MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, super, $2.50@3.00. Wheat—Southern Fultz, 98@1.00 Corn—Southern White, 48@48c., Yellow, 49@50c. Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania 34@38c. Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania 86@88c. Hay.—Maryland and Pennsylvania $11.00@14.50. Straw—Wheat, $7.50@8.00. Butter—Eastern Creamery, 25@26c. near-by receipt 21@22c. Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 12@13c., Western, 8@9c. Eggs—13@14c. Tobacco, Leaf-Interior $4.00@5.50 Good Common, $4.00@5.00, Middling, $8.00@8.00, Good to finer red, $9.00@11.00. Fancy, $12.00@13.00.

NEW YORK—Flour—Southern Good to choice extra, $3.60@3.25. Wheat—No. 1 White 96@96½. Rye—State 93@94c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 49½@50c. Oats—White, State 34@36c. Butter—State, 15@21c. Cheese—State, 11@12c. Eggs—14@14½c.

PHILADELPHIA—Flour—Pennsylvania Fancy, $3.50@4.25. Wheat, Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 95½@96 Rye—Pennsylvania, 84@85c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 49@50c. Oats—37½@38c. Butter—State, 25@26c. Cheese—New York Factory, 13½@14c. Eggs—State, 13@14c.

CATTLE.

BALTIMORE—Beef—$4.60@4.75. Sheep—$3.60@5.25. Hogs—$4.60@4.75.

NEW YORK—Beef—$3.60@4.90. Sheep—$3.00@5.25. Hogs—4.90@5.30.

EAST LIBERTY—Beef—$4.75@5.00. Sheep—$4.00@5.00. Hogs—$4.70@4.85.

THE Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, which was to have reopened after the holidays, will remain closed for a time, owing to the appearance of typhoid fever among the students. Two of them have died of the disease, and five are now on the sick list.

PACKET LINE.

THE SCHOONERS

Clara M. & Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are NEW and built out of the very best material. Orders left with G. E. Bowdoin & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt St., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. GRAIN bought or taken at Lowest FREIGHT RATES. All Grain stored in our Warehouse, in case of fire will be at the owner's risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the Lowest Cash Prices. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

C. R. LEONARD & BROTHER.

OFFICE.—In R. B. Dixon's new building on Dover street, Easton.

WAGNER'S GREEN HOUSE,

W. PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

J. & B. L. WAGNER, - - Proprietors.

This Restaurant is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

PRICES MODERATE.

The crowds which lunch and dine daily at this restaurant attest the public approbation of its management. 31mhly

BALTIMORE COAL TAR AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY



MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

ROOFING MATERIALS, BUILDING PAPER,

TARRED FELT, COAL TAR, TWO AND THREE-PLY FELT, RED ROSIN SIZED PAPER, ROOFING PAINT, CONCRETE BLOCK PAVEMENT FOR CELLARS, &c., &c., &c.

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E. H. FURNESS.

DEALER IN

Paints, Oil, Glass and Wall Paper,

HARRISON STREET, EASTON, MD.

ALSO A FINE LINE OF

FIRST CLASS GROCERIES

Received Fresh Weekly.

I am prepared to do all kinds Painting, Wall Decorating in Paper or Paint, in best styles Painting done on houses by day or contract. I am also agent for two brands of first quality Patent Paint. If you consult your interest you will call on me before purchasing, as by my long experience in the business I think I can make it to your advantage to give me a call.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED CHEERFULLY.

Thankful for past favors I solicit a continuance of same 3mh30

ROBERT B. DIXON & CO,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

LUMBER & BUILDING MATERIAL,

NORTH CAROLINA LOCUST POSTS, VERY EXTRA CYPRESS SHINGLES.

FENCING,

BOTH HEMLOCK AND NORTH CAROLINA.

—DEALERS IN—

ANTHRACITE AND CUMBERLAND COALS

—AND—

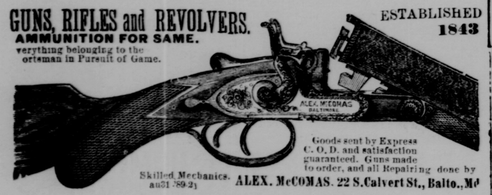
FERTILIZERS.

☞ We are selling the above at lowest prices to suit the times. jan8 9

GUNS, RIFLES and REVOLVERS.

AMMUNITION FOR SAME. ESTABLISHED 1843

verything belonging to the ortsman in Pursuit of Game.



Goods sent by Express C. O. D. and satisfaction guaranteed. Guns made to order, and all Repairing done by Skilled Mechanics. ALEX. McCOMAS. 22 S. Calvert St., Balto., Md au31'89-2y

Special Inducements!

Flooring and Shingles.

BUILDING LUMBER GENERALLY.

Doors, Sash and Blinds.

—GET OUR—

Very Low Prices

BEFORE BUYING.

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.,

414 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE Chicago unions expect to have 20,000 men in line at their May demonstration.

A MEETING is being held in Chicago looking to the formation of a Federation of Seamen's Unions.

A DESPATCH from Fort Dodge, Iowa, says that the school teachers have struck because of the small salaries paid them.

THE Rock Island conductors and brakemen met in secret session at St. Joseph, Mo., for the purpose of discussing new rate schedule.

THE carpenters of Cincinnati demand an increase of five cents an hour, but the bosses will grant only three cents. A strike is expected on May 24.

A DESPATCH from Levis, Quebec, says that "Mr. Allard has, after 20 year labor, discovered a method of tempering red copper and has sold his secret to a rich American."

AT a mass-meeting of miners and mine laborers the proposition of the general manager of the Spring Valley (Ill.) Coal Company fixing the scale for the coming year was accepted.

THE miners and mine laborers of the Spring Valley Coal Company, at Spring Valley, Ill., have accepted the company's scale for the coming year, thus averting the danger of a strike or the cessation of work.

THE dollers at the jute mill of the Dolphin Manufacturing Company, Patterson, N. J., about 100 boys and girls having struck for an advance of $2.40 to $3 a week, the mill has been closed, throwing about 900 persons out of employment.

THE harness manufacturers of Cincinnati have called for police protection to prevent their striking workmen from talking to nonunion men that may come to the city. The strikers have picketed the railroad stations and insisted upon their right to talk to anybody.

THE 625 employees of the Boonton (N. J.) Iron Mill are among the first to suffer from the threatened general reduction of wages in the iron industry. The reduction has taken place in all branches at the mill, but the owners promised that $1.25 a day would be the lowest rate for anyone.

SERIOUS trouble is apprehended at Hard Times, La., where 300 to 1 0 levee laborers are out on a strike. The men claim that they have been paid in paper subject to heavy discount and obliged to pay extortionate prices for supplies. They are utterly destitute and are said to be desperate.

THE strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, which was inaugurated at Lebanon, Pa., on the 18th of last July, and continued ever since, has been declared off, and the men are now at liberty to resume work wherever they may get it. The benefits of single men were cut off by the National Association, which led to this action on the part of the three lodges in Lebanon.

A TELEGRAM from Butte, Mont., says that the upper works of the Anaconda Smelting Company, representing about half the capacity of the concern, have closed down indefinitely. It is believed that an agreement has been entered into with other large copper producers to decrease the product, and thereby strengthen the copper market. About 600 men are thrown out of work.

It is expected that the Czar will commute to penal servitude for life the sentence of death passed upon Anna Sainio, who was convicted at Tavastehuus, Finland, of the murder of her husband, Professor Sainio, of the State College. The court ordered that after the woman was executed her body should be burned.

M. J. TIERNEY, a freight conductor on the Louisville and Nashville road, recovered $20,000 damages from the Standard Oil Company for injuries received through the explosion of a barrel of naphtha improperly labeled.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

CHARLES MCCUNE, aged 13, was caught in the machinery at his father's sand works, near Dawson, Penna., and was crushed to death.

AN explosion occurred at Detwiler & Sons' fireworks factory in Greenville, New Jersey. Two boys were burned to death and several other employees were badly hurt.

MRS. DR. YOUNGER and Mrs. Shudder were struck by an engine while driving across the railroad at Ballingar, Texas. Mrs. Younger was killed and Mrs. Shudder mortally injured.

THE body of an unknown man, found floating in the Ohio river at Brooksburg, Indiana, is supposed to be one of the victims of the steamer Golden Rule, destroyed by fire at Cincinnati recently.

DURING a performance in a theatre in McKeesport, Penna., Frank Seargeant, a rifle expert, shot and probably fatally injured his assistant, Frank Ferguson, while attempting to shoot an apple from his head.

A GAS explosion took place in Tenton, McWilliams & Co.'s store, in Detroit, blowing out the front of the building, breaking the windows of many stores in the vicinity, and injuring several persons, one probably fatally.

AN engine on the Wabash Railroad ran into an Illinois Central train at the crossing at Monticello, Illinois, and Taylor Conrod, a bystander, was killed, and James Marvin was fatally injured. Subsequently, while the wrecking crew were at work, Wm. Haines was killed by the overturning of a truck.

A TELEGRAM from San Antonio, Texas, says that by reason of the long drought in Starr, Hidalgo, Portions Zapatea, Mexico and Duvall counties, the prevalence of disease, and the Garza troubles, the people are reduced to extremities, and that from 4,000 to 5,000 people are utterly destitute. Some of the people are eating the meat of cattle which died of disease. An appeal has been issued for contributions of corn and other supplies.

WHILE a freight train on the Rome, Watertown and Odensburg Railroad was standing on the main track at Watertown, New York, another freight dashed into it at a speed of twenty miles an hour. Two cars were demolished, an engine was damaged and the wreck was set on fire. Engineer Lee, Fireman Mather and Brakeman Perrigo were in the cab of the moving locomotive, but escaped unhurt. They acknowledged having been asleep at the time of the collision, having been worn out by "too many successive hours spent on the road."

GREAT PROGRESS.

Summary of New Enterprises Started in the South Last Week.

A review of the South's progress in industrial matters during the past week shows a continued activity in all directions. Among the most important new enterprises, as stated by the Baltimore Manufacturer's Record are: A $100,000 quarrying company at Atlanta, Ga.; a $10,000,000 iron company at Covington, Ky.; a $50,000 brewing company at Louisville, Ky.; a $100,000 stove works company at Newport, Ky.; a $50,000 cotton mill at Durham, N. C.; a $10,000 manufacturing company at Baltimore, Md.; a $50,000 clothing factory at Durham, N. C.; a $50,000 cotton mill company at Winston, N. C.; a $50,000 cotton mill company at Clinton, S. C.; a $20,000 cotton mill company at Dillon, S. C.; a $10,000 distillery company at Paris-Tenn.; a $100,000 cotton-seed oil mill and refining company, and a $50,000 ice company at Corsicana, Texas.; a $60,000 mining company at Rockdale, Texas; a $600,000 mineral land and furnace company at Roanoke, Va.; a $50,000 harness manufacturing company at Parkersburg, W. Va.; a $200,000 carriage factory company, and a $100,000 gas and oil well company at Wheeling, W. Va.; a $180,000 plantation company in Florida; a $50,000 can manufacturing company at Baltimore, Md., and a $25,000 lumber company at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

THE LATEST HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

ISAAC N. JUMP, of Trappe, Talbot county, aged seventy-five, and his wife, aged sixty-six both died within a few hours of each other, and were buried in the same grave in Spring Hill Cemetery, Easton.

MR. T. B. Cushwa, of Hagerstown, has a 25-cent note issued by the Hagerstown Bank about the year 1831. It is signed by Eli Beatty president, and Daniel Sprigg, cashier. Eli Beatty was the first cashier of the bank, elected in 1807, along with Nathaniel Rochester as president, who married his sister Sophia. Mr. Beatty was cashier of the bank from 1807 down to 1859, except from 1831 to 1833, when he was president.

THE contract for constructing the Lancaster, Cecil and Southern Railroad from Child's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Providence Paper Mill, has been given out and the work will be commenced shortly. The right of way has been all purchased except a small piece. The road will be about four miles in length, and will be completed as speedily as possible. The balance, nine miles from Providence to Oxford, Pa., will be under construction soon after the first piece is finished.

AT the Big Spring, on the Potomac Valley Railroad, workmen are engaged in erecting trestling, and at Cherry Run, and McCoy's Ferry the work is all framed. Two of the iron spans of the bridge at Cherry Run are completed, and in two weeks it is expected that the bridge will be finished. About three miles of track has been laid from Williamsport, and a work train makes daily trips over it.

THE pollution of the Susquehanna river by coal operations and manufacturers and the destruction of fish in consequence thereof is attracting attention at Havre de Grace. It is said that the pollution will be stopped by the Pennsylvania State fishery commission if possible. The attorney-general has been asked for his opinion as to the legal means available to prevent the destruction of the fish.

A MEETING of merchants of St. Mary's county was held in Leonardtown to denounce the local high-license liquor law.

JUDGE F. A. RICHMOND, of Charles county, had six valuable sheep killed and others injured by dogs.

THE Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Frederick county, says: While a cow belonging to Mr. C. F. Cronise, of this place, was being led to the pasture-field by Hall Sweadner, with a rope around her horns, and Mr. Cronise's little six-year-old boy walking behind her, she suddenly turned around and catching the little fellow on her horns, tossed him about six feet into the air. Fortunately, her horns did not penetrate the little fellow's body, and he escaped further injury than some bruises and a cut tongue, caused by the fall.

THE trustees of West Nottingham Academy, Cecil county, will erect a new school building, with all modern improvements, at a cost of $12,000. The basement will be fitted up as a gymnasium and armory.

THE State Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Maryland will meet in the Elkton Presbyterian Church in October next.

A MOST GRAPHIC STORY,

It is Taken Direct from Real Life,

A CHARMING NEW ENGLAND LADY TELLS HER EXPERIENCE BOTH ABROAD AND IN AMERICA.

The unwritten romances of life are more wonderful and far more interesting than the most vivid works of fiction. The one we are about to relate occurred in real life, and is both interesting and instructive.

Mrs. Jennie Ray formerly lived in Manchester, N. H. Her home was pleasant, her surroundings comfortable. In the year 1885 she visited England, and while in that country began to experience strange sensations. At first she attributed them to the change of climate, but they continued and increased, until finally, like many another woman, she became utterly discouraged.

It was while in this condition that Mrs. Ray returned to America and her home. Thousands of women who read this story can appreciate the condition in which Mrs. Ray then was, and sympathize with her suffering. Two prominent physicians were called and endeavored to do all in their power for her relief. In spite, however, of their skill Mrs. Ray grew weaker and more depressed, while the agony she endured seemed to increase. It was at this time that a noted physician who was called declared Mrs. Ray was suffering from cancer, said there was no help, and told her friends she could not live more than a week at the farthest.

And here comes the interesting part of the story, which we will endeavor to tell in Mrs. Ray's own words. She said:

"Unknown to all these physicians, I had been using a preparation of which I had heard much. I did not tell the physicians because I feared they would ridicule me, and perhaps order its discontinuance. During all the while that the physicians were attending me the preparation was steadily and faithfully doing its own work in its own way, and I had faith in its power. At last the doctor said there was no use of his coming, for he could do me no good. I had suffered so much that I was quite willing to die, but it seems I was nearer relief than I knew. One week from the day the doctor last called a false growth, as large as a coffee cup, and which looked as though it had been very large, left me. I sent for a doctor and he declared it was a fibroid tumor, but said he had never known one to come away of itself before. I immediately began to gain in health and strength, and I unhesitatingly declare that my rescue from death was due solely to the marvelous effects of Warner's Safe Cure, which was the remedy I took unknown to the physicians, and which certainly rescued me from the grave. It is my firm belief that many ladies who are said to die of cancer of the womb are cases like mine, and if they could be induced to use Warner's Safe Cure they, like me, might be saved."

The above graphic account is perfectly true in every respect. Mrs. Jennie Ray is now living at 142 West Sixth street, South Boston, Mass., and if any lady doubts the above statement she can address Mrs. Ray, who will gladly answer all questions or grant an interview of a confidential nature to any lady who may choose to call upon her. It is said that "truth is stranger than fiction," and when the thousands of suffering, helpless women who are upon the road which physicians say leads only to death, consider the story as above given, there is reason for hope and joy even although they may be now in the depths of despondency and misery. To such ladies the above truthful account is willingly given.

Stub Ends of Thought.

Mouth { Measures / Masters / Murders } Mind.

Give a man an inch and he will take an ell, but not of toothache.

We oftener suspect a man of vice than of virtue.

His thoughts hung upon his words as beautiful pictures on hooks of gold.

Age should make a woman beautiful.

If life were twice as long we probably would not be twice as good.

We learn to love with easy teaching.

It is really easier to pay a bill than to shirk it.

A rich man may have all the pleasures in life and still there is just as much for the next one.

To be married is not always to be merried.

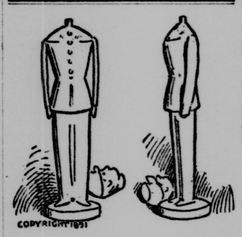
A Land of Utter Desolation.

Mr. Littledale, who just crossed the mountainous Pamir in Central Asia, says mountain scenery there is quite different from mountain scenery in Switzerland and Caucasia, where, when the eye is tired of resting on the grand ice scenery above, it finds a pleasant change by turning to the green pastures and the forests below. In Central Asia, however, although the mountains are higher, the glaciers owing to the puny snow-fall, are much smaller, while below the mountains, instead of verdant fields and forests, is a picture of utter desolation that would be hard to match in any other part of the world. The country at the base of the mountain is so high above the sea that vegetation is very scanty, and the plains are most forbidding in aspect.

Capturing a Sea Cow.

A live manatee or sea cow was caught in Biscayne Bay a few days ago, reports the Eustis Lake, Fla., Region. It gave its captors a lively time and some hard work to get it across the bay. Sometimes it came along as quiet as a lamb after being exhausted by its efforts to escape. Then, when somewhat rested, it would break away, and, to prevent swamping their little boat, they would have to give it hope and let it run awhile.

Of two women choose the one that will have you.



Heads off disease—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In a way, that you can understand, too, by purifying the blood. When you're weak, dull and languid, or when blotches and eruptions appear—that's the time to take it, no matter what the season. It's easier to prevent than to have to cure.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin, or Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula), in its earlier stages, the "Discovery" is the only remedy that's *guaranteed*. If it does'nt benefit or cure, you have your money back.

You pay only for the *good* you get.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy lose $500 if you're not cured of Catarrh. They promise to pay you that if they can't cure you. What do *you* lose by trying it? Is there anything to risk, except your Catarrh?

"German Syrup"

Two bottles of German Syrup cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCK, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement.



BEST FOWLS FOR THE FAMILY.

It is a hard question to decide which breeds of fowls are really the best for family use. Some say the Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn, because the former puts on flesh more rapidly, hence it is admirably suited to the market poultry keeper, while the White Leghorn is recognized as the best layer. The Brahma, Langshan and Wyandotte are strong competitors of the Plymouth Rock, just as the Minorca, Houdan and Red Cap fowls are of the Leghorn.—New York Independent.

NECESSITY FOR SALT.

Salt makes animals more lively, strong and capable of resisting disease. Their flesh is harder, and the functions of the organism are more regular. Their digestion is better, and they can exist on fodder that otherwise might be injurious to health. Moreover, with the assistance of salt, they can extract more nourishment from a given quality of fodder, since the flow of the digestive liquids is more copious. Hence it is of special importance with foods difficult to digest, since the latter may readily produce disturbances in the digestive process and be a cause of sickness.—New York Witness.

ASPARAGUS FOR FARMERS.

There is no garden vegetable that can be more easily grown and is a surer crop than the common asparagus. Everybody likes it, and it comes so early that it gives additional zest to the appetite, just as warm weather suggests the desirability of something green. It needs a dry rich soil, as deep as possible, though the old idea that it must be planted over a trench underlaid with stones is long since exploded. All the benefit this preparation secures is the drainage it affords, and drainage can be given in much easier ways. The only reason why asparagus is not more generally grown is that it requires some waiting after planting. A little can be cut the second season if the soil has been properly enriched, but the plants will grow stronger if allowed two years' growth without check. It does not pay for those desiring beds to plant the seed, as this necessitates a needless waiting for another year. The plants can be purchased of any nurseryman, and cost less for a bed large enough to supply any family than the farmer himself can grow so small a quantity.—Boston Transcript.

FEEDING HOGS.

It is generally the rule with farmers of this county, writes A. E. Potter, of Tipton County, Indiana, as is also the case with farmers in the greater part of this State, to feed very little, if anything else, but corn to their hogs.

However, corn is a very good food when taken in connection with other food, tending to produce more bone and muscle.

With hogs there has been a considerable change, and the farmer must breed and feed so as to supply what is needed as fully as possible. Instead of a hog being extremely fat, the market now demands one with a proportion of fat and lean, and a smaller animal is wanted and commands a better price per pound, and may be placed on the market at a less cost than the fat one.

One of the principal causes of the excess of fat with hogs is the exclusive feeding of corn. A great many rely almost entirely upon corn as a food for their hogs, not only in fattening, but also in feeding for growth. But corn does not possess the properties necessary in producing bone and muscle required in obtaining the best results. The average farmer thinks that all that is required in preparing hogs for his meat or for the market, is to produce fat, regardless of what is necessary to produce good meat at as small a cost as possible.

After an animal has reached a certain stage, any gain beyond this is secured at an additional cost. This, of course, lessens the profit, and when the lower prices are considered, it is certainly not advisable to feed beyond a certain weight. In a majority of cases, hogs that are ready for market, weighing 175 to 200 pounds, not only sell at the best prices, but cost less to feed than those that average 300 pounds, as the additional weight is generally largely fat and is not what the consumer wants.—Metropolitan and Rural Home.

GROOMING THE FARM HORSE.

A horse that gets within a very few seconds of breaking the record is an object of great interest to a very large proportion of the American public, thinks Richard Waugh, of Manitoba. Newspapers, whose special business it is to glorify horseflesh, give the details of his daily exercise in anticipation of a great race with as much minuteness as fashion oracles describe the ball dresses at a fashionable New York assembly. Baby McKee himself is not waited on with the same zeal and interest as is devoted to a record-breaker in the height of his achievements.

One-tenth of the care bestowed on a great sporting horse would make a farm horse feel too proud of itself. But there is little risk of such a horse ever feeling too proud from any such reason. A Scotch hired plowman grooms his team with a degree of loving interest and pride to which the average American farmer is almost a stranger, though the Clydesdale team belongs to another man and the man who works it is only a hireling, while the American generally owns the team and, as a rule, the farm as well. Why should not the more valuable beast, because the more useful, have a little of the warmth of interest bestowed upon him that is ungrudgingly bestowed on a 2:12½ trotter? The farmer who looks on his farm, his stock, and his other belongings merely as a means to make money, which he is reluctantly forced to stick to, will never find either profit or pleasure in his work. But the man who feels pride in his beasts, and has a kindly feeling toward them, is sure to turn the commonest drudgery into a source of pleasure, and make a good deal more money into the bargain. I went lately into a barn where a lot of farmer's horses were stabled after delivering their loads of wheat at the elevator. One team was in fine condition, and I complimented the young man who owned them. He told me they were eating nothing but oat straw and four quarts of oats at a feed. "Why," said the next man along, "my team gets a peck of oats and good hay all the time, and they are very much thinner than yours. In fact, I cannot put flesh on them." The other man's secret was soon told. His horses were carefully blanketed whenever they went into a cold stable at the end of a trip to market, and when cooled in that way, were thoroughly groomed. That lad and his two brothers, who do the same thing, will have those same teams good to use and good to look at long after the present generation of unskillfully-managed and unwisely-fed beasts around them have been killed by pneumonia or some similar disease, and thrown to the wolves. Kindness even to a farm horse is a paying investment.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

"Scratches" in horses is easily cured by bathing the parts with thick sour buttermilk.

Embden geese will lay two settings of eggs.

After they once begin, guineas are very regular layers.

Painting the agricultural implements red is a very good practice.

Let young poultry stay in the nest until they are thoroughly dry.

Care must be taken not to allow the early turkey eggs to get chilled.

The Orange County Farmer properly questions the averment that a certain "improved" tomato "does not rot."

Mrs. Belle P. Drury regards a good hen as not only capable of laying 200 eggs a year, but "worth her board as an insect destroyer."

Even for a tree there must be something akin to pain in the process of slow starvation—the seeking by exhausted rootlets of food that cannot be found.

Whether it is better to water before or after feeding a horse has not been decided. It were better to have water at hand and allow the horse to drink when he likes.

When the farmer discovers that the bread upon the table lacks salt, he should think at once of his cattle, which without this necessary article will be poor in flesh and weak in milk.

Even after the ewes go out on grass or rye there will be occasional cold, windy days when they must be watched closely or lambs will be dropped and chilled before they are discovered.

A Wisconsin farmer says, after an experience of thirty years, that in a locality where stones are available he would as soon think of building a barn without a basement as without a roof.

Look out for dried fruit offered you. It probably has been bleached with sulphur, which destroys the flavor. Taste it carefully before buying, or, better buy fruit that has not been bleached.

Josiah Hoopes is sufficient authority for the statement that "as a well-established rule, no conifer succeeds in cultivated grounds unless the soil be thoroughly drained and moderately dry."

If your barn-yard is low and the wading good, draw in an old stack bottom or the refuse hay from the field where the stack stood. It will save animal strength, prevent to a degree dirty milk and make manure.

Tame hens, like other tame and gentle stock, have the advantage of using all their food for business. Fright wastes food in the bird as in the cow, and also frequently causes broken eggs, broken windows in the hennery and other losses.

Rock may, under some circumstances, be certainly considered out of place but well broken and distributed over country roads can scarcely be objected to by the farmer, unless indeed he is looking up excuses for not getting his crops to market.

Irrigation as a science is worth the farmer's study. Supplement this with a thorough knowledge of the principles of drainage and neither drouth or excessive wet need much alarm the man who has the courage to turn his knowledge to account.

No, it doesn't pay the beginner to experiment with new and untried poultry—to send away off after something systematically "boomed" and advertised by an organized club of breeders who planned all the advertising and booming beforehand.

Cotton seed and linseed meal do not make a cow poor if properly fed, they do not make the milk poor and thin, they do not make the manure poor, nor do they make the farm poor, and they will not make the farmer poor if he gets a proper price for his products.

Seed corn which was not selected until the corn was cribbed, will not be very reliable if the condition of the cribbed corn is as bad as is reported from some sections of the country. Its a bad plan any way to leave the selecting of seed corn from the crib just before wanting it to plant.

Ground meat is sometimes used for chicks, but results show that too much of it causes bowel disease. It a piece of lean meat be cooked to pieces (or chopped fine after cooking) and fed twice a week, it will be sufficient. A gill of linseed meal to every quart of the dry mixture (for making the prepared cake) given once a week, will be beneficial.

The large farm has had its day and has got to go. Taxes are too high to pay on unproductive lands. Small areas and the intensive system of farming will do more to elevate the condition of American farmers than unlimited legislation. In tensive farming calls for close attention to all matters, which only a good head can give. Let the boys have the benefit of careful training.

The Great South African Gold Field.

Experts—men who have spent many years gold mining in this and other countries—are confident that Mashonaland will prove the richest gold country in the world.

Besides gold, Mashonaland is rich in silver; very rich lodes have been discovered in the Lo Mogundi district; these had likewise been worked in ancient times. Chips from the blossom rock give an assay of over one hundred ounces of silver to the ton. Galena containing a very large percentage of silver has been found in large bodies in Manica. And in different parts, other minerals have been discovered whose nature and value have not yet been tested.

Iron is found everywhere off the granite beds, and often in almost a virgin state. I cannot positively declare that the future of Mashonaland as a gold producing country is assured. Only deep sinking, careful development and the battery test will prove that. But I do say the prospects disclosed by what work has already been done, quite satisfy the expectation of the most sanguine. No one can say what is under the ground; but there are good reasons for feeling confident that the promises of the surface and of the depths that have been already reached will be fulfilled when the country is mined in a practical manner. Of wood and water there is abundance, and in many parts there is the fall necessary for water power. I have said that all the claims pegged out as yet are on old workings. Whoever the people were who worked these mysterious mines, they knew as much if not more about gold prospecting than we do. Almost all the gold bearing outcrop is away. Where the ancients worked, it is invariably rich.—Scribner.

A Natural Fly Paper.

In South Africa nature furnishes ready to hand a substitute for the fly paper Americans have so patiently to prepare in the shape of a plant botanically Roridula dentata. It grows several feet high, and is hung in rooms of the colonists to catch flies, just as the artificial article is here. It is closely allied to the Droseras—the sun-dews of our swamps—made so memorable by Mr. Darwin's works, in which he shows that these plants catch insects for the direct purpose of eating them—that they are really carnivorous plants.—New York Independent.

NATURE'S REMEDIES.

It May Interest You to Know Some of the Medical Uses of Fruits.

A noted authority of Philadelphia thus summarizes the uses of fruits in relieving diseased conditions of the body. It should not be understood that edible fruits exert direct medical effects. They simply encourage the natural processes by which the several remedial processes which they aid are brought about. "Under the category of laxatives, oranges, figs, tamarinds, prunes, mulberries, dates, nectarines and plums may be included; pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, sumach berries, dewberries, raspberries, barberries, quinces, pears, wild cherries and medlars are astringent; grapes, peaches, strawberries, whortleberries, prickly pears, black currents and melon seeds are diuretics, gooseberries, red and white currants, pumpkins and melons are refrigerants and stomachic sedatives. Taken in the early morning, an orange acts very decidedly as a laxative, sometimes amounting to a purgative, and may generally be relied on. * * * Pomegranates are very astringent, and relieve relaxed throat and uvula. The bark of the root, in the form of a decoction, is a good anthelmintic, especially obnoxious to tapeworm. Figs, split open, form excellent poultices for boils and small abscesses. Strawberries and lemons, locally applied, are of some service in the removal of tartar from teeth. * * * Apples are correctives useful in nausea, and even sea-sickness, and the vomiting of pregnancy. They immediately relieve the nausea due to smoking. Bitter almonds contain hydrocyanic acid, and are useful in simple cough; but they frequently produce a sort of urticaria, or nettle-rash. The persimmon, or diospyros, is palatable when ripe; but the green fruit is highly astringent, containing much tannin, and is used in diarrhœa and incipient dysintery. The oil of the cocoanut has been recommended as a substitute for cod-liver oil, and is much used in Germany for phthisis. Barberries are very agreeable to fever patients in the form of a drink. Dutch medlars are astringent and not very palatable. Grapes and raisins are nutritive and demulcent, and very grateful in the sick chamber. A so-called 'grape cure' has been much lauded for the treatment of congestions of the liver and stomach, enlarged spleen, scrofula, tuberculosis, etc. Nothing is allowed but water and bread and several pounds of grapes, per diem. Quince seeds are demulcent and astringent; boiled in water they make an excellent soothing and sedative lotion in inflammatory diseases of the eyes and eyelids."

A Curious Adventure.

An Alabama duck-hunter had a curious adventure, one day, while out on the water in his skiff. Some years before he had lost his leg in a railroad accident, and the limb had been replaced by a cork substitute, useful for ordinary purposes, but preventing him from following game, except in a boat. On this occasion, as he was an expert marksman, he had always loaded the skiff with ducks, when, in reaching after a particularly fine bird, he overreached and upset the boat. Down went the birds, the gun and the hunter, and there being a swift current at that point, the boat drifted away before he came to the surface. Being unable to swim, the hunter clutched wildly for a support, but found none, and would certainly have been drowned had it not been for his cork leg. It kept him afloat, and at first he was overjoyed; then he became apprehensive. The cork leg had a tendency to invert him in the water, and, after struggling against this for some time, he managed to unstrap the limb and use it as a float. It was then easy to paddle ashore, and the hunter was saved although he lost nearly everything else but his life.

Bad Seen Service.

"Clara, dear, I want to show you my new engagement-ring before I go."

"It's very pretty, Maud, but remember the stone is lose."

"Why, how did you know it?"

"Didn't Mr. Ringsby tell you that I wore it a month or two?"—Spare Moments.

The Reasons Why.

We call it Alabastine, as it is manufactured from alabaster rock.

The people use it because it is durable and beautiful.

The sanitarians endorse it because it is of a sanitary nature, and contains no poison-ous material.

We advertise it as we want all to have an opportunity to be benefited by its advantages.

Wall paper firms fight it, as it displaces their poisonous products.

Some dealers talk against it, as they can buy cheap kalsomines, and where the people are not posted, sell at Alabastine prices, thus making more profit.

Kalsomines must go, as they are only temporary and spoil the walls.

Alabastine has come to stay, as it possesses merit, and has the unqualified endorsement of those who have used it for years.

Alabastine has stood the test of time, and now stands higher in public favor than ever before.

Prof. Kedzie, the eminent sanitarian of Michigan, says: "Have carefully tested for arsenic or copper; none could be found. Find no traces of poisonous or injurious material."

Dr. DeWolfe, the health officer of Chicago, says: "The perfect wall for domestic habitation is the material which resists decomposition in every form. It seems to me that Alabastine is admirably adapted to the purpose."

The Good Health Publishing Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "We will, probably, use Alabastine as long as it is in existence."

We are located at Grand Rapid, Mich., and will cheerfully answer any communications in relation to our goods.

There are 208 students from North America at the Berlin (Germany) University.



Mr. Robert W. Denvir

Two Christmas Dinners

In '90 a Smell was Enough In '91 a Good Appetite

The Change Was Due to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"CHRISTMAS DAY, Dec. 25, 1891.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I have been reading in a paper to-day about Hood's Sarsaparilla being a cure for

Dyspepsia

And I know that it is true. A year ago the smell of my Christmas dinner was enough for me, but this year I find that **I want more than a smell,** and I give Hood's Sarsaparilla the credit for the change in my feelings. For the last two years I have been troubled with dyspepsia, and could find no cure for it. My friends told me that if I went to Europe, seasickness, change of air and diet would cure me. I went to Ireland and remained the three summer months of this year, '91, and came back in September uncured. **My blood was watery** and I was told to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for it. I did so, and in one month I found that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Both poor blood and dyspepsia, for I am now **perfectly well** and have not taken any other medicine since I came home." ROBT. W. DENVIR, 238 Franklin St., Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective.

The Digestibility of Beef and Fish Variously Prepared.

Dr. Popoff finds that beef and fish are more rapidly peptonized in a raw than in a cooked condition. He concludes, therefore, that these viands are rendered harder to digest by cooking. Moreover, the longer they are cooked the more indigestible they become. This is especially true of beef. After having been subjected to the same process of preparation (except smoking) beef, as a rule, was the more easily digested. Smoking renders fish more digestable and beef less digestible. Fish rich in fat is easier digested than lean fish.—Deut. Med. Zeit.

"It's all up" with the landlubber when he takes his first sea voyage.

A Brilliant Discovery in Dematology.

It is said that superfluous hair can be permanently removed without pain. An interesting and valuable discovery has recently been made by John H. Woodbury, of 125 West 42d street, New York City. It is a remedy for the permanent removal of superfluous hair, consisting of a fluid which is applied to the hair follicle by means of an electric needle. It is designed to be used by patients at their homes, and is said to be fully as effectual as electricity. Full particulars in reference to this valuable remedy are found in a little book of 128 pages, which is sent to any address for 10 cents on application to the discoverer.

"Excuse the liberty I take," as the convict remarked when he escaped from the state prison.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and muc