Let in More Sun-How to Curry a Horse -Keep Only Mares-Packing Butter-Poultry Pickings and Household Helps.

Why Some Orchards Fall. . It is rare that fruit-growers mee 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, writes Alvin Adkins in the Country Gentleman, while 'bottom' orchards are common. The hill fruit is always in great demand. New York fruithouse men came down here to buy our hill Roman Beauties at a higher price than they could get Baldwins, etc., for at the door, almost, of their fruit-houses. But it is not easy to find a buyer for our 'bottom" or valley apples; they are simply not wanted. The objections are that they are not good keepers, and are usually 'smoky" or spotted—sometimes scabby. The valley soil is almost invariably richer and far more pro-

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 fully on and about the ground under the trees. Nice pasture grass will grow under the branches. None of those weeds or plants usually found in moist, shaded places are found to thrive. The body of the tree is fairly free from bark-lice harbors, &c. And then the drop apples, instead of rotting beneath the trees, usually roll farther away from them, and as they rot, the rains carry the decaying matter away down the drains (natural) to the streams below.

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 below is hid from the heat of the sun. Tillage in some measure prevents this, but not fully. The drop apples (many of them) fall on the ground, and rot there about the roots. The vegetation, if any, under the branches is such as shuns the sunlight. Is it not possible that these suggestions point to the causes of imperfect fruitage and blight? Last season we plowed and planted an old valley orchard in corn. Of course we expected little corn. But that was the only orchard in the country that did not have leaf-blight and lose all leaves long before the apple harvest. A number of trees are gone, so that more than the usual amount of sunlight got under the trees

Evidently spraying has its place. and may be the remedy for the ills of the fruit grower, but is it not better to let in the sun by wider setting and allow that great antidote for the ills of the fruit grower to prevent the conditions favorable to the development of insect and vegetable life, so prevalent, and kill the enemy before his birth? Greenhouse men understand the value of 'bottom heat"and may not the open air fruit grower take the hint and let in the bottom heat and light from the sun?

How to Curry a Horse.

There are several reasons why ahorse should be regularly and thoroughly curried. No self-respecting man neglects the bath. If he does-if circumstances compel him to forego such luxury-he becomes a different man in every respect, mentally as well as physically and if such neglect be long continued, as in the case of men deprived of liberty, the lack of cleanliness helps to break the spirit and to rob of vitality, energy, and

The effect is similar upon a horse. The chief object of the curry is purely sanitary, to keep him clean. If this be done thoroughly other objects are attained. Health is aided. the spirit and the fire of the horse is as good as it can be. All these come from systematic currying. provided the horse is properly fed and housed.

There is another object in currying. quite as Important to the enthusiastic horseman. Of course, the man who can afford it will employ a stable boy to do the currying, but if the man wishes to get the most out of his horse. if he wishes to win the horse's confidence, affection and willing obedience. he will curry the horse himself, if not regularly, then often enough to keep up the acquaintance and friendship that may exist between a man and his horse; so often that the horse will learn the difference between his master's hand and that of the stable boy. who may be rough and 'unconscious' so often that the horse will look for his master's coming. and by unmistakable signs show his pleasure and affection. All domestic animals, from the

canary bird to the ox, delight in having the head rubbed. The horse is no exception. He will rest his head on the edge of the manger, and half close the eyes in dreamy forgetfulness when the brush in gentle hands is

Many horses are injured by the rough curry by the man who hurriedly drives the metal comb harshly over the bony parts, against the ears and over the eyes. A horse subject to such treatment-and there are tens of thousands of them-dreads the hand of man-any man-and dodges and learns to hold the head high when the bridle is to be put on.

Let the man who wishes to be on friendly terms with his horse go over rubbing back and forth on every part, parting the roseat on the forehead, brushing vigorously between the jaw bones a place the horse cannot reach. and doing all so quietly and gently that the horse stands motionless ap-

parently oblivious to all surroundings. And over the body of the horse use the metal currycomb carefully, if at all and use it, or better, the stiff broom brush, not only to straighten the hair and remove stains but also get below the surface to reach the skin, that every particle of dust and dandruff be brushed out. Then what have we? A horse with a glossy coat that glistens like satin in the sunlight-horse that feels as a man feels who has been to the barber's and bathed, been shaved and shampooed. The glossy coat depends upon the food, but if it be right and the currying be thorough, the norse may be not only the pride but also the afthe owner. —George Appleton in the to return home that night Mr. Mock Chicago Times.

Packing Butter to Keep. An authority lays down these rules for packing butter to keep: Make good, firm butter and work the buttermilk well out of it, then put into a stone jar, a few pounds at a time, and press down well with a wooden potato-masher, being careful to leave trav. no recor for air to get in around the

edge of the jar; Teave Two or three ON DISCOVERY DAY, inches of space at the top of the jar. then lay a thick piece of muslin over the butter, then fill in fine salt enough THE VOICES OF FOUR MILLION to fill the jar full, then tie paper closely and cover on top with a slate or wooden cover and keep in a dry. cool place. I put some up in this way last August and September and used it last spring, and it was eaten by good butter judges about the last of May, and pronounced as good as fresh butter. I never wash butter. and try to keep it as clear of water as possible and do not like even any pickle about it .- Farmers' Voice.

Household Helps. A new and delicious dainty is prepared by taking the stone, either from dates or prunes, and substituting a bit of the kernel of an English walnut. If the throat is very sore, wring a cloth out of cold salt-water, and bind it on the throat when going to bed; cover it with a dry towel. This is ex-

Lemon juice will whiten frosting; cranberry or strawberry juice will color it pink, and the grated rind 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, or come 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 ton then on top of that more lemon juice, and swallow without beating. One of the best remedies for tender feet is after the morning bath to

sponge them with a strong solution of salt and water (three tablespoonfuls to half a pint of water), afterwards drying lightly. A brass kettle can be cleaned if discolored by cooking in it by scouring

it well with soap and ashes first, then put in half a pint of vinegar and a handful of salt, and let the n boil on the stove a short time; then wash and rinse out in hot water. A good polish for removing stains

spots and mildew from furniture is made as follows: Take half a pint of ninety-eight per cent alcohol; a quarter of an ounce each of pulverized resin and gum shellac: add half a pint of linseed oil; shake well and apply with a brush or sponge.

Poultry Pickings. Use plenty of lime and coal oil to Ground bone is good to feed when the hens are confined.

The very largest fowls are not the best to raise for market. good ration for breakfast

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

Feed and comfortable quarters are of the first importance in securing

If done regularly and thoroughly once a week is often enough to clean out the poultry house. In selecting your breed be gov-

erned largely by your market and what you propose to do. One advantage with turkeys is that after they get feathered they will need very little attention.

The hen only lays when she capable of supplying the materials for the forming of an egg. Select out the best of the

make the best winter layers. Poultry, as well as other products can be sold above the usual market price if they are of a better quality. 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 respira-

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 feed ing, as each farmer uses the foods most conveniently 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 ail. There is one point however, upon which all are agreed, which is that a variety should be given at all seasons of the year.

AFTER YEARS IN EARTH.

Instances of the Preservation of Human Bodles.

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 ex-

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 life-like.

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, eves 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. When this had been done it was found that the body of the marquis was as fresh as a corpse newly buried, the joints even being pliable. This discovery was made exactly seventy-eight years, three months and two days after the burial. .

Robert Braybrook, who was bishop of London in 1381, and who died in 1404, was found to look perfectly natural when removed from the tomb after the great London fire of 1606; even the color of the eyes could be distinguished.

Cow Killed By a Turtle. One day last week Richard Mock, of Miller county, Ga., after milking a fine milch cow he owns, turned her out in 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 loggerhead turtle and her head pulled under the water and fectionate appreciative companion of held there until she drowned. Failing made search for her and found her.lying with her head under the water, her body on land, quite dead, the turtle still having his hold. Mr. Mock called help, and dragging the cow out, drew the turtle out also, he refusing to let

CHILDREN

them-Coming of the First Colobration of a New National Holiday-Organization Needed

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



CAL SOCIETY. NEW YORK. ess and less doubt that it will be kept

s a great national holiday. For beside the dedication of the vorld's fair grounds on the four hunredth anniversary of the landing Columbus, there is all reason to xpect a local celebration of the event in nearly every village, town and city

of the nation. Readers will remember the first pro posal, over a year ago, that the public schools 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 a stirring 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 final and definite form in February last, when the National Convention of Superintendents of Education appointed an executive committee of five to promote and conduct the entire movement. Four members of this committee are the highest officials of public instruction in their several Some kind of soft feed makes a States; the fifth, who is chairman, is a catan, and even on the dry plains of this and talk with bated breath when- imal had jumped into the trap while representative of The Youth's Com- Arizona and New Mexico; but with

Under this management every effort is being made to secure the widest success for the "National Public School Celebration." The committee's aim is to engage the public schools in every community of the nation is 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 similiarty. 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 utpullets and keep them; they will tered in every county of every State in the Union. But what is more, some part of the

Chicago exercises will be identical with 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 may oin in the observance of his country's four hundredth birthday.

Much has already been done to make 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 Educaion 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 among themsilves and in their families. They will ask their teachers' advice. And here it is that we must say our



COLUMBUS PORTRAIT FROM AW OLD AND RARE ENGRAVING.

special word to the teachers and adult old need each other in this movement. Teachers and parents must give their sympathy and guidance to it. Indeed,

in most cases the original impulse must come from older heads, and that at hundred years by a hardy, seafaring once. No time should be lost in form- race from Norway, when, in A. D. 985, ing strong committees of persons whose | Eric the Red, an Icelandic chief, dispresence and active interest may be covered Greenland, and planted a colcounted upon without interruption until October.

American anthem. Copies will soon be yearly tribute to the pope. One of distributed to the schools of the country. By special permission of George M. Vickers, the author, we print the verses here:

"Columbia, My Country."

Columbia, my country!
My song is of thee;
Thy honor and glory
Mine ever shall be;
From hillside, from valley,
O'er mountain and plain,
Shall scho fearers. Shall echo forever

REFRAIN. Columbia, my country!
Thou beautiful land!
The world in thy light shall be free! May God keep me steadfast, In heart and in hand,

God beam me above: Thy foce are my formen, To thee I would give E'en life, were it needed, That freedom might live.

I honor thy heroes Who for thee were slain Thy flag still the emblem Of freedom shall be, Columbia, I love thee, Sweet home of the free.

Without this help the pupils can 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 text-

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 everything. Giving the Public school its due of honor is honoring the country through one of its most hopeful and characteristic institutions.

OLDEST SETTLERS. THE PRE-HISTORIC INHABIT

ANTS OF AMERICA. It Is Bolleved That They Crossed the

Pacific In the Fifth Century-Some Relies of Their Existence-Serpent Mound 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. The people were of a dark, reddish brown color, and lived in wigwams covered with bark. In the whole space between the Mississippi and the Atlantic there were probably not so many people



as live to-day in a single city like Bos ton or Cincinnati. Far away to the southward, where corn grew with little care and where bananas and other tropical fruits were native, there were large villages in Mexico and Yuthese exceptions America might be called "an empty continent-a desert land awaiting its inhabitants."

The central part of America had not always been so lonely. The country drained by the Mississippi and the Great Lakes bears traces of a larger population the white men found there. These little known people are called Mound Builders, from the huge piles of earth which they raised for various purposes. They are supposed to have been of the same race as the Indian tribes found by Europeans. But while ten thousand mounds are found within the single State of Ohio, the same region was without

settled inhabitants two hundred ago. Many of these mounds were for purposes of burial. We learn something of the habits of the people from the ornaments of copper, stone and shell which they buried with the dead. Other mounds were bases of watchtowers and signal stations; some were ortresses, and their angles show much skill in the art of defense. On some, houses were built for safety against attack. They were reached by graded road-ways or by ladders which could be drawn up at night or when enemies



were near. Effigy mounds were radely 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 erg, one hundred and sixty-four feet

Knives, chisels, and axes of flint and copper; carved pipes, beads and bracelets; vases of polished and painted earthernware 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

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.

Here they found the aloe 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 Phoenician sailors may have crossed the visitors to America, of whom we have any trustworthy record, came from Iceland, and its present white inhabitants are of Europeau descent.

Iceland had been occupied about a ony on its southwest shore. This became a thrifty settlement through its Very little is yet known of the new trade with the Esquimaux, and paid a



SOME STUMAN BONES. by a storm, saw the mainland of North America stretching far away to the

nouthwest. In A. D. 1000, Eric's son, Leif the Fortunate, undertook, with thirty-five brave companions, to examine this more fertile and attractive shore. They saw the flat rocks of Newfoundland, the white banks of Nova Scotia, and the long, mandy beach of Cape Cod.

grapes, Rhode Island was Good Vin From its great numbers of wild-

Leif's party wintered in New Eng-land, and in the spring carried home news of their discovery. Parties of Icelanders are tho have visited the shores of what are now South Carolina and Georgia. The northern natives had told them of a "white man's land" to the southward, where fair-faced processions marched

in white robes, with banners at their

heads to the music of bymns. Though they never found this abode of pale-faces, the Northmen named it Great Ireland, and some writers believe that Irish fisherman had indeed settled on this continent.

Thorfin Karlsefne, a famous landic sea-rover, explored the bays and harbors of the New England coast. Huts were built and a brisk trade was carried on with the natives, who were glad to exchange their furs for the bright colored clothes, knives and trinkets. At least one little Northman

born on the American continent. His prise, nor was there any sign of any name was Snorri, and from him, in our day the great sculptor, Thorwaldsen. about them. He left the traps ust as and the learned historian. Finn Mag nusson, traced their descent. In time, however, the Northmen

sailed away to Greenland, and thence to leeland. If any settlers remained behind, they became so mingled with the dark brown

loaded their ships with tumber and

natives that when white men came again, their descendants were not to



be distinguished from other Indians on the coast

THE END OF THE WORLD. Men Who Have Predicted It i

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 problems, 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 caused him to turn. Another wild Twentieth Century. It is a fact that there are hundreds and thousands of people of this, the last and greatest from the way it was held by both foreof all the centuries," who believe all feet the trapper believed that the anever they refer to the horrible scenes which they firmly believe will be enacted on the morning of January 1. 1901. Lying on my desk as I write. savs "Ye Curious Man" of the St. Louis Republic, is a copy of .Miraculous Prophecies," sub-headed . Predictions and Strange Visions of Sundry Eminent Men of All Ages." This The man said that some kind of an quaint little volume was printed for

of extracts from the prophecies of Nostradamus Christopher Love, John Lacy. Anne Trapnel John Tillinghast Lord Chesterfield, Alstedius, Lully the merits. Each of the above chatter away in an incoherent manner for awhile and then close by setting a date for the 'heavens to open like a scroll" and the earth "to melt with fervent heat." Nostradamus says that the 'end o' the world shall come on that year in which Good Friday shall fall upon St. George's day (April 23). Easter on St. Mark's day (April 25) and Corpus Christi day on the day of St. John the Baptist (June 24)." All of these coincidences took place in 1886, yet 'the world as round as any ball wheels on her way without a fall.' Alstedius, the seventh mentioned in the list above, closes his "Catastrophe Mundi" (printed in 1683) with these words: The 1,000 years mentioned in the twentieth chapter of Revelations shall begin about the year 1694 and end with the year 2694. During that time Satan will be bound, but afterwards be let loose for a small time.

all that is in it will find an immediate period." On page 37 Christopher Love tella us: 'Prepare ye for the year 1800. for in it shall the stars wander, the

He shall stir up Gog and Magog, that

is, the professed enemies of the church

against the saints, but shall be sud-

denly overcome. Then our Lord

Christ shall come, and the earth and

moon turn to blood and the earth be no more. William Miller, the founder of the Seventh-Day Adventist faith, figured on the prophecies of Daniel and John until he finally decided that the world would come to an end in 1843. Some of his followers had even selected the very day upon which the great event would occur, going so far as to make "ascension robes" for the occasion. Captain Baker, an engineer in the

British service, published a book in 1877 which clearly proved, to his mind at least that the end of the world would come on September 20,

VERY HONEST.

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 several quantities of maize four, bean which are the currency of the counvan 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 to mathematics, as I find you here." last town or market shed. For forty cowries which is less than two cents, friend, with a wry face. Figgers a man could fully satisfy his hunger. and the hunger of an African labor- there aint a man or a woman gets on ing under a heavy load for from fif- or off here but makes me calc'late how

easily appea ed. It never occurred to any of the carriers to underpay or to take anything | change! of which they did not know the price. The owner of the article was proba- tried official, as he said good-by to his bly a mile or two away working old school-mate, "taint for boys to say placidly at home, while her little what their lot in life 'll be. I jest commercial business at the roadside | drifted here an' stuck; and I hate ad-

was taking care of itself. and may be had for the asking or worse'n I do!"
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 field and cook sufficient food from the standing crops for one meal, but it would be considered a heinous offense to carry any away. with him. Such honesty would hardly be found among civilized people.

TEN BIG WILD CATS.

Title of Champion.

Jack Dodge of Melrose Penn. has had some exceedingly exciting expersees with wild cats, and as there is a bounty of \$2 on every wild cat killed in Pennsylvania, his recent exper ences have been profitable as well as exciting. Dodge has, according to the New York Sun, long enjoyed the reputation of being the champion wildcat hunter of this country, but he says he is not content with that honor now. He challenges all the wild-cat hunters of the stat; to show a three days' record better than his.

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 catamounts he had seen prowling about his prem ses although the number ; reviously captured by him in those parts last winter-no less than fifteen-was enough, he supposed to clean them all out. He found none of his traps sprung much to his surof the animals having been footing they were, and was just turning away from the last one he had e amined when he heard a noise in the scrub off to his right.

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. 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 sprawled 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

catamounts yelling and doing ground and lofty tumbling in the snow. Reloading his gun, he kitled both animals, and he had scarcely done so when a sharp 'elick" behind him cat had sprung the trap Dodge had left but a few minutes before and wild cries of the two cats that were wounded. Podge 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. animal had been chasing him. While G. Sael. Newcastle Street, London, he was yet telling Dodge how the ani-1794." The entire work is made up mal had started for him out of 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 Astrologer, Dr. Gill and many others him half a mile down the road. The whose names would only encumber wild cat stopped when it saw the two this 'Note" without adding to its men, and Dodge shot it, killing it with

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

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 catamounts in the vicinity had gathered within the limit where his traps are on these three days; and that he has got them

A HARD LOT. His Mathematical Faculty Was Decidedly

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 to his home in New England. When he was a boy at the little district school where his education began, there was another boy-about his own age and a neighbor of hiswho had a great dislike for what he called "rithmetic." To all appearance the mathematical "faculty" had

been left out of his composition. When the boys discussed their future. as they o'ten did. while the rest glibly expressed their intention of becoming doctors; ministers, lawyers, railroad men or salesmen, this unmathematical boy when appealed to always made the same reply, in a tone of the deepest despondency.

"I don't care much what I am s'long as I can get in a place where I haven't got t'add. I shall look out for a place where there won't be any addin' for me t'do, I can 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 had 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 often saw on a mat by the roadside ticket agent. The man's pronunciation bespoke his New England birth, bread, cooked yams or other art cles and something in his face struck the traveler as familiar: and after asking while near at hand a broken calabash a few questions he discovered that this was placed for the receipt of cowries. | was the man who as a boy, had made up his mind to look out for a place try. In passing the men in his cara- 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 "No. 1 haven't" replied his old come about as hard as ever to me, an' teen to twenty miles a day is not to be long they'll be gettin' here, there an' ev'ry-where; an' I have terrible work

"I tell you," remarked this muchdin' jest the same as I used to. An In Yoruba water is stored in large I've got a boy growin' up." he shouted, jars near every hut or roadside shed, as the train moved off, "that hates it

with the fares, givin' folks the right

The World Moves West, It is entertaining to learn that in 1800 Philadelphia had 10,000 more population than New York. But that was long ago, when Chicago, which is now ahead of the City of Brotherly Love in population, was a howling

THE . WEEKLY . INTER : OCEAN

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.

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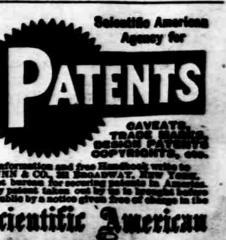
would rather be without are id than without the Tonic.

Tonawanna, Ears (o. N. Y. Febr. 1888.

My dangater had fire from tright since I years, sametimes 5 to 4 attacks within to hours without any warning; during these spels her thambs would be gramped covard the inside of her hands, her mouth be drawn sideways, her neck would swe I up, 14 her face assumed a bineith color; this would be from 10 to 15 minutes; after that she slept was drower for about 2 hours. We tried many remades t ishout any instrument. many remodes vichout any improvement but 6 bettles of Paster Koenic's here i con-cured her at lest. We therefore recommend this remode to all sufferers. JOHA Early. PRE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge. This remedy has been prepared by the Rever-end Pastor Kosnig. of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for

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2 .. .

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