The Practice of Farmers to Sell When Products Are Cheap and Buy When They

A generation ago the farmers of this country sold few things and bought but few. They not only fed but clothed the members of their families from the products of their farms. This course was necessary, because markets were few, the means of transportation poor, and money scarce. With the introduction of railroads the establishment of markets, and the great increase of circulating medium, great changes were produced in the affairs of the farmer in | good old times aforesaid. relation to trade. In many parts of the country it has become the habit of most farmers to sell almost everything they produce on their places, and to buy almost everything that is needed to supply the wants of their families. Of course, this plan must be pursued by farmers who make a specialty raising cotton, tobacco, hops, broom-corn, and some other crops that are not food products. They must buy their meat, breadstuffs and fruit the same as merchants, manufacturers and artisans do, or else devote a portion of their farms to the production that can be used for feeding the family. In many cases they will find it to their advantage to buy of neighboring farmers and gardeners poultry, eggs, vegetables and fruits, and to obtain their flour, meal, dairy products and meat from regular dealers. Such, however, is not ordinarily the case with persons engaged in general farming combined with stock raising. They will find it to their advantage to raise nearly all things that can be used in feeding the family and to hold back from market a sufficient quantity to last till more can be produced. That they do not ordinarily pursue this course is observable in many ways. During the fall and winter live and dead meat of all kinds is being forwarded from the country to large cities, especially those that are extensively engaged in slaughtering animals and curing meats. It is often the case that a rich farming region is almost entirely drained of meat at the winter holiday season. If the weather is cold enough is frozen to supply the family till about the 1st of March. During the spring and summer smoked. dried and salted meats, and often fresh beef and mutton preserved by ice, are sent from cities to country towns and sold to farmers. During the present season great alarm has been created in numerous country towns by sickness caused by eating unwholesome meat. In each instance the meat has been traced to some packing-house located in or near a large city. The meats that produced sickness were eaten in country towns which furnish more meat than the inhabitants can consume. there is no gain in selling

the next spring and summer, even if there is no considerable advance in prices. But there is a large advance in price. As a rule, prices rule low when a large quantity of any article is put on the market within a short time, as is the case with beef and pork at the close of the fattening season in the fall. They rule high when the market no longer receives supplies and speulators have every opportunity to arrange combinations. Farmers, scattered over a large extent of territory, can not combine to put up the price of beef and pork, but the persons who have collected them in a great city can readily do so. Meat is constantly rising in price from the time it leaves the farmer in the fall till it comes back the next spring or summer. One freight bill must be paid to send it to market and another to bring it back again. From the time it leaves the farmer till it returns it passes through several hands, all of whom exact some profit. Insurance, inspection dues, and commissions must be paid. The cost of the packages is also added to the price of the meat. Ordinarily the meat that was sold in the fall for five cents per pound can not be bought

back six months afterward for twice that sum. In many cases farmers sell the hogs and steers they raise and buy back the meat they turnish because they do not understand how to dress the animals, are not skilled in curing the meat, or have no good cellars or smoke-houses. Every farmer should understand how to slaughter and dress animals, and how to cure their flesh. If he is ignorant in regard to these matters he should embrace the first opportunity to acquire the needed information. It may be impractical for all the farmers in a portion of country that has been recently settled to have cellars suitable for the keeping of meat. Several farmers, however, can unite in constructing a cellar in some favorable location that can be used for storing the meat packed by all of them. Each barrel can be marked with the name of the owner, and the cellar can be opened at specified times for the accommodation of those interested in it.

There are few farmers who are too poor to own a smoke-house, and such a building will serve not only for curing meat, but for storing it. The delicious hams, shoulders, and side bacon one is certain to find in most parts of the Southern States are now salted, smoked, and kept in the same building. Dry salt and sugar were applied to them. They were slowly smoked and left hanging in the smoke-house till they were wanted for use. No cloth or paper coverings were required to keep flies and other insects from them, as the interior of the smoke-house is kept entirely dark. As corn-cobs or hickory bark are generally used in the South for smoking mest it has a delightful flavor. Occasionally during the spring and summer a fire is kindled in the smokehouse, especially if the weather is damp. for the purpose of insuring the preservation of the meat and the killing of insects. The old-fashioned smokehouse is a Southern institution that should be introduced into all the Western States and Territories. It is an economical institution, and one that insures good living at very small cost. No farmer should have occasion for buying meat, unless it be an occasional cut of fresh beef during the summer, with pickled pork, corned

and smoked beef and mutton, smoked hams, shoulders, and sides of hogs he can supply his table with most of his own production and curing during the entire year. During the winter season he can preserve fresh meat by freezing it. The careass of a sheep can generally be disposed of in a farmer's family if the animal is not killed during the summer months. Mutton will keep longer than beef, and it can be corned so as to insure its preservation if it can not all be easen in its fresh state. Corned mutton is very delicate, and for cooking with vegetables is greatly superior to beef. A farmer should have chickens to kill during the summer, and ducks, geese, and turkeys during the fall and winter. These with the pork, beef, and mutton cured in the different way suggested, should furnish a farmer's table with a variety of meats that would satisfy the appetite of an epicure. - Chicago Times.

-A noted statistican, Edward Atkinson, insists that there is an abundance of room yet in this world. The 1,400,000,000 persons supposed to be on the globe could all find easy standing room within the limits of a field ten miles square, and by the aid of a telephone could be addressed at one time by a single speaker. In a field twenty miles square they could all be comfortably seated.—N. Y. Tribune.

-Emperor William, of Germany, always has a chapter of the Bible read to him immediately after dinner "THE GOOD OLD TIMES."

Good Undoubtedly, But Behind the Times of the Present in Some Respects. Yes, "the good old times" undoubted had much to boast of, but in one regard they were wofully behind the present times, be the latter good, bad or indiferent. We refer to mendacity. Not that there is any less lying now than there was in ages gone, but rather that the practice is looked upon with a larger spirit of charitableness than willing to condone his brother's excur- said:

sions from veracity than he was in those We read in sacred writ of the quick and terrible visitation upon Ananias and Sapphira, not because they lied, but simply because they kept back part of the truth. If the precedent established in their case were strictly followed tothe newspapers would be called upon to record! The Asiatic cholers and his twin destroyer, Yellow Jack, together with all their cousins and their sisters, and their aunts, would be forced to shut up shop and go out of business, inasmuch as there wouldn't be enough of humanity left for them to work upon and pay running evenses, while consumption, fever and diseases of the kidney, heart, brain et al., would long ago have gone into hopeless bankruptcy. Possibly even the medical fra-

bers of society. Why, look about you, and you will not fail to discover an Ananias or a Sapphira in every other man or womau

ternity might ere this have become dis-

couraged and become reputable mem-

whom you meet in your daily walk. Here is the real-estate dealer, for example. He takes you to look at the piece of property he wishes to sell. He points out the beautiful prospect, but says nothing of the raw winds which roar about the place from November to June; he speaks of the fine elevation, but is silent in regard to the ice-covered. slippery hill you must climb, if you can. next winter; he explores with you the commodious cellarage and comments upon its roominess in eloquent terms, but he strangely forgets to mention that it is affoat two-thirds of the year; he shows you the fine well of water and asks you, with assurance born of personal knowledge, if you ever tasted better, but it does not occur to him to remind you that in summer, when the well isn't as dry as a Sunday-school discourse, the water tastes almost as bad as it smells and smells almost as bad as it tastes; he takes you into the chamber-not a sylout the external beauties of the house ilates upon the splenneighbors' hens. And so on, to the end of the chapter. What he tells you is true. He does not lie. He only keeps suddenly, nobody would be so uncharitable as to intimate that his taking-off was a punishment for constructive mendacity, especially if he be rich. It would be apoplexy or heart disease, or some other respectable malady, and the stain which still hangs about the memory of Ananias and Sapphira would

and assigns to hang their heads and The landlord of the summer hotel advertises his finely appointed house, its extensive views and its well-appointed table; but advertising costs money, and he can not afford to pay for space in which to tell of the malaria which rises from the swamps down there in the hollow, or of the mosquitoes which throng the air and bleed the guests with a persistency almost equal to his own, or of the fact that his "fresh" vegetables are fresh only in the sense that they are fresh from the can in which they have been imprisoned a twelvemonth, or of the diphtheretic condition of the outbuildings, or of any one of the many "offs" and "outs" with which he is only too familiar. He keeps back part of the truth. He does nothing more, nothing worse. And he reads the story of the Biblical fibbers with complacency, if not with contempt.

never cause his heirs, administrators

The doctor feels of your pulse and gives you a dose. He does not tell you you are better off without medicine. Perhaps he goes so far as to not tell vou candidly that he doesn't know what's the matter with you. At all events, he keeps back part of the truth. The fate of his Scriptural prototypes

has no terrors for him But why waste words over a matter that is apparent to all? In every profession, art, craft, trade and occupation you will find the same thing. Everybody, everywhere, no matter what he be doing, or whether he be doing nothing at all, is engaged, more or less constantly, in keeping back part of the truth. And whoever hears of "death by lying?" You will search the mortuary reports in vain for it among the causes of deaths.

To be sure, there is one exception, namely, the newspaper writer; but he is the exception which proves the rule. -Boston Transcript.

IN WASHINGTON.

The Republican Simplicity Which Is In-

The Constitutional requirement that Congress must give its consent to the acceptance of foreign presents or honors is an evidence of what foreigners call our republican simplicity. This spirit of "simplicity" pervades all our institutions. The people are not disposed to forget that they are the real sovereign, and they require that the management of their affairs shall be open to inspection. The citizens from the backwoods of the West, and the citizens from the classic streets of Boston. may wander about the halls of Government with equal freedom and impunity. The only restrictions are those of prudence or necessity. An American should not complain because he is permitted Treasury only under the escort of a guide. If he wishes to hear the debates of Congress, a seat in the gallery is at his-disposal.

That we find "red tape" and excessive dignities in some of our official circles, I concede; but these are trifles as compared with the tedious formalities and pomp of other lands. Indeed, it is only by such comparison that you can properly estimate these features of American equality.

Here we have no long line of servants in livery and soldiers in uniform parading within and without our public buildings. There is not a vestige of an army around the White House, and about the only livery the President sees is that worn by his coachman when driving through the streets of Washington, in a very ordinary carriage, drawn by two very ordinary horses. I have seen President Grant gazing at the pictures in the Capitol, and sauntering up the avenue with the crowd, quite unpretentious and unconcerned even stopping to inspect the articles in a shop-window. And Justices of the Supreme Court and Congressmen are frequently encountered, and are as easy of address as the lads of the city, who, also, when school is out and their labor done, take their daily promenades on that great thoroughfare. - Edmund Al-

ton, in St. Nicholas. -By a provision in the laws of the the General, quickly, and, turning to republic of Mexico it is said that all the gentleman with whom he was walkpersons not Mexicans are prehibited ing, he said: "Colonel, allow me to introduce you to my friend, Major leagues of the boundary line."—N. Y. Ledger.

THE ART OF EMBALMING.

The Modern Process Inferior to That Usea in Ancient Egypt, but Gaining in

Two men sat silent in a handsomely furnished store on a leading New York thoroughfare. A small portion of the furniture and ornaments pertained to the living, the remainder to the dead. It was an undertaker's establishment. and the younger but more solemn person was a professional embalmer. In formerly, and that mankind is more answer to the reporter's questions he

"General Grant's embalming was work of the finest kind-something to be proud of. It was done by the leader our profession, and with the best materials in the market. There are many mortuary directors who profess to be embalmors, and who know a day, what an epidemie of sudden deaths smattering of the art; but they are unworthy of the name. Real embalmers are few in number, there not being more than ten in the entire country. To be one an undertaker must have a sufficient knowledge of surgery, medicine and chemistry, and must also have considerable art stic sense. This makes a rare combination.

"The chief element in embalming consists in removing a large portion of blood from the body and substituting therefor some powerful antiseptic fluid. Many experiments have been made in respect to these liquids. I can hardly recall how many preparations have been tried. Brine, salicylic acid, diluted creosote, solutions of sulphate of zinc. and the jodide and chloride of that metal. You see, the fluid used must be nearly colorless, or else verging on blood color, and must not cause discoloration. This precludes the use of salts of copper, iron, manganese and chromium, and also compounds of sul-

"A solution of chloride of zinc was at one time in vogue, but in several instances it produced a ghastly bluish tinge, and so went entirely out of fashion. The so-called Egyptian fluid was a standard preparation for years. It was so named by its manufacturer, who claimed it was the same liquid as was used in preparing the mummies of Egypt. It was improved upon, however, by some American chemists, who now have a practical monopoly in supplying embalmers with the fluid. Their manufacture is styled the Oriental fluid,

and is made in Boston. "In embalming, a large vein and large artery are opened, and a small force-pump, connected with a vessel containing the antiseptic fluid, is aplable about the leaky roof; he points plied. The process requires from two to four hours. The natural movement the fact that there is nothing but of the circulation is followed. As the faith between the clapboards without fluid enters the vessels the blood is berries and some kinds of vegetables and the plastering within entirely es- forced out. The longer the time the are out of season. Hucksters work visits. They say they have wandered better the result. A short time enables the fall and winter and baying it back | did neighbors, but fails to refer to the | the operator to remove the blood from only the larger vessels. In a longer period the fluid passes from the larger to the smaller vessels and into the back part of the truth. Should he die capillaries. This distends the skin and produces a lifelike appearance.

The cost of the process is from \$15 upward. Embalming grows more common every year. In the past thirty months our establishment has embalmed about two hundred subjects. We are still behind the ancients in our work. In the main, a subject well treated lasts three years. This is a fair average. It would be larger if it were not for occasional cases in which the antiseptic liquids seem to lose their efficiency. There is, however, a distinguished chemist in Italy who claims to petrify a subject by using some silicate preparation. Though I have not seen the process employed, yet I have been shown specimens which resembled pet-

rifications. "A second duty of the embalmer is the same as that of an undertaker, to make the subject as life-like and natural as possible. There is a division in the profession at this point. Some endeavor by art to restore almost all the characteristics of life; others merely endeavor to remove the disagreeable insignia of death. As for myself I think it proper to conceal the marks of wounds, accidents, or disease. No art can take away the horror of death. Its excess makes death the more terrible by contrast.

"The embalmer runs the risk of disease and blood-poisoning. A subject once preserved and treated is innocuous, but in the process the germs of the disease from which he died are expelled in vast numbers in the blood. The operator in such cases always runs the risk of contagion and infection., Bloodpoisoning is as apt to occur to the embalmer as to the surgeon. The danger in all these cases, however, can be guarded against. Those who are attacked are nine times out of ten ignorant funeral directors, who call themselves embalmers when they are not."-N. Y.

ICEBERGS.

Suggestions Looking to Protection Against

Never were there so many icebergs in the Atlantic as during last May and June. These were found as far south as 39 degrees, and were in the line of the steamships that ply between Europe and America. Navigation, therefore, has been extra perilous, for the vapor of icebergs is foggy, and in the night there is no means of gauging how near they are to a ship. The City of Berlin, with 1,400 passengers, struck an iceberg in the night, but she was saved from destruction by her long bowsprit and prow, an unusual appendage to a newly built steam-vessel. Inventors have recently been at work to find means of protecting steamships from these colisions. Prof. Bell suggests that an echo might tell of the proximity of an iceberg, and commended the plan proposed by Mr. F. Della Torre, of Baltimore, for effecting this object. This was tested on Chespeake Bay. The apparatus consisted of a speaking-trumpet attached to the muzzle of a musket, from which blank cartridges were fired at sing vessels. The experiment so for ucceeded that at a mile off river steamboats and passing schooners returned echoes at intervals proportionate to their distance. Another apparatus employs a bell for producing the sound, and a large open vessel received the echo. The sound in this case was conveved to the officer of the deck by telephone. These and other inventions are being tested, and, if successful, they will greatly reduce the danger of iceberg collisions. Intense fogs and a lower temperature are now the only means of suggesting that a large icefield is near. Steamships now plow through the ocean at so rapid a pace that a collision with an iceberg would be certain destruction. There are other ocean perils, such as abandoned vessels, of which there are thousands afloat on the ocean, a collision with any one of which might sink a noble ship freighted with human lives .- Demorest's Monthly.

-General S. had some shirts made at a fashionable hosier's, and the cutter, a lew weeks later, met the General with a friend walking in Broadway. The General remembered the face, but could not place him, and the cutter greeted him with: "Good-morning, General. How are you to-day?" The General stopped, shook hands, and the cutter, perceiving that the General's mind needed refreshing, said, quietly: "Made your shirts." "O. I beg pardon," said

STREET HUCKSTERS. How the Legitimate Members of the Pro-

fession Are Undersold.

"There are honest and trustworthy street hucksters as well as dishonest ones," said a member of the profession last week, "and with most of us huckstering is as much of a regular business as storekeeping or any other occupation, and we have to preserve our reputations and keep the good opinion of our customers the same as all kinds of tradespeople. There is great rivalry, too, among regular street hucksters, and I know I have to keep my eye skinned and my wits about me to prevent being double-banked by snides who go over my route and try to undersell me and make the housekeepers think I am selling them stale truck at big

"The regular hucksters go down to the wharf at a very early hour in the morning and purchase from the produce commission merchants the best and freshest truck they have and pay a good price for it and immediately go on their daily routes. The other fellows go later in the day and buy up the leavings and hawk it about the streets and at back gates as fresh truck. They can sell for less than we can, but their purchasers always get fooled.

"There has been a regular business for many years of hiring out huckster wagons. There are a number of "boss hucksters," and some of them keep twenty-five or thirty wagons. When a man wants to try his fist at huckstering he goes to one of the bosses and hires a horse and wagon. He pays from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day. Sometimes they can hire a wagon that has truck to sell in it, and in that case he has to pay down the value of the truck. "A huckster's license costs ten dol

lars a year for one-horse wagons, and ifteen dollars a year for two-horse wagons. Whenever a boss huckster hires out a horse and wagon he makes the man who hires it pay twenty-five cents every day to go towards the license, which the boss is supposed to pay himself. The men who hire the wagons out do not in reality pay any license for them, for they get the full or more than the full amount from the men who do the work. There are some twelve or fifteen boss hucksters in the city and they own from eight to thirty wagons each. They make cons derable money and many of them are well off and own

"How much can a regular street huckster make a day?" "In the summer time, if he attends to business and has a fair run of custom, all the way from two to four dollars. Hucksters do not make that much in winter time, when fruit. years. No fresh truck can be obtained on Monday mornings, and housekeepers generally lay in provisions enough on Saturday to last over Sunday and Mon-

"Nearly all the truck is bought of commission men, for a regular huckster knows he can always get fresh truck from them and the right kind of measure. The farmers in the market who sell truck wholesale are generally looked upon with suspicion by hucksters. The farmers do not sell by weight, but by measure, and a huckster often finds that the measure is short. There is plenty of skinning going on all around in the huckstering business, and the regular huckster has got to look out or he will find himself euchered very often.

"Summer time is the huckster's best season and I think I sell more tomatoes than anything else and they last all summer. When they are in season watermelons, cantaloupes, peaches and berries of all kinds sell very rapidly. The smallest sales are among crabapples, grapes, pears and plums. Next to tomatoes I think I sell more corn in summer than anything else. "How about winter?"

"Nothing sells more rapidly in winter time than apples. I sell them right along. Sweet potatoes sell we'll in winter and also oranges, lemons, bananas and pineapples.

"A huckster is generally hard at work from two o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon and when that time comes my voice is husky and my throat sore from continuous yelling in streets and alleys. I commence to holler at about six o'clock in the morning and keep it up until three or four o'clock, when I am usually pretty well worn out. I never heard that there was any particular throat disease among street hucksters. My voice is always ready for the following day."-Philadelphia Times.

THE EYES.

What the Different Kind of Eyes Indi cate-Their Character. Black eyes are indicative of passion ate ardor and love.

Hasty, irritable persons have frequently eyes of a brownish tint, inclined to a greenish hue. Green eyes, although their praises are often sung in Spanish ballads, show de-

ceit and coquetry.

of the tint of the violet, show great power of affection and purity of mind. but not much intellectuality. The brown eyes which do not appear black are the eyes of sweet, gentle and unselfish natures, without the incon-

Very dark blue eyes, with something

sistancy of the light brown or yellow eyes-"golden eyes," as they were called by a lady novelist, and which are very little more to be trusted than the green eves. Clear, light blue eyes, with a calm steadfastness in their glance, are indi-

cative of cheerfulness of disposition, of serene temper and a constant nature. These eyes are peculiar to the Northern nations; one meets them among the Swedes, and also sometimes among the Scotch. The blue eyes among the rare blondes of the South—that is, in Italy and Spain, have among them eyes in which are

some greenish tints; and such eyes.

though often called light blue, have

none of the qualities of serenity and constancy which belong to the light blue eves of the North. Although the purely green eye indicates deceit and coquetry, the propensity to greenish tints in the eye is a sign of wisdom and courage. Very choleric persons, if they have blue eyes, have also certain tints of green in them, and when under the influence of anger a sudden red light appears in them.

In England, where there are more varieties of tints than in any other country, the poets have almost always gray eyes, A biographer of Byron speaks of his "beautiful, changeful gray eves." Shakespeare also had, we are told, gray eyes; Coleridge, eyes of a greenish grav. Among the artists, too, eyes of this color abound.

The pleasant light blue eye with the honest glance must not be confounded with another sort of eye of a pale blue, almost steel colored hue, which has a continually shifting sort of motion, both of the eyelids and the pupils of the eye. People with such eyes as these are to be avoided, as they are indicative of a deceitful and selfish nature. Grav eyes, of a somewhat greenish gray, with orange as well as blue in them, and which are of ever varying

ture of the sanguine and the bilious-

MISCELLANEOUS.

-The report of the South African Postmaster General for the year 1884 shows that the weight of damonds which passed through the postolice during that year was 1,811 pounds, eight

-It is said that no man ever made an impromptu speech with which he was. 124 are Presbyterian. entirely satisfied. The best way to make an impromptu speech, and not feel bad about it afterward, is to get somebody to do it for you.—Chicago

-Some idea of the immigration to Texas from the older Southern States since the war. says the Laredo Times, may be had from the notices of reunions of Alabama brigades. Georgia regiments, Virginia "Black Horse," etc., in various portions of Texas.

-"Lenses of rock cry-tal taken from

the ruins of Nineven," said a member

at the meeting of the microscopists, in Cleveland, the other day, "suggests that microscopes may have been used in those days." No one knows, indeed, who did invent the magnifying glass. -Doctors sometimes use ambiguous language otherwise than in their prescriptions. as, for example, in the case of one who writes to a friend in Rome from a summer resort: "I am terr bly busy, but I hope to finish off all my

then take a good holiday. -Some of the soil in Manitoba, analyzed, showe! that the only element of fertility threa saing to become deficient was lime. The proportion of nitrogen was greate than in the best English pasture so is a d potash and phosphoric acid were a undant. Magnes'a was in large quant tv. which is important in the raising of wheat .- Chicago

patients in about a fortnight, and I shall

-Why is it that the traveler will get in a common Austran or Bavarian gasthau; a better cap of "morning coffee" than he will find in the best hotels of New York or Boston? Is it that the "congregated plan" will not apply to coffee making-that is, you can not make coffee by the gallon for hundreds? Whatever be the reason this is the one great defect of the American hotel.—N. Y. Times. -Balks of timber, artistically hol-

lowed out, nicely packed with tobacco and eights and neatly closed at the ends, are the latest thing out in England for smuggling purposes. One of these plugged balks recently struck a quay, was split open and inconsiderately gave away the secret of its inmost being. A still hunt for balks of timber is now the favorite pastime of English custom officers.

-- For some days past a band of gypsies have been encamped near Portland. and several of them have pa'd us brief hucksters' holiday and has been for the family having come here some twelve years ago. A dark-browed leader of the band is a fortune teller. She says she met Queen Victoria in the Highlands of Scotland and told her fortune. She was asked if they regarded it as a high honor, and replied, "No. my people were great when her people were unknown, and then she only gave me a shilling .- Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

-It is a common m'stake to regard the term negro as synonymous with Africa. The word negro does not denote a nation, but an ideal type constituted by the assemblage of certain physical characteristics exemplified in the natives of certain portions of Africa and their descendants in America and the West Indies. As a rule the prevalent color in Africa is that of the Arab. the Indian and the Australian. The true negro districts are the Senegal, the Gambia, the Niger and the intermediate rivers of the coast, parts of Sudania, Sennaar, Kardofan and Darfur.

-Philadelphia Press. -The area of Chatham, on Cape Cod. which is quite popular as a summer resort, grows smaller every year, the onslaught of the ocean, when storms pre vail, br aking away the bluff and washing the sandy cliff into the ocean. Where the main street of the village was twenty years ago, the surf of the Atlantic rolls. Several cottages of fishermen and villagers, situated near the bluff, have been undermined in years past, and several buildings have in common. The both laugh st lockrecently been abandoned as unsafe. The original fishing hamlet is rapidly going out to sea, and the old village will be entirely obliterated before long -Boston Budget.

A BUTTERFLY STORY.

How Millions of the Gay Insects Surprised a Picnic Party. Yesterday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock several ladies who were on the bluff at Windsor Beach, directly in front of Cork's cottage, saw sweeping over the lake and rapidly approaching them what appeared to be a dark cloud. They were surprised and alarmed a few minutes later when millions of large and beautifully colored butterfies passed over their heads and settled upon the branches of the trees, giving them a bright red appearance. The visitors continued coming for half an hour and covered everything upon which they could rest, extending up the river road for two or three miles and toward Charlotte. As darkness came on the butterflies settled upon the trees for a night's rest. The branches of the trees bent under their united weight.

Henry Sommers, son of T. A. Sommers, of this city, a student at Cornel! University and an entomologist, happened to be present, and at once set about catching specimens of the butterflies. He stated that they were what are called milk-weed butterflies; that most all of them must have been hatched the same morning, and that they came from the Canada shore. where there are quantities of milk-weed. They had evidently been eight or ter hours in crossing, flying before the wind, which was a little east of north. Mr. Sommers, with his entomologist swing net. at one stroke caught one hundred that had settled upon a small wig. Just before dark, with two three sweeps of the net, only ten inches in diameter at the mouth, he caught from the branch of a tree fully one thousand of the butterflies. The trees looked as though they had been blighted by a heavy frost. The Summerville cottagers, who were holding their picnic at Cork's cottage, were greatly interested at the spectacle. The children caught the insects by the hatfull. Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

Words of Advice. An Eastern paper, the Academy

News, having asked a number of distinguished persons to write for its columns a few words of advice to boys received, among other answers, the following: Dr. Lyman Abbott: "Whatsoever thy hand finds to do, do it with thy might." E. P. Roe: "Do one thing honorably and thoroughly and set about it at once." Ex-President Hayes: "Commit to memory and recite Brown's letter to a young friend." General Lyon: "No one will ever become a great scholar without constant study, close application, and without thoroughly understanding that which he may attempt before passing it by to take up something else." General Winfield S. Hancock, among other things: "Be truthful, never try to aptints like the sea, are those which depear what you are not honor your father and your mother." Rev. E. E. note most intellectuality. They are especially indicative of the impulsive, Hale: "Tell the truth. Keep the Commandments. Do not drink. If you impressionable temperament-a mixhave anything to say, say it; but if not, certainly not." which produces the poetic and artistic natures. - V. Y. Herald.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-The compulsory education law is a failure in New York, according to Commissioner Peck, of the State Labor Bureau. - N. Y. Tribune.

-Edinburgh is probably the most thoroughly Presbyterian city in the world. Out of a total of 181 churches -No fewer than 157 professors at German universities are between the ages of seventy and ninety, of whom

the greater part still lecture. Banke, at ninety, is the oldest. -A clergyman has been making calculations, and announces as the starting result that all the salaries of religious teachers in the country do not amount to so much as the sum spent annually in supporting dogs .- Christian at Work.

-New York has 64 Catholic churches Chicago 55. Brooklyn 46, Philadelphia 45, St. Louis 43, Boston 38, Cincinnati 36, New Orleans 29, Baltimore 28, Cleveland 25, San Francisco and uisville 21 each. Detroit 18. Buffalo and Albany 13 each.

-The masters of the great English public schools complain of the imperfect religious training which boys bring with them from home. Even those who come from conspicuously religious families are found ignorant of the commonest facts in Scripture.

-Two women have been elected to the vestry of an Episcopal church in Delaware, and Bishop Stevens has decided that they are eligible under the law. This is the first instance in which women have been elected to such a position either in this country or in England .- Zion's Advocate.

-Prince Bismarck has had his birthday testimonial fund converted into a trust fund to be used for the benefit of young teachers of all classes who have inished their studies but have not yet been able to secure a living; also for monetary assistance to active teachers. to enable them to educate their own children.

-The Christian Advocate, being asked by a correspondent: "What is the object intended by the Apostle James in ordering that the sick, when the elders of the church go to pray with them. shall be anointed with oil in the name of the Lord?" replies that "the passage plainly means 'Is any sick among you Let him call for the elders of the church. and let them pray over him, using the best medical skill in the name of the Lord."

-The commencement exercises at the various colleges of the country show that the disposition on the part of alumni to rally about their respective "benign mothers" on these occasions, increases with each year, and the colleges are not backward in doing those the world due honor. The consideration shown a successful man by the faculty and students of his old college is one of the sweetest things he ever finds in life. - Chicago Current.

-A uniform has been assigned to the students of the Russian universities, the wearing of which will be obligatory. It will consist of a cap, single-breasted frock-soat and dark green trousers. The cap, collar and cuffs of the coat are to be of dark blue, the cuffs to have a broad band of gold lace. It is supposed that, as the bulk of Russian university students come from poor classes. the object of prescribing a uniform and adding to their expenses must be to throw a fresh difficulty in the way of very poor people taking to an academical career.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

-A man will never reach the top of the ladder if he carries a brick in his hat. - Whitehall Times.

-Mrs. Oscar Wilde has two babies to look after now-the new boy infant and the one she married. - Philadelphia Press.

-Some one wants to know what is more disagreeable than a woman with a crying baby. The answer to this is "the baby."—Hartford Sunday Jour-—Love and burglars have some things

smiths, and they both have a good deal of Cupidity about them. -Scientists say that all the water on the earth will dry up in 10,000,000 years. Most of our milkmen will be

able to accumulate a fortune during the interval. - Philadelphia Call. -"The best way of sobering up is to bathe the head and wrists in cold water and take a potion of bromide of potas sium and aromatic ammonia or valer

Only one better; don't get drunk. - Buffalo Express. -Mrs. Montague-Do you sing, Mr De Lyle? Mr. De Lyle (with a superior smile)-I belong to the college glee club. Mrs. Montague (disappointed) -O, I'm so sorry, I hoped that you sung

-N. Y. Times. -"I pay my hired man sixteen dollars a month and found," said old Blodget "And found," interrupted his niece. "What do you mean by that? How do you find him?" "Why," replied the old man, "if he doesn't know I'm comin' I generally find him either asleep or with his arms around the hired girl.'

-The Judge. -"Is your pa at home, little girl?" "Yes sir; do you wish to see him?"
"Yes." "But you won't know him if
you do see him?" "Why, what's the matter?" "Well, you see, out in the country, on our farm, a man and his wife got to fighting, and pa he tried to stop them." "O, indeed!" "Yes, you'd better call again. You wouldn't know pa now .- Chicago Journal.

-"Why did you sell your oxen?" said Debyn to a colored farmer. "Well boss. I took er notion dat I wanted to jine de church." "What difference did that make?" "What difference dat make! Boss, did ver eber dribe steers?" "I never did." "Den ver can't un'erstan' de sitwation; but I'll tell yer. boss, steers hab mighty little 'spect for Denver to Chicago, cuss words."-Boston Post.

-A running moral.-A man may go spinning along, Like a bicyclist singing a song, And though he looks stately and tall May be just on the edge of a fall. And this moral the cycle conveys, Be modest and sweet in your ways, Because if you happen to get a sad pitch You'll find friends to help you right out of the ditch.

-Boston Budget.

-An editor lay in an unconscious condition, and for some time it was feared that he was dead. "Can't you rouse him. doctor?" was anxiously asked. "No," the physician replied. "I fear that life is extinct." Then the editor's assistant bent over and whispered in his ear: "A gentleman wants to put an advertisement in the Immediately the unconscious man's face showed signs of returning life, and struggling to a sitting posture. he said feebly: "How many lines?"-N. Y. Journal.

A Dangerous Man. Colonel Yerger was detected by his wife looking at himself in the glass with a most ferocious expression, and trembling all over.

"Colonel, what are you trembling

bout?" "Don't bother me." "Why, you are making faces as if you had the colic. Charles, are you sick? What are you afraid of?" "I'm nearly scared to death when think what fearful glances I would cast around me if I were only the Czaz of

Rumia "— Texas Siftings.

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It is a medicina! preparation, and, a: the same time, an elegant and cleanly toilet article. Its action upon the scalp is healthful. It nourishes the glands which support the bair, and causes thin, dry hair to become thick, soft, and vigorous. It restores the color of youth to locks which have become faded with age or disease; and relieves and cures itching, caused by humors of the scalp. Dr. George Gray, Nashua, N. H., writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the wonderful effects produced by Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, as observed by me in very many cases. IT WILL CERTAINLY RESTORE THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. It cleanses the head of dandruff, and leaves the hair soft, glossy, and beautiful." F. T. Sandhein, 1010 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "After unavailingly trying a number of preparations to prevent my hair from falling out, and, realizing that I was fast becoming bald, I tried, as a last resort, Hall's Hair Renewer. I have used only four bottles of the Renewer, and am perfectly satisfied that it is the best preparation in the market for checking the falling out of hair, invigorating the hair roots, and promoting a new growth."

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