Mr. Nye Becomes Interested in Agr and Detaileth the Result of His Experi-

During the past season I have been considerably interested in agriculture. I have met with some success, but not enough to madden me with joy. It takes a good deal of success to unscrew my reason and make it totter on its throne. I've had trouble with my liver, and various other abnormal conditions of the vital organs, but old reason sits my reason and make it totter, on its there on his or her throne, as the case may be, through it all.:

Every product of the farm is furnished as though she were doing something by nature with something that loves it, wicked, and were ashamed to let anyso that it will never be neglected. The body know it. grain crop is loved by the weevil, the Hessian fly and the chinch bug; the with a sanctimonious air, and then just watermelon, the squash and the cucum- as likely as not giggle right in my ber are loved by the squash bug; the face, though I never could understand potato is loved by the potato bug; the what they saw to laugh at; the chil-sweet corn is loved by the ant, thou dren would throw their great noisy sluggard; the tomato is loved by the pennies into my pocket with a jolly cut-worm; the plum is loved by the curculio, and so forth, and so forth, so but I must own that I went away from that no plant that grows need be a wall-flower. [Early blooming and extremely dwarf joke for the table. Plant withstanding their plentiful donations; as soon as there is no danger of frosts, and there was one family of boysin drills four inches apart. When ripe, the little rascals!—who used to put pull it, and eat raw with vinegar. The lozenges into my pocket. I afterward red ants may be added to taste.]

Well, I began early to spade up my angle-worms and other pets, to see if they had withstood the severe winter. I found they had. They were un-usually bright and cheerful. The potato-bugs were a little sluggish at first, but as the spring opened and the and then as well as themselves. ground warmed up they pitched right in, and did first rate. Every one of my bugs in May looked splendidly. I was bill. They all of them always gave most worried about my cut-worms. something—and I have been so un-Away along in April I had not seen a charitable as to think that they wanted cut-worm, and I began to fear they had suffered, and perhaps perished in the extreme cold of the previous winter.

One morning late in the month. however, I saw a cut-worm come out from behind a cabbage stump and take the joints, but he had not lost hope. I saw at once that now was the time to assist him if I had a spark of humanity left. I searched every work I could find on agriculture to find what it was that farmers fed their blamed cutworms, but all scientists seemed to be silent. I read the agricultural reports, the dictionery, and the encyclopædia, but they didn't throw any light on the subject. I got wild. I feared that I had brought but one cut-worm through the winter, and I was liable to lose him unless I could find out what to feed him. I asked some of my neighbors, but they spoke jeeringly and sar-castically. I know now why it was. All their cut-worms had frozen down quite oblivious to anyone's presence. last winter, and they couldn't bear to But between you and me, the deacon see me get ahead.

All at once, an idea struck me. vet. It was this: the worm had wintered under a cabbage stalk; no doubt he was fond of the beverage. I acted upon this thought and bought him two dozen red eabbage plants, at fifty cents a dozen. I had hit it the first pop. He was passionately fond of these plants. and would eat three in one night. He also had several matinees and sour krout lawn festivals for his friends, and in a week I bought three dozen more cabbage plants. By this time I had collected a large group of common scrub cut-worms, early Swedish cutworms, dwarf Hubbard cut-worms and short-horn cut-worms, all doing well, but still, I thought, a little hide-bound and bilious. They acted languid and listless. As my squash bugs, current worms, potato bugs, etc., were all doing well without care, I devoted myself almost exclusively to my cut-worms. They were all strong and well, but they seemed melancholy with

I therefore bought five dozen tomate plants that were tender and large. These I fed to the cut-worms at the rate of eight to ten in one night. In a week the cut-worms had thrown off that air of ennue and languor that I had formerly noticed, and were gay and light-hearted. 1 got them some more tomato plants and then some whole I was as proud as any young farmer could be who has made a success of anything.

One morning I noticed that a cabbage plantwas left standing unchanged. The next day it was still there. I was thunderstruck. I dug in the ground. My cut-worms were gone. I spaded up the whole patch, but their wasn't one. Just as I had become attached to them, and they had learned to look forward each day to my coming, when they would almost conic up and eat a tomato-plant out of my hand, someone had robbed me of them. I was almost wild with despair and gr ef. Suddenly something tumbled over my foot. It was mostly stomach, but it had feet on each corner: A neighbor said it was a warty toad. He had eaten up my summer's work! He had swallowed my cunning little cut-worms. I tell you, gentle reader, unless some way is pro-

THE CONTRIBUTION BOX. It Makes & Confession and Gives a Fe

Pretentions Peop'e Away. "My friends," said the contribution box, in a hollow voice, "my time is well-nigh spent, and I shan't be with you many days. I have lived a correct ures are navy blue jerseys trimmed which recalls the sage advice of Pololife and have always taken care of my with white bra'd, and with revers in nius to his son, For loan oft loseth self, and though to be sure I have been front, on which are embroidered and both itself and friend. The Japanese around a good deal I never got full. Sevs shown have the beads sewed in old and 'It you hate a man let him worn out, my joints are out of kilter. and I feel sometimes as though actually falling to pieces. However, I might have kept up and about awhile longer ribbon are placed lengthwise along the off," looking at his watch and at the hadn't the sexton broken my arm try- edge of the garment: - llarper's Bazar peporter reproachfully, "I am late now. evening in the vestry. That mouse, the poor thing! -it was a church mouse. you know-escaped a box on the ear. added the contribution box, with a ghastly attempt at facetiousness: "but the shock was too much for me. My arm was broken short off, and when

my heart was broken too, I really be-"Well, well!" continued the contribution box, after a pause, "I've seen a curred. The Empress, while thanking and where was also a circulating library. good deat in my time, and it may not be wholly unpreditable for you to hear some of m, experiences. I have been a close observer all my life, and I think the only thing she had not seen to the little establishment was a chatty that the only thing she had not seen to the little establishment was a chatty that the only thing she had not seen to the little establishment was a chatty that the only thing she had not seen to the little establishment was a chatty that the only thing she had not seen to the little establishment was a chatty that the only thing she had not seen to the little establishment was a chatty that the only thing she had not seen to the little establishment was a chatty that the only thing she had not seen to the little establishment was a chatty that the only thing she had not seen the little establishment was a chatty that the only thing she had not seen the little establishment was a chatty that the only thing she had not seen the little establishment was a chatty that the only thing she had not seen the little establishment was a chatty that the only thing she had not seen the little establishment was a chatty the little establishment was a chatty that the only thing she had not seen the little establishment was a chatty that the li be wholly unpreditable for you to hear some of m. experiences. I have been a close observer all my life, and I think I know something about human nature. It was always very amus ng to me, when I assed beneath the noses of the people in the pews to watch the varied expressions on the faces above me. There was old Mrs. Galoon, for example. She was the widest awake woman you ever saw on ordinary occasions; but when I came around she was always fast asleep—or pretended to be—and, though I often gave her a good, hearty nudge, it never amounted to anything; she never so much as quivered, but sat as immovable as a marble statue, with her eyes as close shut as the jaws of a sprung bear-trap. I did to the manufacture of the manufacture of the manufacture of the statue, with her eyes as close shut as the jaws of a sprung bear-trap. I did the following marriage and the first of the marry in the manufacture of the statue, with her eyes as close shut as the jaws of a sprung bear-trap. I did the following marriage and the first of the marry in the content of the statue, with her eyes as close shut as the jaws of a sprung bear-trap. I did the following marriage and the first of the marriage of the clothest body, and I fell into conversation with body, and I fell into conversation with the dhappened in her though a through the form the bodies. A bystander, anxious to spare the feelings of the relatives propose time the one of the 50,000,000 in Australia, 1,700, 000 persons in Canada, 3,000,000 in the strate, by 4,000,000 persons in Canada, 3,000,000 in the strate, by 4,000,000 persons in the British Islands, by 53,000,000 out of the 56,000,000 in the strate, by 4,000,000 persons in Canada, 3,000,000 in the strate, by 4,000,000 persons in Canada, 3,000,000 in the strate, by 4,000,000 persons in Canada, 3,000,000 in the strate, by 4,000,000 persons in Canada, 3,000,000 in the strate, by 4,000,000 persons in the West Indies, and a mass of mangled fleat dropped to the British clones. This bid the strate british the head when the b the jaws of a sprung bear-trap: I did been the dream of his life to marry a Boerett. catch her once, however, by returning unexpectedly to her pew, after having passed it. Her eyes were wide open, but as soon as she saw me she looked me toward the ceiling with a heavenly whole future life.—Three Months in the up toward the ceiling with a heavenly whole fut expression as though lost in pious Boudan.

meditation. I stayed as long as dared, but it was no use. Her eyes never quit the rafters, and I had to give it up and move on.

Then there was Grabemall, the rich contractor. It almost made me split my sides sometimes to see the ostentations way in which he would drop a nickel into my pouch. I knew, of course, just how much he contributed: but everybody else supposed, from the sat just behind him! She never gave less than a dollar. I knew she couldn't afford it, and it almost made me feel Agriculture has a charm about it like a thief to take it from her. She which I can not adequately describe. used to slyp the money into my pocket,

> The young ladies would hold out a dime in their delicate gloved fingers lozenges into my pocket. I afterward found out that their mother gave them ten cents apiece, and they used to buy candy with it and feed me with sweetmeats. But perhaps the young scamps were not really so bad, after all. Possibly they thought the little heathen children might like a little candy now

"I have noticed that people like to sit behind the man who gave a dollar to have it seem to the pews back of them that it was they who contributed the dollar, and not the little baldheaded man in the front seat. I sup pose one reason why I got this idea into my head was because when the off his ear-must. He was a little stiff in first pew gave only a small piece of money, I wouldn't receive another cent in the whole aisle; as though, so fancied, everybody was afraid to give himself away, as they say nowadays

"I used to smile when the descon who carried me around would stand up before the whole congregation and throw a handful of coin into my pocket. Everybody got the impression that the good deacon was a very benevolent gentleman, and I more than half believe that he thought so himself. His face looked like a horn of plenty, and he gave the money in such an abstracted manner that, though nobody never put in any money-not a cent, assure you. When he went to church haven't recovered from the concussion he always had a lot of tin disks. Of course, they were always discovered when the money was counted, but everybody laid it to the boys up in the gallery. However, the deacon's con-tribution did a power of good, not so much for its intrinsic worth as from the beautiful example it afforded to others. If the deacon could be so liberal, others felt as though they could give generously also. There's nothing so potent in this

world, after all, as a good example. "I couldn't begin to tell you all the queer things I've seen," continued the contribution box. "Some folks who I knew hadn't paid their butcher for six months would give liberally, and others who were worth no end of money would hold out a ten cent piece and let go of it with great reluctance and with a sigh and a shudder that were quite saddening. But the meanest man I whom I detected more than once putnothing to eat, day after day, but call ting in a dime and taking out a quarter. I never passed him unnoticed. and he was generally considered one o the main supports of the church, but I could have told a quite different story."

The contribution box stopped speaking. Poss ble, however, it might have resumed and told many more strange things, but just at the moment th sexton came along, and remarking: "I guess you are good for nothing now more cabbage for change. On the but firewood," crushed the contribution box beneath his heavy heel and knocked it into a ndling wood. A moment later and poor old contribution box was but a handful of ashes at the bottom of the furnace. Boston Transcript.

Jerseys.

Jerseys have become a staple article, and are brought out with new trimmings each season. At present the fa ev for wool goods extends even to jersey, making those of wool considered more styli h than the elaborate lk and beaded affairs. The newest shapes are much sho ter than those worn in the winter, and like other garments, are shorter beh nd than in front. They are filled with all the seams of a basque in some ca es. while in others wided, whereby this warty scourge can be wiped out. I for one shall relinquish the joys of agrealtural pursuits. When a common toad, with a sallow complexion and no intellect, can swallow up my summer's work, it is time to pause.—Northwestern Miller.

THE CONTRIBUTION BOX.

basque in some cares, while in others the front darts are omitted, and a vest is inserted in sloped soms that shape the jacket to the figure. For morning and plan wear dark erseys have three lengthwise rows of hercules braid two inches wide, passing over the shoulders and to the end in back and from, representing box fleats. A belt of this braid is then added, with a line left the first contribution and plan wear dark erseys have three lengthwise rows of hercules braid two inches wide, passing over the shoulders and to the end in back and from the resemble of the plant of the should be a property of the should be a fasten it. More dressy jerse's of pop-

py red or cardinal have a vest and a border on the hips, collar sid sleeves made of r ws of outach set on end with one age transed in curves, while the other is raveled out like fringe. clusters at intervals, or in I nes or live, and even their Famous swords strips, A vest of velvet is inserted in silk jerseys, and rows of narrow velve:

AN EXTEMPORIZED MARRIAGE

The Crue! Treatment of an Egyptian Officer to Gratify a Woman's Curlosity. The magnificent extravagance of the late Khedive is well exemplified in the the sexton, instead of apologizing. small palace he built for the Empress called me a cross-grained old thing, Eugenie, and which has never been occupied since. Here, too, an instance of therough Oriental arbitrariness oc-

JAPANESE WISE SAYINGS.

change Uprear, Recalls Some of Them. An American gentleman lately returned to this city after a prolonged residence in Japan was recently discovered in the Stock Exchange by a recalm of the typical New Zealander contemplating the London Bridge after a dynamite seare. He recognized the reporter, whom he greeted cordially but mutely, as he refused to utter or listen to a word until both had escaped from the tin and found themselves in the comparative quiet of a neighboring restaurant. There, after seating himself at a table and passing his hand across his forehead in a dazed fashion he found his voice-a voice faint and low at first, like that of

one who had just suffered from severe shock or a surgical operation. "You can hardly imagine how: native of Japan would be affected by such a fiend's carnival as we have just witnessed," he said, "The Japanese are such great slaves to etiquette that I are such great slaves to etiquette that I doubt if they could forget even in sleep the iron rule of conventional propriety.

They are never voluble or noisy and are apt at expressing in a few words, by proverbs and epigrams, ideas that less conservative nations, like our own, elaborate. What, for example, could elaborate. What, for example, could be more appropriate to the financial exhaustion of some of those shouting, and perhaps sinking brokers, than the Japanese proverb, Man may shout when he can no longer swim?

"While the tongue works, the brain sleeps,' is another saying of theirs expressing their contempt for manyworded men. Even oratory, as our stump speakers understand the term. is discouraged or barely tolerated. Indeed, they are fond of condensing and boiling down ideas, and, I fear, if a Japanese statesman were introduced t as the first draft of a new commer-

cial treaty to be read backward. "He is a wise man who can preach a short sermon,' and 'the silent man is often worth listening to," are Jap sayings to the same effect. They are, also, as a people quick at repartee; their wit is keen and tempered, and they can often administer a perfect snub in brief, terse form. I remember an instance of this that struck me forcibly at the time, though I had by no means yet mastered the niceties of the lan- infant may not need human milk, but guage. I was loitering in Yeddo waiting orders, and I stepped into a court cow's. Still if cow's milk must be or examination room where a trial was given, it is wise to so tain piece of property about which two pressly for it. Experience and obbrothers had violently quarreled. The servation show that no kind of milk, owner, had assaulted and ejected his under all conditions as that the mother brother, and was protesting his right to defend his claim. The examiners. listened very patiently to him until he fancy is that it forms denser curds closed with the words. Even a curmay bark at his own gate, when a Judge quaintly voiced the universal judgment, as if stating an abstract milk form a light and flocculent point of law, A dog that has no gate bites at his own risk.' This was the

"Are not the Japanese exceedingly polite, like the French?" asked the re-

"Scrupulously so, and I think, unlike the French, naturally so. The exquisite delight of staring a stranger who dines in public away from ever knew was a well-dressed chap his dinner, so often practiced in France and, I observe, sometimes copied"-glancing at a persistent starer at the next tableour own country, would not be understood or appreciated in Niphon, and practical jokes are imported into that polite empire. Another of their proverbs, To be overpolite is to be rude, tells the whole story of their conception of true courtesy. Why, even their two fluids, on which the digestion of familiar form of salutation, May tomorrow be all you wish, if a little heathenish in its flattering nomination of you as the future clerk of the weather, is, after all, the essential oil of or well digested. The starch in them know that if the weather to-morrow be Sad you will not be held responsible

"Have woman's rights gained any loothold in Japan?" "Not yet, and one or two of their proverbial phrases would seem to indicate that Japan is a cold, raw soil for that doctrine to be planted in. 'A prudent wife rarely crosses her husband's threshold. After death a woman can plan no deceit." Trust your wife while your mother's eyes are on her, and Death alone makes a woman contented, are not encouraging texts for preaching the doctrine of equal rights. There is, too, a certain bitter flavor of experience in the phrase. It is safer to dwell near Foosiyama

than with a wife's mother." "So the stale raillery against mothers-in-law has even found sympathizers in Japan," observed the reporter, who had once tried to obtain

a mother-in-law, but had failed. "Exactly. But you can not call many of their proverbs stale or unprofitable For instance, Dig two graves before cursing a neighbor and Tell no secrets to the servant are not bad rules to follow. I have sometimes wondered. too, whether the Bard of Avon stole the Japanese proverb. A man who lends money to a friend shall never see For yachting and other summer please either his friend or his money again, are made of iron scrapings' are old friends in new dress. But I must be

> "May to-morrow be all you wish," muttered the reporter, as he watched his friend hurrying across the street through the deluge of rain and sleet.—

Y. Y. Sun. Longfellow.

A few years ago, at Interlaken, in Switzerland, I dropped into a shop where books and pictures were sold.

-There is said to be more crime in Rome and vicinity than in any other region of the globe having the same MARASMUS.

The wasting disease of infancy that

occurs in hand-fed babies, is a not uncommon cause of death in early life. the Price of Wales and his fam ly, The infant does not digest its food. It porter. He was standing outside the gradually becomes thin and spare, and he is so fond. Sandr ngham is rather rail, erect, uncovered; and as solemn after a longer or shorter time, dles, as more than these m les from the sea; as though assisting at the ceremonial if "it had been starved." This wast- south of it lie the parishe of West of some mystic and awful religious ing disease, called "marasmus." findsrite. His Oriental gravity, as he a large place in the mortality returns watched unmoved the furious actions of all civilized communities. And vet and frantic gestures of the apparently it is a curable disease, if recognized insane brokers, suggested the fateful at an early day. It may make a rapid course, and still may be checked by wise care in feeding, exposure to pure air, and moderate exercise. This or inability to digest, absorb and as-similate hutritious food. It may be hill and woo fland combine with welldifficult, for some mothers to realize that the human body is constantly. changing its constituents, and so needs a constant supply of new ones or it diminishes in size and strengt infant, in this disease, waster cause it is not fed, but because not the power of converting food to

It may be fed from wilk the in quality and small in gran grows thinner; on it may starchy food, that it can not de which can afford but very little hour-

lost because their mothers do not realize that food is not always nutritious even to adults. For proper nourishment four kinds of substances are needed, and these kinds should be given to infants in

such a form that they can be easily di-gested and assimilated. Food that does not yield to the digestive and assimilative forces of the infant not only does no good, but does harm. They distress it. The perfect food for infants, containing the four kinds of elements that infants must have or to one of Mr. Evarts' complete sendie, is milk. This perfect food pre-tences, he would call for a 'fan to pared for the little finites by the Infinite scatter a fog,' or would gravely regard | contains nitrogenous matter in the curd. fat in the cream, and also a proper amount of sugar, and several salts that are essential to good nutrition. In the mother's milk the infant finds these constituents combined in exactly the proportions fitted to supply the needs of the various tissues of the body, and promote their growth. The milk of other animals differs from that of human. Cow's milk contains a larger percentage of curd and cream than human, but less sugar. A sturdy going on. The case was one involving may closely resemble the natural. the possession and ownership of a cer- maternal milk, that was made exholder, who was clearly not the rightful no kind of food, is, so useful to infants can, or should be, able to yield. The great objection to cow's milk for inthan human and so is less digestible. Diluting it with water does not lessen curd, that easily digests. The mother may observe, if she will, that her in only judgment rendered, but it was fant, if under four months of age, if fed on cow's milk, passes from its bowels daily hard curds under the influence of the gastric juice, the casein particles forming compact lumps in the infantile stomach. This difference in the curds causes much suffering in the infant, who is fed on cow's milk Not only infants are unable to digest cow's milk, but some adults. We had a friend, who could not easily digest it without following the drinking of it

with a tumbler of sour cider. The recently born infant has but little power to digest starchy food. Saliya and pancreatic juice convert starch into sugar. But infants can not secrete saliva or pancreatic juice until the end of the third month after birth. These starch depends are nearly completely wanting in early infancy. 'Infant so-called, are composed, more foods, or less, of starch that can not be easily politeness and very soothing when you is so much undigested as to irritate the mucous membrane of the intestines and cause flatulency and pain and ultimately may induce vomiting and diarrhea, keeping the infant restless, suffering and crying, and deprived of proper

> The ignorant mother often supposes that the cause of all this suffering i hunger, and so gives it more food of the same sort, that is sure to increase the discomforts and suffering. The infant gets so little nourishment from its frequent meals, which it can not digest, that it becomes thinner and more feeble, and at last dies of "marasmus," of which more infants die than is generally supposed .- Western Rural.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Over Half of Those Who Speak it Inhabt tants of the United States. The language in which Shakespeare and Milton wrote was the language of but five or six millions of people in their day, and as late as one hundred years ago English was spoken by not more than 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 people. At the same period French was the mother tongue of at least 30,000,000, and German, in one or other of its forms, was the language of from 85,000,000 to 40,000,000 people. This state of affairs is now completely reversed. Between forty and fifty years ago the English language equaled the German in the number of those who spoke it, and now the latter is left far behind in the race. German is spoken by 10,000,000 persons in Austria-Hungarian empire, 46,000,000 in the German empire, 40,000 in Belgium, 2,000,-000 in Switzerland, and is the native tongue of some 2,000,000 in the United States and Canada. of about 60,000.000

when he suddenly heard the baying of the hounds, as shouts and horn of the same, but the case during most century has been smaller than the same of the smacking of his century has been smaller than the same of the same of the smacking of his century has been smaller than the same of the smacking of his century has been smaller than the same of the smacking of his century has been smaller than a could be mistaled. Why, I the very making of his whip. You more, the same of the smaller than the sma

place by strips of wood tacked against them. The cost of each light in En-

gland was about three dollars. -- A petrified baby was recent equered in Texas.

SANDRINGHAM.

Cur s mpler task is to g've our readers some idea of the surroundings of when in the country quarters of which Newton, Appleton and Rab ngley, and between it and the sea Sandr ngham. Warren and the village of Wolferton. which, w thea part o. De s nghàn, constitutes the esta e. A chain of hills runs from - north, to - south between Wolferton and Sandringham, command ng 'on jone side the rich marsh meadows do t d w theattle and on the disease is the result of innutritions diet. other the wild and p cturesque heath ordered v.llages to give the estate the charm of var.ety. The principal gate-by which Sandringham is entered—a fine specimen of mode n wrought iron —opens onto an avenue of large fimes.

ending at but not faced by the house. A spec al and charming feature of this avenue is that it forms part, not of the park, but of the garden. The house stands east and west; the east front with broad gravel space becaute the park, pal theor, tooking on the house walks and shrubbeness. Beyond the west garden and stretching southward is the park, which is surrounded by a walk and within or closely sijacent. walk and w thin or closely discent are some we'l-built and deasant house including the parsuage and the residence of the Controller of the househeld and other officials. A lake lately made near the center of the park is overhung with trees, and crowned by a center island. Another

pretty lake adorns the west garden, while one of the broad shrubbery walks on the opposite side of the house winds between rare pines and garden sh ubs to the spacious stables. ness which are a long series of ken-nels for rare dogs collected from varous countres while two big black bears in a p.t hard by attract the notice of every stranger. On the east with its excellent ranges of fruit houses and glazed walls, and beyond are the Princess' dainty dairy and the home

Many of the oaks in the park are fine old trees which for centuries have defied the wintry blasts which are so try- for emigrants to America. ing in the Eastern counties. The deer add much to the beauty of the park, while in the plantations, which at once shelter and emb lish the roads in the neighborhood of the house, the bird cherry and wild rab peep out from behind the firs and cross the silver stems of the beech trees. The old manor house was pulled down in 1869, being alike inadequate for the require ments of the royal household, and so modernized as to have no associations which occupies the same site and has the same a ne t, is a good looking red brick house with white stonework windows of modern form, and a picturesque. frregular outline. A suite of drawing rooms faces the lake and part ree, and a broad corridor unites the e tooms to the entranes half. A be attiful colored drawing, by M. Zichy, g ves a sketch of the saloon with its liu ir ous immates at afternoon tea. At the top of this picture is a painting of Sandringham Hall, beneath it the Prince's escutcheon, and six vignets, divided by bronzed and green branches of foliage, represent the occupations and amusements of the day. Two libraries occupy the chief space between the saloon and the corner of the house next to the lime avenue. Cheerful windows light up the interiors, which are models of comfort and good arrangement, and on the shelves are to be found a choice collection of standard English works, many of the French and German books, and some English county histories, which are almost as little studied as blue books, though affording an almost What we have said will suffice to show that the Sandringham estate is a model one and the houses of the labor-

equal amount of useful information. ers might well be imitated elsewhere. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, approached through the garden by an avenue of old trees, is of the late perpendicular style, with battlements round the walls and tower, and stands nobly on a rising ground. It was first restored in 1855 by Lady Harriet Cowper, wife of the Hon. Spencer Cowper, to commemorate their only child, but has been much beautified since the castle came into the Prince of Wales' hands.

-Pall Malt Gazette. CANINE GHOSTS.

The Literature of the Supernatural An animal which is often said make its ghostly appearance is the dog. Thus, a man who hanged himself at Broomfield, near Shrewsbury, "came again in the form of a large black dog." and a headless black dog is reported to haunt the road between Yeaton and Baschurch. A not uncommon belief is that the spirits of wicked persons are punished by being doomed to wear for a certain time the shape of a dog; and according to a Sussex superstition the spirit of a favorite dog which has died returns occes onally to visit its master and the haunts it frequented during life. "I was once informed by a servant." writes Mrs. Latham in her "West Sussex Superstitions." "whom I had des red to go down stairs and try to stop the bark ng of a dog, which I was afraid would waken a sleeping invalid, that nothing would stop his no se, for she knew quite well by his manner of barking that the ghost of another dog was walking about the garden and terrifying him." raditions respecting these spectre dogs differ in various localities, are still cirmly credited by our agricultural peasantry. In Devonshire they are known as the "Yeth Honnd," and are said to be the disembodied souls of unbaptized mfants.

They were heard, we are informed, some few years ago in the Parish of St. Mary Tavy by an old man named Roger Born. He was working in the nears, when he suddenly heard the baying of the

600,000 in Hayti, and by 1,500,000 in As soon as help could be procured, a Algiers, India, the West India, and Africa; in all about 45,000,000.

English is now spoken by all but thated beyond recognition. On being some 500,000 of the 37,000,000 persons brought up to the surface, the clothe

> trees three feet in diameter and fifty feet long petrified and often crysta-lized. The crystals—red, yellow, black or white—are often very beautiful, add would make handsome ornaments

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

-Sir Thoras Brassey, one of the riche est men in the world says that the life of the rich man is not a happy one. . -Mrs. Laura J. Arnold, "e only ving sister of Ston well does on is now an inmate e' a santantan al Columbus, O.

-A marriage lice are has been issued to a couple at Saritoga, Santa Clara, County, whose joint gree number onet ha ared and sixty aree years - San Francisco (Cal.) lini anni

The New York policenan who went down to Guatemala to organize the police force, there, is now the most powerful man in the republic next to Pres dent Barrios, and gets a salary of five thousand dollars a years, an immense sum in Guatemala.—N. Y. Sun. -A party of Communists is said to

have called on one of the wealthy Rothsch las and demanded a division. of his wealth. He took his pencil and divided the sum of his fortune by the. number of inhab tants of Paris, which FREMONT NORMAL amounted to only a few francs for wach erson. The Communists retired in disgust.

-Sarah Bernhardt gets three hun-dred dollars a day for act ng. Of this her creditors take one hundred and eighty, leaving her one hundred and twenty dollars. Her table costs her twenty dollars a day, and fuel and lights about five dollars more. Her parriage hire—she has sold her own equipage comes to eight dollars a day, and cosmetics, including rouge, ve dollars more.

-Romantic lovers of late seem to prefer that some peculiarity—a mariage remembrance, as it were shall attach to the important moment when their lives and fortunes become united for better or worse. At San Saba, Tex., the other day, a couple were married on the street, sitting in a buggy, the bridegroom armed with a rifle and the bride with a revolver. They feared the bride's relatives.

-Italian papers are bewailing the extent and intensity of the emigrant fever among the peasantry. They say that the ship loads of emigrants who issued last year six thousand passports ing and Singing are thorough and suc-

-For the last five years a Chicago photographer has been collecting photographs of prominent persons con-nected with that city, with the object of having them sealed up in a memorial safe, deeded over to the city, and deposited in the court-house vaults with the archives of the city until the second centennial, of 1976. He has already prepared five thousand, seven hundred and forty-six of these photographs, and expects to collect ten thousand alto-

-Dr. Goersen, the Philadelphia murderer, hanged recently, had an ingenious arrangement to enable him to read at night. As there was neither a gasjet nor a tamp allowed in his cell, he was obliged to devise some means to enable him to pass away the time in reading. He obtained a sheet of tin, and, after brightening it, placed it out-side his window at such an angle as to eatch the rays of light from a gas lamp in the kitchen yard, sixty feet away from his cell. These rays were then concentrated inside of his cell by means of a magnifying glass, and by placing his book or paper near the glass he obtained enough light to read by. - Philadelphia Press.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE." -We used to have some respect for the thermometer, but it acted in such a low manner during the past winter that we became disgusted with it --Boston Post.

- Ah, Miss De Smith, are you going to have a goose at dinner to-day? 'Yes, I hope so; you'll come, won't you?" but somehow neither of them felt very comfortable after that - Texas Siftings. - What do you want to set such a tough chicken before me for?" indig-

nantly exclaimed a fair damsel in restaurant, the other day. "Age be fore beauty always, you know, ma'am" replied the polite attendant. "Guilty or not guilty?" sharply said a Judge the other day to an insttentive female prisoner in the dock. Just as your Honor pleases. It's not for the likes o' me to dictate to your Honor's worship," was the reply,—

N. Y. Sun. -"What can be said of the trade and commerce of Poland?" asked a professor at an academy. "All the telegraph poles and barber-poles are imported from Poland, sir," answered Will. 'And the bean-poles, also?' said the professor, ironically, as he glanced over the rim of his spectacles. Golden

-The daughter of a New York millionaire has applied for a divorce on the ground that her husband basely deceived her. He assured her that he was a coachman, but since marrying him she has discovered that he is only an editor. We d'dn't suppose there was such a brand of heartless villainy abroad in the land .- Norristown Her

-Just as a lover had dropped on his knees and began popping the question a pet poodle, who thought the proceedings rather strange, made a dash for him. With remarkable nerve for a woman, the girl reached over, seized the dog by the neck, and at the same time calmly uttered: "Go on, George, dear, I'm listening to what you are saying."—Chicago Tribune.
—Jones—"I hear that the handsome

young tenor of your choir is to marry the charming soprano. Sing-ular, is it not?" Smith - Yes: each struck a chord in the other's heart, it did not take long to register their vows, and it will be a note-able wedding. They will spend their honeymoon on the high FLOUR AND MEAL. C's." "Very romantic aff-air, no donbt." "Well, no, except that they met by chants. - Philadelph a Call. "Why, how glad I am to see you to- OFFICE. - COLUMBUS, NEB night, Mr. S. Just think, it's difteen rears since I saw you last." Quite remarkable, I declare. 'She That was my first ball, and I was a 16 rear old debutante." He (using pencil and paper)—"Let's see, 16 and

St. Louis Spectator. Longfellow.

A few years ago, at Interlaken, in

15: 5 and 6 make 11; one to carry; I and

1 and 1 are 3; 31; that's right, Miss."

She—'Oh. you abominable thing!"—

switzerland, I dropped into a shop where books and pictures were sold. and where was also a circulating library. The good woman who presided over the little establishment was a chatty body, and I fell into conversation with her. She told me among other things of an incident that had happened in her shop some time before. Two gentlemen came in one day; the one a finelooking man with white hair and beard, the other younger. The elder asked her which of all the books in her library she could best recommend to him. She brought him Longfellow's "Hyperion," which she told him he would be sure to like, for it was a book that delighted everybody. After they had gone out the younger came back and said: "Do you know to whom you were recommending that book? It was Longfellow himself. "- Fref. C. C.

Ersrott.



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