

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF SOME ORCHARDS.

Let in More Sun—How to Carry a Horse—Keep Only Mares—Packing Butter—Poetry Pickings and Household Hints.

Why Some Orchards Fail.

It is rare that fruit-growers meet with much disappointment with young orchards when the latter live to a bearing age. The trouble seems to come in the second ten years after setting out; in Southern Ohio we have many orchards on the hills...

In studying the matter recently, the following cause of failure has suggested itself: The hill apple-trees grow on the slopes so that the sun, for a good part of each day, shines upon the trees from the south...

In the valley orchards these conditions are all changed. The shade all about the trees is dense. From May till October or September the soil is not so dry as on the hills...

Use plenty of lime and coal oil to kill lice. Ground bone is good to feed when the hens are confined. The very largest fowls are not the best to raise for market.

There is no class of eggs that are surer to hatch than turkeys'. In providing good ventilation always avoid direct draughts. It is difficult if not impossible to break a hen of the habit of eating eggs.

Feed comfortable quarters are of the first importance in securing eggs. If done regularly and thoroughly once a week is often enough to clean out the poultry house.

The hen only lays when she is capable of producing the materials for the forming of an egg. Select out the best of the early pullets and keep them; they will make the best winter layers.

Poultry, as well as other products can be sold above the usual market price if the quality is better. In many places where sheep or dairy farming is made a specialty, poultry could be added with profit.

A good egg is alive, the shell is porous and the air goes through the shell and keeps up a sort of respiration. The market poultry man wants eggs during the winter while the fancy breeder prefers them in March, April and May.

There are different modes of feeding, as each farmer uses the foods most readily procured and any suggestions that do not enable one to adopt them without incurring additional labor or expense are not always heeded, hence, no rules can be given that will be suitable to all.

ON DISCOVERY DAY.

THE VOICES OF FOUR MILLION CHILDREN

Will be Heard in the New National Anthem—Coming of the First Celebration of a New National Holiday—Organization Needed.

Some people will call the 12th of October Columbus day, others Discovery day, but whatever its official title, there is, as each week passes,

A new and delicious dairy is prepared by taking the stone, either from dates or prunes, and substituting a bit of the kernel of an English walnut...

Lemon juice will whiten frosting; cranberry or strawberry jam will color it pink, and the great kind of an orange strained through a cloth will color it yellow.

Don't sit between a fever patient and the fire, or attend before eating to any one suffering from a contagious illness, unless into such a presence when perspiring.

A comfortable way to take castor oil is to squeeze lemon juice into a wine glass, then pour the oil carefully on top, then on top of that, more lemon juice, and swallow without beating.

One of the best remedies for tender skin is to mix in it by scouring cranberry or strawberry jam with sponge then with a strong solution of salt and water (three tablespoonfuls of salt to a pint of water), afterwards drying lightly.

A brass kettle can be cleaned if discolored by cooking in it by scouring with fine sand and a little soda, then pour in half a pint of vinegar and a handful of salt, and let the oil boil on the stove a short time; then wash and rinse out in hot water.

A good polish for removing stains on wood and marble from furniture is made as follows: Take half a pint of ninety-eight per cent alcohol; a quarter of an ounce each of pulverized rosin and gum shellac; add half a pint of linseed oil; shake well and apply with a brush or sponge.

Use plenty of lime and coal oil to kill lice. Ground bone is good to feed when the hens are confined. The very largest fowls are not the best to raise for market.

Some kind of soft food makes a good ration for breakfast. There is no class of eggs that are surer to hatch than turkeys'.

In providing good ventilation always avoid direct draughts. It is difficult if not impossible to break a hen of the habit of eating eggs.

Feed comfortable quarters are of the first importance in securing eggs. If done regularly and thoroughly once a week is often enough to clean out the poultry house.

The hen only lays when she is capable of producing the materials for the forming of an egg. Select out the best of the early pullets and keep them; they will make the best winter layers.

Poultry, as well as other products can be sold above the usual market price if the quality is better. In many places where sheep or dairy farming is made a specialty, poultry could be added with profit.

A good egg is alive, the shell is porous and the air goes through the shell and keeps up a sort of respiration. The market poultry man wants eggs during the winter while the fancy breeder prefers them in March, April and May.

There are different modes of feeding, as each farmer uses the foods most readily procured and any suggestions that do not enable one to adopt them without incurring additional labor or expense are not always heeded, hence, no rules can be given that will be suitable to all.

After Years in Earth. Curious Instances of the Preservation of Human Bodies.

The tomb of Edward I., of England, who died in 1307, was opened on January 2, 1770, after 463 years had elapsed, and his body found to be almost perfect, the face even retaining its expression.

Canute, the Dane, who crossed over to England in 1017, was found in 1776 by the workmen who repaired the cathedral. His body had reposed in the grave for nearly 750 years, but was perfectly fresh and unaltered.

In 1569 three Roman soldiers were dug out of a peat bog in Ireland, where they had, in all probability, lain at least 1,500 years, yet they were perfectly preserved, even to skin, hair, eyes and nails.

In the reign of James II., of England, the big church at Warwickshire fell. In clearing away the debris it became necessary to move the tomb of Thomas Gray, at one time marquis of Dorsetshire.

Cow Killed by a Turtle. One day last week Richard Mox, of Miller county, Ga., after milking a fine milk cow, saw a turtle crawl out from the woods and she wended her way down to Aycock's creek to slake her thirst some time during the day, and while engaged in drinking was seized by the nose by a log-headed turtle and carried under the water and held there until she drowned.

ON DISCOVERY DAY.

THE VOICES OF FOUR MILLION CHILDREN

Will be Heard in the New National Anthem—Coming of the First Celebration of a New National Holiday—Organization Needed.

Without this help the pupils can do little; and in giving it their elders may feel that the boys and girls are going to learn from their Columbus day rites a lesson in intelligent patriotism worth a year's study of textbooks.

When the 12th of October has come, let none speak the term "Public School celebration" without a special emphasis on the first two words. The celebration in itself is little, the Public School every day.

It is believed that they crossed the Pacific in the Fifth Century—Some Relics of Their Existence—Serpent Head of Ohio.

Four hundred years ago the country we live in was unknown to the rest of the world. There were no cities, no railroads and bridges, no horses and wagons, no broad smooth roads.

Readers will remember the first proposal, a year ago, that the public school of America should mark the day with fit and universal observance. More recently the message on the subject to the pupils of the public schools of the country has been printed.

The first official recognition of the plan was starting address from the president of the World's Congress Auxiliary, urging the educators and teachers of the nation to interest themselves in a general public school celebration.

But the control of the undertaking was put into the hands of the National Convention of Superintendents of Education appointed an executive committee of five to promote and conduct the entire movement.

Under this management every effort is being made to secure the widest participation in the National Public School Celebration. The committee's aim is to engage the public schools in every community of the nation in a uniform observance of the day.

The committee will provide programs adapted to the use of all communities. Pupils, citizens and teachers have already been urged to associate themselves in local committees. The young and old of every town may have separate exercises, the children during the morning in the schoolhouses, the fathers in the afternoon with processions and exercises in public halls.

In all the celebrations there will be leading points of similarity. The same flag—with honors let us hope, from details of veterans—will be raised over every school, the same songs sung, the same ode read, the same sentiments uttered in every county of every State in the Union.

But what is more, some part of the Chicago exercises will be identical with a portion of every local celebration. The entire nation will be helping with the same thoughts at heart, the same words upon the lips, to inaugurate the World's Columbian Exposition. Every person in the land by this means joins in the observance of his country's four hundredth birthday.

Much has already been done to make a memorable success of this holiday. The press of the country has espoused the cause with vigor. Let the newspapers still urge it upon the people. The governors of all the states will be petitioned to make the day a legal holiday. New York and other states have appointed it already.

The State Superintendents of Education will ask the teachers to lead their pupils in the movement. The thirteen million young people of the country's free schools are going to do much for the celebration. They will continue to discuss the plan fully and honestly in their homes, and in their families. They will ask their teachers' advice.

And here it is that we must say our were near. Effigy mounds were rarely shaped to resemble men or animals. One of these, in Adams county, Ohio, is like a serpent, over a thousand feet in length, in the act of swallowing an eagle, one hundred and sixty-four feet long.

Knives, chisels, and axes of flint and copper; carved pipes, beads and bracelets; vases of polished and painted earthenware have been found in the mounds, and some of them are of fine workmanship. Smoothly hammered plates of copper are stamped with figures of men and birds, which, though rude to our notions, show some idea of art.

Whence came the early inhabitants of America is a question that can not be positively answered. A company of Chinese sailors, in the fifth century, driven off shore by westerly winds, sailed many weeks until they came to a great continent.

They found the aloë and other plants that were strange to them, but which we know to be Mexican. The savages on either side of Bering strait meet every year to barter their fish and furs. Many from Asia may have wandered southward along the coast.

Even within the last hundred years fifteen vessels have been driven across the Pacific to our western shores; and during all the previous ages we may believe that many like things had taken place.

Doubtless, also, the Greek and Phœnician sailors may have crossed the narrower Atlantic. The first white visitors to America, of whom we have any trustworthy record, came from Iceland, and its present white inhabitants are of European descent.

Iceland had been occupied about a hundred years by a hardy, seafaring race from Norway, when, in A. D. 985, Eric the Red, an Icelandic chief, discovered Greenland, and planted a colony on its southwest shore. For forty years, which is less than two cents, a man could fully satisfy his hunger, and the hunger of an African laborer, and a heavy loss for a ranchman or a trader.

It never occurred to any of the carriers to underpay or to take anything of which they did not know the price. The carrier, the article was probably a mile or two away working peacefully at home, while her little commercial business at the roadside was taking care of itself.

In Yorque water is stored in large jars near every hut or roadside shed, and may be had for the asking or taken freely by the passing traveler. It is one of the unwritten laws of the country that the traveler may stop at any farm or fold and cook sufficient food from the standing crops for his meal, but it would be considered a heinous offense to carry any away with him. Such a traveler would hardly be found among civilized people.

Some HUMAN BONES. By a storm, was the mainland of North America stretching far away to the southwest. In A. D. 1000, Eric's son, Leif the Fortunate, undertook, with thirty-five brave companions, to examine this new and attractive abode. They saw the flat rocks of Newfoundland, the white mounds of Nova Scotia, and the long, sandy beach of Cape Cod.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

Men Who Have Predicted It in All Centuries.

W. A. Keltie, a Scotch-Englishman now residing in Berlin, Germany, and who seems to have plenty of leisure time to figure out all kinds of odd jobs, has come to the conclusion that our world will wind up affairs and cease to do business at the old stand on and after the first day of the Twentieth Century.

It is believed that they crossed the Pacific in the Fifth Century—Some Relics of Their Existence—Serpent Head of Ohio.

Four hundred years ago the country we live in was unknown to the rest of the world. There were no cities, no railroads and bridges, no horses and wagons, no broad smooth roads.

Readers will remember the first proposal, a year ago, that the public school of America should mark the day with fit and universal observance. More recently the message on the subject to the pupils of the public schools of the country has been printed.

The first official recognition of the plan was starting address from the president of the World's Congress Auxiliary, urging the educators and teachers of the nation to interest themselves in a general public school celebration.

But the control of the undertaking was put into the hands of the National Convention of Superintendents of Education appointed an executive committee of five to promote and conduct the entire movement.

Under this management every effort is being made to secure the widest participation in the National Public School Celebration. The committee's aim is to engage the public schools in every community of the nation in a uniform observance of the day.

The committee will provide programs adapted to the use of all communities. Pupils, citizens and teachers have already been urged to associate themselves in local committees. The young and old of every town may have separate exercises, the children during the morning in the schoolhouses, the fathers in the afternoon with processions and exercises in public halls.

In all the celebrations there will be leading points of similarity. The same flag—with honors let us hope, from details of veterans—will be raised over every school, the same songs sung, the same ode read, the same sentiments uttered in every county of every State in the Union.

But what is more, some part of the Chicago exercises will be identical with a portion of every local celebration. The entire nation will be helping with the same thoughts at heart, the same words upon the lips, to inaugurate the World's Columbian Exposition. Every person in the land by this means joins in the observance of his country's four hundredth birthday.

Much has already been done to make a memorable success of this holiday. The press of the country has espoused the cause with vigor. Let the newspapers still urge it upon the people. The governors of all the states will be petitioned to make the day a legal holiday. New York and other states have appointed it already.

The State Superintendents of Education will ask the teachers to lead their pupils in the movement. The thirteen million young people of the country's free schools are going to do much for the celebration. They will continue to discuss the plan fully and honestly in their homes, and in their families. They will ask their teachers' advice.

And here it is that we must say our were near. Effigy mounds were rarely shaped to resemble men or animals. One of these, in Adams county, Ohio, is like a serpent, over a thousand feet in length, in the act of swallowing an eagle, one hundred and sixty-four feet long.

Knives, chisels, and axes of flint and copper; carved pipes, beads and bracelets; vases of polished and painted earthenware have been found in the mounds, and some of them are of fine workmanship. Smoothly hammered plates of copper are stamped with figures of men and birds, which, though rude to our notions, show some idea of art.

Whence came the early inhabitants of America is a question that can not be positively answered. A company of Chinese sailors, in the fifth century, driven off shore by westerly winds, sailed many weeks until they came to a great continent.

They found the aloë and other plants that were strange to them, but which we know to be Mexican. The savages on either side of Bering strait meet every year to barter their fish and furs. Many from Asia may have wandered southward along the coast.

Even within the last hundred years fifteen vessels have been driven across the Pacific to our western shores; and during all the previous ages we may believe that many like things had taken place.

Doubtless, also, the Greek and Phœnician sailors may have crossed the narrower Atlantic. The first white visitors to America, of whom we have any trustworthy record, came from Iceland, and its present white inhabitants are of European descent.

Iceland had been occupied about a hundred years by a hardy, seafaring race from Norway, when, in A. D. 985, Eric the Red, an Icelandic chief, discovered Greenland, and planted a colony on its southwest shore. For forty years, which is less than two cents, a man could fully satisfy his hunger, and the hunger of an African laborer, and a heavy loss for a ranchman or a trader.

It never occurred to any of the carriers to underpay or to take anything of which they did not know the price. The carrier, the article was probably a mile or two away working peacefully at home, while her little commercial business at the roadside was taking care of itself.

In Yorque water is stored in large jars near every hut or roadside shed, and may be had for the asking or taken freely by the passing traveler. It is one of the unwritten laws of the country that the traveler may stop at any farm or fold and cook sufficient food from the standing crops for his meal, but it would be considered a heinous offense to carry any away with him. Such a traveler would hardly be found among civilized people.

Some HUMAN BONES. By a storm, was the mainland of North America stretching far away to the southwest. In A. D. 1000, Eric's son, Leif the Fortunate, undertook, with thirty-five brave companions, to examine this new and attractive abode. They saw the flat rocks of Newfoundland, the white mounds of Nova Scotia, and the long, sandy beach of Cape Cod.

TEN BIG WILD CATS.

In Three Days by a Man Who Chained the Title of Champion.

Jack Dodge of Malross, Penn., has had some exceedingly exciting experiences with wild cats, and as there is a bounty of \$2 on every wild cat killed in Pennsylvania, his recent experiences have been profitable as well as exciting.

The first of these three days he went out in the morning to look at some traps he had lying in wait for a couple of big cats whom he had seen prowling about his premises.

He looked around and saw a big wild cat that had sprung from some hiding place and landed squarely on a ruffed grouse which had evidently been huddled up under a bush, but in sight.

With the suspicion of its kind the wild cat had looked around as soon as it struck the bird, and seeing Dodge, he seized the grouse in its teeth and bounded away toward a chestnut tree. Before it reached the tree Dodge gave it a charge of buckshot and the cat sprang about in the snow, yelling with pain and dropping the grouse, which kicked and fluttered feebly in the snow.

While the cat was yelling and rolling and tumbling about and before Dodge had made up his mind what it was best to do next, another wild cat, which had been crouching unseen on a branch of the chestnut leaped down, captured the bird and started away with it. Dodge had another barrel of his gun still charged, and he stopped the flight of the second wild cat as he had the first, and had two cats mauling and going round and lofty tumbling in the snow.

Reloading his gun, he killed both animals, and he had scarcely done so when a sharp "click" behind him caused him to turn. Another wild cat had sprung the trap Dodge had left but a few minutes before, and from the way it was held by both forefeet the trapper believed that the animal had jumped into the trap while bounding along in response to the wild cries of the two cats that were wounded. Dodge shot the trapped cat, and throwing the three on his back, started for home.

He had gone but a short distance when he met a man hurrying along in an old road leading to the main road. The man said that some kind of an animal had been chasing him. While he was yet telling Dodge how the animal had started for him over the bushes a wild cat appeared around the bend of the road a hundred feet away, and the man declared that it was the animal that had started after him half a mile down the road. The wild cat stopped when it saw the trapper, and Dodge shot it, killing it with a single charge.

Dodge went on home and encountered no more wild cats that day, but the next day he found that three of his traps had each a wild cat in it. He killed them, and resetting his last trap, went back over the round again and found that a fourth one had been caught in the hour or so since he had been out.

The third day he could scare up but two in his traps, and as he has not captured any at all since, he is of the opinion that all of the cats whom he is visiting had gathered, and he will limit where his traps are on these three days; and that he has got them all.

A HARD LOT. His Mathematical Faculty Was Decidedly Weak. An amusing instance of what some people would term "the irony of fate" is told, in the Youth's Companion, by a man recently returned from a Western trip in his home in New England.

When he was a boy at the district school where his education began, there was another boy—about his own age and a neighbor of his—who had a great dislike for what he called "rithmetic." To all appearances the mathematical faculty had been left out of his composition.

When the boys discussed their future, as they often did, while the rest glibly expressed their intention of becoming doctors, ministers, lawyers, railroad engineers, or some other profession, the boy when appealed to always made the same reply, in a tone of the deepest despondency: "I can't care much what I am so long as I can get in a place where I haven't got to add."

He said that he had looked for a place where there would be any addin' for me 'd'd, I can't tell you." The boys were separated as the years passed, and many of them went to the city to seek their fortunes. The man who tells the story has not seen his old school fellow for more than twenty years, and to all intents and purposes had forgotten him, when he was one day detained, through a slight railroad accident, at a little town in the far West.

Not knowing how long the delay would be, he went into the station to have a little conversation with the ticket agent. The man's pronunciation bespoke his New England birth, and something in his face struck the traveler as familiar; and after asking a few questions he discovered that this was the man who, as a boy, had made up his mind to look out for a place with which no "addin'" could be connected.

They referred to the old times, and the traveler said: "I presume you've quite overcome your former objection to mathematics, so I find you're not a 'No, I haven't' replied his old friend, with a wry face. "Figgers come about as hard as ever to me, an' there ain't a man or a woman gets on or off here that makes me wonder how they'll be gettin' here, there an' ov'ry-where; an' I have terrible work with the fares, givin' folks the right change."

"I tell you," remarked this much-remembered old schoolmate, "I have a little official, as it were, of the old schoolmate, 'tain't for boys to say what their lot in life'll be. I just drifted here an' stuck; and I hate addin' just the same as I used to. 'I've got a boy growin' up,' he shouted, as the train moved off, "that hates it worse'n I do!"

VERY HONEST. Here So Than Some People Far More Civilized. A curious illustration of the honesty of some savage peoples is given in the report of a recent traveler in Yoruba, West Africa, states Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine. He says he often saw the natives with great quantities of maize flour, bean bread, cooked yams or other articles of food carefully arranged for sale, while near at hand a broken calabash was placed for the receipt of cowries, which are the currency of the country. In passing the men in his caravan would choose the articles of food they desired and put a number of cowries into the calabash, after consulting among themselves as to the exact price which they had paid at the last town or market shed. For forty cowries, which is less than two cents, a man could fully satisfy his hunger, and the hunger of an African laborer, and a heavy loss for a ranchman or a trader.

It never occurred to any of the carriers to underpay or to take anything of which they did not know the price. The carrier, the article was probably a mile or two away working peacefully at home, while her little commercial business at the roadside was taking care of itself.

In Yorque water is stored in large jars near every hut or roadside shed, and may be had for the asking or taken freely by the passing traveler. It is one of the unwritten laws of the country that the traveler may stop at any farm or fold and cook sufficient food from the standing crops for his meal, but it would be considered a heinous offense to carry any away with him. Such a traveler would hardly be found among civilized people.

Some HUMAN BONES. By a storm, was the mainland of North America stretching far away to the southwest. In A. D. 1000, Eric's son, Leif the Fortunate, undertook, with thirty-five brave companions, to examine this new and attractive abode. They saw the flat rocks of Newfoundland, the white mounds of Nova Scotia, and the long, sandy beach of Cape Cod.

Without this help the pupils can do little; and in giving it their elders may feel that the boys and girls are going to learn from their Columbus day rites a lesson in intelligent patriotism worth a year's study of textbooks.

When the 12th of October has come, let none speak the term "Public School celebration" without a special emphasis on the first two words. The celebration in itself is little, the Public School every day.

It is believed that they crossed the Pacific in the Fifth Century—Some Relics of Their Existence—Serpent Head of Ohio.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

Men Who Have Predicted It in All Centuries.

W. A. Keltie, a Scotch-Englishman now residing in Berlin, Germany, and who seems to have plenty of leisure time to figure out all kinds of odd jobs, has come to the conclusion that our world will wind up affairs and cease to do business at the old stand on and after the first day of the Twentieth Century.

It is believed that they crossed the Pacific in the Fifth Century—Some Relics of Their Existence—Serpent Head of Ohio.

Four hundred years ago the country we live in was unknown to the rest of the world. There were no cities, no railroads and bridges, no horses and wagons, no broad smooth roads.

Readers will remember the first proposal, a year ago, that the public school of America should mark the day with fit and universal observance. More recently the message on the subject to the pupils of the public schools of the country has been printed.

The first official recognition of the plan was starting address from the president of the World's Congress Auxiliary, urging the educators and teachers of the nation to interest themselves in a general public school celebration.

But the control of the undertaking was put into the hands of the National Convention of Superintendents of Education appointed an executive committee of five to promote and conduct the entire movement.

Under this management every effort is being made to secure the widest participation in the National Public School Celebration. The committee's aim is to engage the public schools in every community of the nation in a uniform observance of the day.

The committee will provide programs adapted to the use of all communities. Pupils, citizens and teachers have already been urged to associate themselves in local committees. The young and old of every town may have separate exercises, the children during the morning in the schoolhouses, the fathers in the afternoon with processions and exercises in public halls.

In all the celebrations there will be leading points of similarity. The same flag—with honors let us hope, from details of veterans—will be raised over every school, the same songs sung, the same ode read, the same sentiments uttered in every county of every State in the Union.

But what is more, some part of the Chicago exercises will be identical with a portion of every local celebration. The entire nation will be helping with the same thoughts at heart, the same words upon the lips, to inaugurate the World's Columbian Exposition. Every person in the land by this means joins in the observance of his country's four hundredth birthday.

Much has already been done to make a memorable success of this holiday. The press of the country has espoused the cause with vigor. Let the newspapers still urge it upon the people. The governors of all the states will be petitioned to make the day a legal holiday. New York and other states have appointed it already.

The State Superintendents of Education will ask the teachers to lead their pupils in the movement. The thirteen million young people of the country's free schools are going to do much for the celebration. They will continue to discuss the plan fully and honestly in their homes, and in their families. They will ask their teachers' advice.

And here it is that we must say our were near. Effigy mounds were rarely shaped to resemble men or animals. One of these, in Adams county, Ohio, is like a serpent, over a thousand feet in length, in the act of swallowing an eagle, one hundred and sixty-four feet long.

Knives, chisels, and axes of flint and copper; carved pipes, beads and bracelets; vases of polished and painted earthenware have been found in the mounds, and some of them are of fine workmanship. Smoothly hammered plates of copper are stamped with figures of men and birds, which, though rude to our notions, show some idea of art.

Whence came the early inhabitants of America is a question that can not be positively answered. A company of Chinese sailors, in the fifth century, driven off shore by westerly winds, sailed many weeks until they came to a great continent.

They found the aloë and other plants that were strange to them, but which we know to be Mexican. The savages on either side of Bering strait meet every year to barter their fish and furs. Many from Asia may have wandered southward along the coast.

Even within the last hundred years fifteen vessels have been driven across the Pacific to our western shores; and during all the previous ages we may believe that many like things had taken place.

Doubtless, also, the Greek and Phœnician sailors may have crossed the narrower Atlantic. The first white visitors to America, of whom we have any trustworthy record, came from Iceland, and its present white inhabitants are of European descent.

Iceland had been occupied about a hundred years by a hardy, seafaring race from Norway, when, in A. D. 985, Eric the Red, an Icelandic chief, discovered Greenland, and planted a colony on its southwest shore. For forty years, which is less than two cents, a man could fully satisfy his hunger, and the hunger of an African laborer, and a heavy loss for a ranchman or a trader.

It never occurred to any of the carriers to underpay or to take anything of which they did not know the price. The carrier, the article was probably a mile or two away working peacefully at home, while her little commercial business at the roadside was taking care of itself.

In Yorque water is stored in large jars near every hut or roadside shed, and may be had for the asking or taken freely by the passing traveler. It is one of the unwritten laws of the country that the traveler may stop at any farm or fold and cook sufficient food from the standing crops for his meal, but it would be considered a heinous offense to carry any away with him. Such a traveler would hardly be found among civilized people.

Some HUMAN BONES. By a storm, was the mainland of North America stretching far away to the southwest. In A. D. 1000, Eric's son, Leif the Fortunate, undertook, with thirty-five brave companions, to examine this new and attractive abode. They saw the flat rocks of Newfoundland, the white mounds of Nova Scotia, and the long, sandy beach of Cape Cod.

Without this help the pupils can do little; and in giving it their elders may feel that the boys and girls are going to learn from their Columbus day rites a lesson in intelligent patriotism worth a year's study of textbooks.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

STILL CONTINUES

The Most Popular Family Newspaper in the West. IT IS THE BEST NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME.

THE WORKSHOP, OR THE BUSINESS OFFICE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL MAN, THE WORKINGMAN, OR THE POLITICIAN.

IT IS A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER, and as such is ably conducted, supporting the cause of the people, and keeping its readers perfectly posted on all the news of the day.

Among its contributors are the best writers of the West. Its foreign and domestic correspondence is very extensive.

THE BEST STORIES AND SKETCHES IN THE LANGUAGE. Its FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE is very extensive.

The Youth's Department, Curiosity Shop, Woman's Kingdom & The Home Are Better than a Magazine for the Family.

One of the Most Important Features is the Department of FARM AND FARMERS.

Edited by F. G. W. D.