide, two rows of enetonne as wide as desired are then tacked on this foundation, in four box-plaits each, between each plait is stitched a stripe of red or blue worsted braid and the whole is bound with the same, These may be tacked on closet or wardrobe doors, and are found very conven ent when one is limited for closet room. Many ladies who beard in summer carry all these conveniences with them -not only for their usefulness but they give a home-like look to the usually rather bare rooms of the ordinary country botel or boarding-house. Something pretty and appropriate for a napkin tor a fish platter is three fishes in outline-stitch in red crewel, onis de, or rather over these, in fine twine-colored crewel is netted a miniature seine.-

Demorest's Monthly -An aged lady resident of Georgia boasts of having now in use, and without a break in it, a sifter which she purchased when married, sixty-one years

-War departments are interested in a new kind of gunpowder, which is brown in color, and when fired pro-duces but little smoke.—Chicago Herald.

material are trimmed with velvet or animal a lady correspondent says that satin of dark shades. They are worn ber husband thinks k-will be all right double-breasted, closing a little below subject might be of benefit. It is probable that nine out of ten cases of sickas the animal can be got upon grass. Our animals have been fed all winter, in thousands of cases, upon dry, concentrated food, and in one way or another they are now showing the effects | night; three eggs, beat yolks and whites of it. The owner feels that he must do separately, mix the volks with the bread something, and often it is necessary to and milk; stir in the whites, add a teaordinary cases at least, and turn them | hold. into the pasture. At first the grass | will lack nutritious qualities, and it may sometimes be necessary to feed even a follows: One ounce each gum camphor, sick animal something in addition. Animals that are not diseased ought to have something besides the very young grass. But a sick animal will often be greatly benefitted by stinting it in diet. Y. Mail. and in such cases it may need nothing more than what the imperfect young grass will give. If we had an animal that was out of condition, or in any disease short of being or verging upon a desperate case, we should turn it upon grass as soon as grass comes, and give that a trial before resorting to medical treatment. We feel that we can notsay too often that the custom of feeding for months principally upon corn is one of the most costly habits that farmers have. It is positively injurious to the animal, and to every animal that is compelled thus to live. Sometimes we do not see the evil effects, but we may be sure that they exist, for such a course of feeding is in violation of nature's laws, and they can not be violated without paying the penalty. But we do see the effects in thousands of cases, and see them often enough in our own herds to suggest the wisdom year-old boy .- Toledo Blade. of reform in our feeding methods.

It ought not to be difficult to see gets no nourishment, or scarcely any, he natural tendency of fat producing. The system must have moisture. If on them. - San Francisco Chronicle. the animal would die. But furnishing York Weekly Tribune that a he of cases, however, that the farmer often provision is thus made for the hogs. finds it hard to treat as we have suggested. They are the cases of horses that are needed for work. He feels that he can not spare a horse for a week or two that it may fun upon grass. Well, a sick horse, if it is very sick, should not be worked, and the way to treat a sick animal is always to of the principle involved, the farmer two weeks, or a month is the best way to cure him, that is the way to treat him. The work must be left to be taken care of in some other way, unless we value the life and usefulness of the animal so little that we do not care about saving him. Humanity, howexercise mercy. We do not mean by anything we have said to convey the idea that all stock should be turned upon grass too early. In doing this people often make a mistake. — Western

FROST AND FERTILITY. The Part Which the Former Plays in Disintegrating and Mellowing the Soil. Persons who have not studied the subject carefully do not understand the part which frost plays in disintegrating and mellowing the soil and in setting free the elements of plant food. Nevertheless, it is the chief means by which the fertility of soils in Northern climates is held from soon becoming barren. The lack of frost is the chief reason why a soil continually cropped so soon becomes infertile in a Southern climate. It is the hard freezing and subsequent thawing of the soil, especially in fall-plowed lands, that render it in the spring so soft and friable. Hence the reason, well known to thinking farmers, why a hard winter, or a succession of tuem, gives other seasons of great fertility. Yet how many farmers are there who fail to take advantage of this natural law, to get the greatest advantage from it by fall plowing, leaving the surface rough to the act on of frost. How many farmers reap the full benefit of this unlocking of the elements of fertility? Not those certainly who plow loams and clay when so wet that they will not disintegrate when cleaving from the plow-

Every clod or lump in a field detracts from its fertility in proportion to its size. An analysis of a lump and of surrounding mellow soil may show identically the same. In the case of lumps, however, they are no better than stones. long cultivated, is to become compact below the line of plowing. Summer droughts often compact such soils to such a degree as to render them almost impermeable to the water of rains. Hence many solls become pasty and run together. Hence, again, the value of underdraining as a corrective. Why? The frost e ter such soil more deeply. and it remains open and porous down to the I no of the tile. When not filled with water the pores of the soil are filled with air, and this

air is always giving up moisture to dry through the vapor of water in the soil. for root-fibers do not take up actual water but water in the state of vaporthe state in which it is found in moist soils. - Chicago Tribune.

-Old rubber dolls can be rejuvenated and altogether changed in appearance by crocheting for them a clown's gar costume. Waist and pantaloons are worked in one piece, the skirt attached at the waist, a conical cap added, and all sewn firmly to the doll. In the mannfacture of this toy remnants of bright wools may be utilized and no expense incurred - Exchange.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

-Velvet wears better if brushed with hat-brush, by pressing down into the | fold Zach Taylor, once Preside an axis, to flirt out the lint. Do not shester, Va. brush backward or forward - N. Y. Times.

-Pulled Bread: Break up old pieces of bread without crust into rough milk. Bake on a baking-sheet in a bot oven until a nice light brown color, and keep in a tin to eat with cheese -Cleveland Leader.

-Omelette: Soak a tescup of breadcrumbs in a cup of sweet milk over

-A camphorated oitment good for burns, chapped hands, etc., is made as beeswax and fresh butter. Stew and strain butter, then put all together, and keeping covered while simmering .-- N.

-Veal Cutlets: Cover each cutlet with a dressing made of minced veal, parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Mix with an egg well beaten. Put the cutlets in a buttered pan and bake. When done, take the cutlets out of the pan, pour over them some strained gravy in which a little celery has been cooked and serve with slices of lemon. - Boston Budget.

-To Prevent Croup: When the child gets hoarse and coughs croupy, take a square of old worn linen or cotton cloth, large enough to cover the breast well: grease it with tallow and sprinkle pretty thick with snuff or finely powdered tobacco; fasten to the shirt so it can not get off. You can then go to bed in peace. I saw my father use it and have used it myself with my three-

-The best way to make a walk for a garden or lawn is to dig out the soil for what the result of constantly feeding a a foot deep, fill up with broken bricks dry fat producing food is. Leaving or stones, cover with a layer of coarse out of the question altogether the fact gravel, and over this a layer of fine that by such feeding a part of the sys- gravel, rounded over in the middle and tem, and the most important part, too, rolled hard with a heavy roller. If gravel can not be had, coal ashes makes a very good substitute, as they pack concentrated dry foods is toward an well on a walk, not even washing off of impairment of the digestive functions. a sidehill walk, and weeds seldom grow we deprive the system of all moisture | Colonel F. D. Curtis says in the New it with plenty of moisture in the shape of the best aids a farmer can have to of clear water is not the best way. Ex- help turn his farm to good account. perience shows that it is better to He advises turning the porker into the furnish at least part of the moisture fields, where he will consume a great needed incorporated in the food. It is deal of coarse material, not excepting for this reason that green grasses are weeds or even thistles, and turn them so valuable, or at least it is a principal all into money. He will also make the reason. It is for this reason that roots land rich faster than any other animal, are so valuable as a food. In place of if allowed to do so. Put the hogs in medicines, therefore, in many cases we the field and feed them there. No farth would advise grass. There is one class is complete in its arrangements unless

HOW IT WORKS.

While perhaps not more appreciative

To Maintain the Fertility of His So.! Al. ways a Consideration with the Careful Farmer.

treat him the best way. If a week or who has made live-stock products a leading feature of his farm industry has unconsciously maintained the productive capacity of his land, and gradually improved his condition, while those neglecting this important feature of farm industry have gradually reduced the not in all cases positively poorer have made but little headway. Considering the amount of the elements of plant life which are included in the great body of the soil, and the very triffing changes which ordinary human effort can make either in the bulk or constituents of the soil of any farm, it would seem as if it were of little consequence whether the farmers made any efforts or not for its amelioration. Nevertheless, if crops are to be raised and a profitable husbandry sustained these efforts can not be neglected, but must be persistently maintained. The materials which we add may be inconsequential in bulk, and as far as they add to the stock of fertile elements already in the soil, of very trifling importance, but the changes which they induce in the soil itself by their presence, or by the form in which we present them, exert a wide

itself. It is only to avail himself more fress. rapidly and with greater certainity of what is already there that the farmer derives profit from adding more. It is not sufficient merely that there should be organic matter in the soil in order that its mineral elements can be appropriated and large plant growth secured but it seems necessary that there should be a proportion of organic matter undergoing slow oxidation or decay in the soil in order that its latent product ive powers may be stimulated. Silicia. alumina, lime, potash, soda and other m neral elements which plants require, are generally present in sufficient quantities, but not available, because not so readily and rapidly soluble as to support successive heavy crops. The addition of organic matter is not simply the addition of so much material, but its decay in the soil hastens the solu-Roots can not penetrate them: the fer-tility contained is locked up. The tend-viously present. As the result of the ency of all cultivation, or rather of soil process of decay more or less carbonic here, you know." Fogg-"A cipher? and perhaps nitric acid are generated. which exercise a powerful solvent action when mixed with the soil water, and thus a very small quantity of manure stand by brain work? Boy-When & spread upon the field may lead to chem- man works with his head. Teacherical changes, combinations and recombinations throughout the body of the soil, which no chemist can follow and of which none can measure the results. save as they are seen in the increasing I teach you? What do I use most in production.

influence upon production. The true

And here is where the stock-grower has the advantage. He siways has a supply of manure, so that once in so soil. Thus two important ends are often every part of the farm can receive reached; such soils are moister during a portion, and enough to keep the door droughts and they are dryer in wet of the great store-houses of nature alspe ls. Thus just the proper conditions ways malocked. The grain-grower can are secural for the growth of cross, not duplicate the same results by the use of concentrated commercial fertilizers. They may restore, in part, what has been removed, or they may act as a temporary stimulus for a time: but ther do not answer the purpose of barnyard manure, because they add nothing to be slowly exidized in the soil and render the natural supplies of fertility available. Nature is the farmers best friend, and he who raises live stock to consume the major portion of the prod-urts of the farm is keeping as close to fists with t the kind mother as it is possible to do. an' thin?" and by a judicious use of the manures at hand can always have his land, no matter what he takes from it, in the

PERSONAL AND LITERARY. -Mrs. Bettie Dandridge, a daught

nap and then turning the brush as on | he United States, is living at Win--Tennyson is said to be keen in

money matters. He has changed his publisher five times in as many years profiting each time by the change. -The ruling passion strong in death eran driver, who is reported to have said just before he died: "I have turned into the home stretch for the last beat

of my race, and I am close to the line

-N. Y. Sun. -Lieutenant Greely is said to be haunted day and night by visions of his long period of starvation in the Arctic give medicines at once. But as soon spoon of salt and fry brown. This is regions, and the physicians assert that as grass comes stop the medicines in sufficient for all persons. - The House- the only way he can preserve his sanity is to mingle freely with others - Chica-

go Heraid. -Henry Irving, in his Harvard lesture used the sentiment: "While triflee make perfection, perfection is no trifle," without credit or even quotasimmer till the camphor is dissolved, tion marks. Yet the thought was uttered in precisely the same words by Michael Angelo. - N. Y. Mail.

-Mr. James Russell Lowell is in tensely American and will tolerate so criticisms of his own country. "Hawthorne insulted us all," said an English lady, "by saying all English women were fat, but I dare not say in Mr. Lowell's presence that an American woman is thin."-Chicago Tribune.

-Thrteen must be a lucky number. John Bennett, of West Fairfield, Pa., died of consumption at the age of sixty. leaving a family of thirteen children. All are alive and well to-day, the oldest being eighty-seven and the youngest sixty. Sickness has never troubled the family. - Pittsburgh Post

-The Dawn, the latest New York daily paper, is designed as a morning newspaper for young people, and while giving the news to note the world's progress, proposes to expurgate all objectionable features, and cater to a high form of morality by recording the elevating and reliping tendencies of literature and art.

-Mr. Labouchere says he understands that the success of the Morning News of Paris, started sometime since by two young American journalists, has justified the formation of the property into a stock company, in order to enlarge both the paper and its field of operations. The shares of the company have been all taken up privately in Lon-

Rev. Aaron Cleveland, who died in Dr. Franklin's house in Philadelphia August 11, 1757, was buried in Christ Church graveyard. His grave has been unnoticed for nearly one hundred and twenty-eight years, but it is now known that he was the great-grandfather of Grover Cleveland, now President of the United States. On the tombetone the name is spelled Cleaveland .- Chicago

-Mrs. Mary Breneman, of Lafavette, Ind , claims to be the oldest humae being in the land. According to her account and that of her relatives, she was born at Lewiston, Del., on the 14th of March, 1778. In 1801 she and her first husband, William Colter, moved to Circleville, O., making the journey in & wagon. Her youngest son resides at Rensalaer, in Jasper County, lad, and is eighty-one years of ago.

HUMOROUS.

-Yes, there is a difference between the bear and a dude. The former sucks its paw through the winter, but the latter quite frequently lives on its paw all

-" She cried for succor, and I went to her aid," he said as he pulled out his empty pockets. "Yes, and by the looks of things, I should think she found one," was all the comfort be got .- The Judge.

-"I see they are serving refreshments on roller skates in some of the restaurants," the husband said as he laid down his paper. "Good graeious!" exclaimed his wife, "have they no plates?"-Chicago Tribune.

-"How did you contrive to cultivate such a beautiful black eye?" asked Brown. "Oh," replied Forg, who had been practicing upon roller skates, "I raised it from a slip." - Boston Trees-

-A tramp applied for breakfast at & house on Michigan avenue. "Why don't you look for work?" asked the householder roughly. "I never get time." said the tramp. "Why, what are you doing all day?" "Looking for breaksource of fertility in the soil is the soil fast," replied the tramp. - Detroit Free

> -A stranger in Austin met Unele Mose and asked him: "Where does Colonel Yerger reside?" "He libs out dar on Austin avenue somewhere." "What is the number of the bouse?" "Huh! You finds de number on de dora. Don't yer know how ter read vit?"-Texas Siftings. -"Here," yelled a small boy who

> had been trading knives, sight unseen, "that sin't fair." "What sin't?" asked the other one. "Why, this knife's backopring is gone, and taint got no snap."
> "Course taint; I gave the enap away. What'd ye reckon I was tradia' fur. -Merchant Traveler.

-Logic is logic: Storekeeper—"Bog your pardon, sir; I said ten dollars (displaying the one-dollar bill that has been handed him). Fogg—"Well, sir, and is n't that all right?" Storekeeper -"Hardly; it wants a cipher on the end script

-Teacher-Now, what do you under-Correct. And what is manual labor? Boy-When a man works with his hands Teacher-That's right To which of these classes do I belong when teaching you? Boy-A strap.-Toledo

-He Took the Hint: "You're the belle of the town,"
The young man said.
As he smoothed the curls
On her queyely head.
He took the hint, the young man did,
When she gar sher little head a fing.
And marriaged softly in his car:
"What good is a bell without a ring?"

Cheap Enough.

"Do you take this woman whose hand you are n-someszin' to be your lawful wife, in flush times an' skimp?" "I rection that's about the size of it,

"Do rou take this man rou've fibed fists with to be your pard through thick "Well, you're about right for care,

old man. "All right, then. Kies in court an I The higher the ground intended for of grain the yield will be sufficient to bits 'il do, Bill, if I don't have to him secure him the largest compensation.—