Agricultural.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

EVERY DAY TOPICS CONSIDERED IN A PLAIN, PRACTICAL MANNER.

The Importance of Diversified Farming Demonstrated—Reasons Why the Fortunes of the Season Ought Not to Be Staked on One or Two Crops.

Too much stress can scarcely be laid upon the importance of raising a variety of crops, and not hazarding all upon a favorite one, which, by a failure caused by an unfavorable season, may occasion a loss that few farmers are able to bear. One of the reasons usually assigned by farmers in favor of their occupation is that, although not a money making one, it is a safe business if properly conducted. It not only affords a good living without the liabilities attending most business callings, but, by slow accumulations, will in time compare favorably in its results with other occupations that are commonly deemed more lucrative.

In all sections there should be leading crops, adapted to the soil and climate, to which more than ordinary attention may be given, but as a general rule the fortunes of the season should not be staked on one or two crops. If corn, wheat, oats and potatoes are the chief staples, there is no probability that the season will be so unfavorable that none will succeed. One or more of them may suffer, while the others do exceedingly well, and thus compensate for a partial deficiency in the whole. Wealthy capitalists in the northwest may hazard all on the success of single crops of wheat, but to the average farmer this matter of safety is an important one that should not be disregarded. He may not handle as much money as one may do in favorable seasons with special crops, but in the end he is quite likely to show as much real profit as the man who grows only one leading crop. Of our grain crops, corn is by far the most trustworthy, and while we may have seasons in which the crop may prove unprofitable, its adaptability to all soils and climates makes it one that no farmer, either north or south, can afford to omit.

Nowhere have the advantages of diversified farming been better demonstrated than in the south. There, as heretofore, cotton will continue to be the money crop; but it has been learned that a successful cotton crop means one whose avails are not to be used up in paying for the fertilizer and other purchases while it was being produced. Again, in both north and south, a new species of farming, of which the old time agriculturists knew little or nothing, has come into vogue, and truck farming, as it is called, often yields profits that so far exceed those of the staple crops as in many districts to cause most of the latter to be abandoned for market gardening. Indeed, it may be said that the methods of farming successfully have changed so much within a few years as to almost make it a different occupation, and the man who persists in farming the same way his father did twenty years ago has good reasons for saying the business does not pay, says the agricultural editor of The New York World, authority for the above.

Bleaching Beeswax.

The query, "Which is the best and quickest way to bleach common yellow beeswax?" was recently submitted to leading beekeepers for answer in American Bee Journal.

Dadant & Son replied: "Put it in the sun in thin strips, when the sun is not hot enough to melt it. Some yellow wax never bleaches."

G. W. Demaree said: "I have given very little attention to the art of bleaching beeswax. My mother, many years ago, bleached beeswax by making it in thin cakes and exposing them to the sun and dew."

Mrs. L. Harrison answered: "Make it into thin sheets and bleach it with sun and dew, just as muslin is bleached. A lady at Rahway, N. J., accumulated quite a little fortune at bleaching wax a few years since."

J. P. H. Brown said: "A good plan is to sheet it and then expose the sheets to a strong light."

A. B. Mason advised making the wax in thin sheets, keeping moist and exposing to the hot sun for a few weeks.

The Cheapest Egg Food.

The cheapest egg food in winter and most complete in the proportions of nitrogen, carbon and mineral matter, says the editor of Field and Farm, is a mixture of clover (chopped into half inch lengths and scalded), corn meal and bran. The ration supplies bulky food (or an equivalent of green food), promotes digestion and costs less than any other food. It affords a variety, and corn may be given also. Experiments show that as long as the hens are kept in exercise, corn may be fed liberally, but though one may attribute all the beneficial effects to corn, yet the amount of food of a various kind picked up by the hens in winter is greater than may be supposed, especially if they have access to the barn yard, as they will pick up clover heads, leaves, the blades of corn, fodder and other foods required.

A Dairy Experience.

A Vermont dairyman thus expresses himself in Rural New Yorker:

My dairy experience does not extend over a long period, and has consisted principally in changing a 100 pound per cow dairy to a 235 pound per cow dairy. I have been getting rid of the older common cows and raising up a herd of Jerseys. The best common cow I have and the only old cow in the herd was "A No. 1" when a heifer and still continues to be. Some old rut following farmers probably object to 300 pound cows because they wear out so fast—any excuse for keeping in the old way. I heard the other day of a man who did not like the Jerseys because they did not make enough swill for his hogs! He wanted cows that made lots of swill!

Early hatched chickens bring the best prices, and bring in money at a time when you need it.

LEADING AMERICAN APPLES.

F. H. Hoskins' Opinions as Expressed in Garden and Forest.

American apples take the lead in every market where they have appeared; and they stand at the head of the list, with few local exceptions, wherever sold. Each section of the Union (except, perhaps, the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain regions) has produced its own varieties, having merits and adaptation which give them more or less preference near the place of their origin. To the older sections, where fruit growing has been longest pursued, belong the best known varieties for the general market; yet the south and southwest have many apples of all seasons, native to the soil, the commercial merits of which have only to be made known in order to be acknowledged. It is only among the summer and fall apples that any foreign sorts find acceptance with our fruit growers, and the list of these hardly extends beyond five named varieties—Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan, Oldenburgh, Alexander and Gravenstein. The Astrachan is a most remarkable fruit, in the fact that it is equally at home, valued and productive in Canada and Louisiana, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In the northeastern and middle Atlantic states the four leading native early market apples of American origin are Sweet Bough, Early Harvest, Williams' Favorite and Summer Pippin. Some would replace the Williams' Favorite with American Summer Pearmain, which is popular also southward along the Atlantic slope, with the Early Harvest, the Summer Queen and Summer Rose. Farther south Carolina Red June comes into this list. For home use Primate and Early Joe must be added, while, south and westward, Early Red Margaret is popular. It is not certain, however, that this is an American variety.

The fall apples are numerous; and, as the latitude varies, many sorts among them will rank as summer fruit. In the north and east Fall Pippin, Porter, Munson Sweet and Maiden's Blush are most commonly seen. Westward, and in Canada, St. Lawrence is added; while, as we go south, we note in addition Buckingham, Fallawater and Rambo. In the northwest Fall Wine, Haas and Saxton appear.

The early winter apples of the northeast are numerous. Fameuse (in southern New England a late fall apple), Jewett's red, Bellflower and Hubbardston are abundant. Southward the Baldwin falls into this list, with the striped winter Pearmain, Smokehouse and Smith's cider. In the northwest the Wealthy is becoming the leading early winter apple. Northern Spy is not a long keeper in the Ohio valley. Wagener is popular in the milder parts of the northwest.

Late winter apples in the northeast include Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy and Roxbury russet among the most prominent and profitable; but there is a long list of others well known and salable, especially in the smaller local markets. The King of Tompkins must be included for New York, while westward Limber Twig and Golden russet, of western New York, are prominent, though Ben Davis leads all of this class in the Mississippi valley, from Iowa and Illinois southward. Of winter sweet apples, Talman easily leads in market value. In the south and southwest, aside from Ben Davis, Pryor's red, McAfee and Nickajack are probably the most widely known.

Cure Than for Hens.

If the cases are very bad, kill the fowls and bury them at once. If you have cured some birds sell or eat them, for the least inclemency of the weather is apt to bring a relapse. Cured roupy fowls are more apt to catch cold than those who never had it. Add about a gill of kerosene to every gallon of drinking water, and give to the well fowls to drink. Fumigate the building by burning sulphur in it. Pour kerosene over the roosts and nests. Clean up the yards and houses and enforce strict sanitary measures. You will not only stamp out the old, but will prevent the new. Fowls will get sick, but two-thirds of the ailments can be prevented. The best poultry doctor is the one that can prevent disease. It is an art, however, and must be learned, but after you once know it, it is far easier than cure.

A Good Liquid Grafting Wax.

A wax that is excellent for painting over wounds of trees caused by pruning, barking or other injury may be made by melting one pound of resin over a slow fire and stirring in one ounce of beef tallow. When the mixture, after being removed from the fire, has partly cooled off, eight ounces of alcohol are added. Bottle and keep corked.

SEED POTATOES.

An Important Question Considered by Leading Authorities.

The question whether the potato rot will be caused this season by using seed from a field where a portion of the crop was destroyed by rot is an important one, in view of the fact that during the year 1889 this disease was widespread and destructive. In considering this question several of the professors at our experiment stations have expressed the opinion that the germs of the disease remain in the tubers, alive and ready to develop in the plants wherever the conditions of soil and climate are favorable, and hence the use of seed from crops that have been affected by the disease is unsafe. On the other hand, quite a number of potato growers hold that the character of the seed has little or nothing to do with the rot, which is caused by peculiar conditions of weather and soil.

The late Peter Henderson is quoted as having said that there can be little or no danger in using potatoes for seed grown in the vicinity of fields where the rot has been. A review of a large number of experiments recently given by prominent farmers in Rural New Yorker makes it appear that while a few expressed the preference for seed from crops not affected, the opinion of the majority was to the effect that, provided the potatoes be sound at the time of planting, these will be safe for seed. The argument used was: If the disease could be transmitted from one crop to another our potato industry would have disappeared long ago. It is to be hoped that this belief is correct, for potato rot the past season was so universal that a large proportion of the seed to be planted this season will hold the germs of the disease. Great care ought to be observed in avoidance of low, undrained land for the next crop.

Live Stock Statistics.

A recent report from the national department of agriculture shows an increase of horses during the year beyond the increase of population. The aggregate numbers exceed fourteen millions in the cotton states. The use of Texas ponies by tenants still tends to increase numbers and reduce average values. The improvement in the central states from blood of Percherons, Cleveland bays and English shires continues active. Horse ranches in the Rocky mountains are improving the stock of that region. Prices are nearly everywhere lower than in January last. Mules have also increased, and are held at slightly lower prices than last year.

Milch cows make an aggregate of nearly sixteen millions. The increase is general. Prices show a slight decline as compared with those of last year. The numbers of other cattle continue to increase, while the prices have fallen in still larger rates during the year. The numbers, as estimated, exceed thirty-six millions, an increase of between ten and eleven millions since 1880, which is larger than the ratio of numbers to population. An increase of about 4 per cent. in numbers of sheep is indicated. The lowest average price was reported in 1886. Improvement has been gradual since, with some acceleration during the past year, as a result of greater confidence of growers in holding the American market for wool. The increase in swine has been in proportion to advance in population. The average price has declined, as in the case of all other kinds of farm animals, sheep alone excepted.

We Sometimes Have to Wait for Vindication,

Which is slow in coming. But the right wins—every time, and the "square man" comes out on top and smiling. The Serial by Capt. King,

The Deserter

Now running in this paper,

Has a Highly Satisfactory Ending.

DON'T FAIL TO READ IT.

If you intend to travel either for pleasure or profit protect yourself against the changes of diet and water, by having with you Laxador, the great regulator, and using it in time to prevent the disorders usually resulting from such changes.

Kindness, if nothing stronger, should induce anyone to use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for the relief of the diseases babies are subject to. Price 25 cents.

Miscellaneous.

POST-NUPTIAL.

Before the glowing anthracite,
That still reflects enchanting dreams,
Come, dearest, sit by me to-night,
And banish thoughts of household themes.

Of perfect peace this is the goal,
The sweet fulfillment of the joy,
That in the red, prophetic coal,
I pictured when a love struck boy.

A many moaded girl were you
In those delicious virgin days,
So mistable I hardly know
The way to woo, and wooed all ways.

Your moods enhanced your words to me;
Be changeful still, I will not chide;
Why should a sweetheart's fancies be
Less captivating in a bride?

What if the dimple hearted plate
Have faded from your cheeks? I find
Them in a richer bloom, methinks,
Within the garden of your mind.

You are the diviner now, forsooth,
Than in the ante-nuptial time!
When in the tropic heat of youth
I sang your praise in ardent rhyme.

May bolder inspirations spring
From love made perfect by the years!
And may your laureate live to sing
Songs more delightful to your ears.

—Montreal Star.

A Busy Preacher.

If there be any busier man in New York than Rev. Morgan Dix, of Trinity corporation, he would do well to step up and be identified. Besides attending to the vast routine business of the Trinity corporation, with its $20,000,000 invested, preaching regularly, marrying people, visiting the sick and officiating over the dead, he is called upon by men and women of every walk in life for advice on all sorts of questions. No matter how early you go to his office in the morning, you will find a dozen or twenty people ahead of you. They all want to see the distinguished rector of old Trinity in person and explain to him their various schemes and troubles. The writer of this waited two hours for an opportunity to get a word with him on a matter of private business.—Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

A Historic Shoe.

Joseph F. Graham, of New York, has in his possession a shoe and a sandal which were worn by Queen Elizabeth more than 300 years ago.

The shoe is in a wonderful state of preservation. It is a No. 1 in length, but rather too broad to be considered shapely at the present time. It is made of yellow brocaded satin, lined with fine, stout canvas. The sole is of oak tanned leather. The heel is exactly like the high French heels of modern times. It is placed well under the foot and is at least two inches high. The toe runs to a sharp point. Across the instep are two satin straps, which evidently were once fastened with jeweled clasps. There is no stiffening in any part of the shoe. The edges are bound with yellow silk braid. —Shoe and Leather Review.

Longevity in Maine.

West Trenton claims to be a "healthy neighborhood." A correspondent calls attention to the fact that there are five families in that vicinity, adjoining neighbors, who in the aggregate have reared thirty-nine children, and with their ten parents added would make altogether forty-nine in number. The eldest parent living is 73 and the youngest 62. The eldest child is 46 and the youngest 18. These homes have been occupied by these families on an average of forty years; yet in that time there have been but three deaths from this number, that of one parent and two children.—Ellsworth American.

Mummified Cats at Auction.

It was the first cat's head that went for the feeble 15d., probably because the curiosity mongers had not yet warmed to their work. This was stated to have formed a portion of "a beautiful Tom." Another, declared to be "a perfect study of a sweet fact," was knocked down for 8s. 3d. The hindquarters of a cat with two hind feet attached were more briskly competed for amid cries of "Handle that cat gently!" from two gentlemen described as "evidently scientists."—London News.

An Ear Machine.

The ear machine is one of the latest beautifiers. It is merely a bit of sprung steel, so shaped as to come down over the ears and press them back when they stand out too prominently. One can hardly blame people for using them. Ears that stand out from the head like handles from the side of a jug are not pretty. If a mother sees that her child is likely to be so afflicted she can easily remedy the difficulty by a little trouble. —New York Commercial Advertiser.

Feathered Dentists in Virginia.

George E. Heath, who lives in Hanover county, a short distance from Ashland, was in the city today. He states that on Saturday morning he went to his hennery and attempted to take a hen off her roost, when she flew in his face, pecked him in his mouth, and took out a tooth which had been troubling Mr. Heath for some time, and which he intended having extracted.—Norfolk Landmark.

African Shoes.

There was a pair of wooden clogs, with Arabic inscriptions on them, which were sent to Mr. Ward by Tippo Tib as a kind of Christmas card. The only way to keep them on your feet is to grasp a peg, which sticks up in the forward part, with two of your toes. The fortunate Central African has toes as deft as our fingers.—New York Sun.

Rare Good Luck.

Fond Mamma—Why, what have you in your apron?

Little Daughter (breathlessly)—Oh, mamma! Such good luck! Dotty Dimple's cat had six kittens, and her mamma would not let her keep but one, so she gave me the other five.—New York Weekly.

What a Desirable Diner Must Be.

A man to be desirable at dinner must be as agreeable as the dinner itself. He must dress well and look well. He must know what to say at the right time. He must be bright and talk well, but not too much.—New Orleans Picayune.

IN MARBLE CANYON.

Quick Sailing Down Stream by an Adventurous Exploring Party.

To give you an idea of the number of the rapids from the head of the Colorado river to this point, near the mouth of the Little Colorado river, a distance of about 200 miles, I will say that there are just 300 rapids, not counting small draws or riffles, and from Lee's Ferry to this point, a distance of eighty miles, there are 100 rapids. We have run the greater part of this 100 and portaged but few, and over many of them our boats have danced and jumped at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, and over some, by actual measurement, at the rate of twenty miles per hour for half a mile at a time. Standing in the bow of one of the boats as she goes through one of these shutes, with first the bow and then the stern jumping into the air as she shoots from wave to wave, with the spray of the breakers dashing over one's head, is something the excitement of which can only be understood by being experienced.

That part of Marble canyon from Point Retreat for forty miles down to the mouth of the Little Colorado river is far the most beautiful and most interesting canyon we have yet passed through. At Point Retreat the marble walls stand up perpendicularly 300 feet from the water's edge, while the sandstone above benches in slopes and cliffs to 2,500 feet high. Just beyond this the canyon is narrowest, being but a little over 300 feet wide from wall to wall, while the river in places at this stage of water is not over sixty feet wide. The marble rapidly rises till it stands in perpendicular cliffs, 700 to 800 feet high, colored with all the tints of the rainbow, but mostly red. In many places toward the top it is honeycombed with caves, caverns, arches and grottoes, with here and there a natural bridge left from one crag to another, making a most grotesque and wonderful picture as our little boats glide along that quiet portion of the river so many hundred feet below.

At the foot of these cliffs in many places are fountains of pure sparkling water, gushing out from the rock—in one place, Vasey's Paradise, several hundred feet up the wall—and dropping down among shrubbery, ferns and flowers, some of which were found in bloom. Below this, for some distance, are a number of these fountains with large patches of maiden-hair ferns clinging to the wall, fifteen to twenty feet above the water, green and fresh, and with the sparkling water running down over them they make a most charming picture.

Our weather has been most wonderful. The thermometer has never registered at 6 o'clock in the morning lower than 34 deg. above zero, and in the sun in the middle of the day has registered as high as 75 deg. The sun has shown brightly nearly all the time, though for eight days at one time it never shone on us, we being under the shade of the cliffs all the time.—Cor. Denver Republican.

A Professor's Mistake.

For the foreigner who attempts entering society in America, the way is beset with many obstacles, especially in the choice of proper words to express the meaning to be conveyed. Professor Mendel had been in this country but a few few weeks when it fell to his good fortune to be invited to one of the first homes of Philadelphia, a prominent attraction of which was several dark haired, black eyed, and withal very stylish daughters. A most delightful evening was passed in the society of the ladies, and in the enjoyment of a bountiful lunch prepared in honor of the distinguished visitor.

At the proper hour the professor announced that the time had arrived for his departure, and in his leave taking, in his most gallant manner, he thanked the hostess for the very pleasurable evening he had passed in her "homely home" and in the company of her "homely daughters." The coolness that existed between the professor and his generous hostess and her daughters was never fully dispelled until he explained that in Germany "homely" signified "hospitable," and certainly none could have been more hospitable than she and her hospitable daughters.—Philadelphia Times.

Tiger Stories.

Lady Dufferin, in her book, "Our Viceregal Life in India," tells of a tiger which in nine months killed twenty-three men. The whole neighborhood entreated an English sportsman, who happened to be in the vicinity, to kill the terrible man eater. The sportsman spent twenty-four hours in a cage, built so that the sportsman within may shoot at the tiger through the bars, and yet be protected from his attack. A companion joined him after he had been twelve hours in the cage, and they both watched twelve hours more, but no tiger appeared.

Then the two men went to sleep. When they woke they found the tiger had walked round the cage, for his footprints were plainly to be seen through the bars.

This same sportsman hunted one day for a tiger, in a jungle so thick that he could see nothing. But he felt sure that a tiger was close to him all the time. At last he made his men examine the ground, and they found tracks which disclosed that the tiger had been following them all day.—Youth's Companion.

The Washerwomen of the Treasury.

It takes 500 towels a day to supply the treasury department, and one month in the neighborhood of 15,000 towels were used. A great part of the treasury work is dirty work, and every room has a new towel every day. The washing of these towels is done by women who are paid thirty cents a dozen and who are charged with every towel they take away. If any are lost they have to pay for them, and Uncle Sam watches the corners mighty close in all of his business.—Washington Letter.

Deserved an Increase.

Old Mr. Cashly (to his private secretary)—So you want an advance in your salary, eh? Why, I am sure I've always tried to be liberal with you.

Mr. Gall—I know it, sir; but your daughter and I have agreed to get married, and I want to support her decently. —Elizabeth Town Tattle.

A grain elevator—The crow.

A young man wants to know whether the cook of a monastery is a friar.

The real estate man wants the earth, and usually has some ground for such a desire.

Strains and external injuries are the chief causes of weak ankles and joints. By the free use of Salvation Oil a cure will be effected in a short time.

"And there was a mask ball that night," yes, and they kept it up pretty lively until morning. You see *they* weren't afraid of the early frost—knowing that all the druggists keep supplied with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the old reliable standby.

A Considerate Debtor.

Collector—"When are you going to pay this bill? I can't be coming here every day in the week."

Debtor—"Well, when could you call conveniently?"

"I could call on Saturday."

"All right; from now on I shall expect you every Saturday."

A Specific for Heart Disease.

DR. FLINT'S REMEDY removes the danger of sudden death from heart disease, and cures long-standing cases of disease of the heart, bringing back health and strength. Descriptive treatise with each bottle; or address Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

That Wooden-Headed Young Man.

"I take it for granted, Miss Laura," said young Dr. Smidgley, "that you condemn, as all sensible young women do, the unwholesome and barbarous practice of tight lacing?"

"On the contrary, Dr. Smidgley," returned Miss Laura, with a wistful, yearning look in her glorious dark eye, "I think a compression of the waist to a reasonable extent not only harmless but at times positively exhilarating."

And that dense, stupid, wooden-headed youth sat there for an hour and argued with the young lady on the evils of tight lacing.

Patrick Henry

uttered a sublime truth when he said, "It is natural for man to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth and listen to that song of that siren till she transforms us into beasts." We are apt to shut our eyes while colds, catarrh or consumption are getting the better of us, hoping not, when our plain duty is to get some remedy like the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. Pierce, and take it. We should not listen to the song of the siren, but rather heed Longfellow, who tells us to "Act, act in the living present." That means before it is too late. The "Discovery" is one of the greatest successes of the age—a safe, pleasant remedy to take, and can be had of all druggists. It is *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or money paid for it will be refunded.

Religious.

CHURCH NOTES AND NEWS.

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS GATHERED FROM MANY SOURCES.

Facts Show That the World Is Not Growing Stingier—Marshall Field's Splendid Gift—The Generosity of Justin S. Ambrose and Others.

Mr. Rayleen's prophecy that "the world is growing stingier; in one hundred years generous men will be infrequent exceptions and selfishness will be at a higher and higher premium as the country digs farther and farther into progress," is hardly realized by facts. The few instances of generosity which have been selected below show that the contrary is the case. Good men (and what is better than generosity?) will no more decrease in numbers than will great men, and when great men disappear there will be no one left to know it.

The Chicago correspondent of The Congregationalist, referring to Mr. Marshall Field's gift of a site for the new college in that city, remarks:

"Marshall Field has followed the example of some other men of wealth, and given ten acres of choice land for the site of the now sure to be revived Baptist university of Chicago. He makes the same conditions as Mr. Rockefeller, viz., that $400,000 shall be raised independent of the land, and, as there are now but $170,000 to secure, it is thought the conditions will be complied with. The hope is also to secure other gifts for buildings, so that the university may start on its mission with a million dollars endowment. The site is near the south parks, in what was the village of Hyde Park, on Ellis avenue, near Fifty-fifth street. It is understood that the university is to be generous and broad in its policy, that, like Brown university in Providence, it is not going to make its peculiar religious tenets disagreeably prominent. It has an open field before it, and if it take the right course at the outset, and establish a genuinely Christian but not offensively denominational institution, it will easily obtain all the money it will ever need from the rich men of Chicago. Mr. Field is not a Baptist."

The will of the late Justin S. Ambrose, of the Hotel Langham, Boston, bequeaths $95,000 to benevolent purposes, as follows:

To the American Home Missionary society, $10,000; the American Board of Foreign Missions, $10,000; the Boston Children's Friend society, $5,000; the City Missionary Society of Boston, $1,000; the Penitent Female House of Refuge, $10,000; the Young Women's Christian association, $5,000; the Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, $5,000; the Boston North End mission, $5,000; the Ministers and Widows' Charitable society of New Hampshire, $5,000; the Congregational church, Boscawen, N. H., $2,000; the Congregational church, Pembroke, N. H., $2,000; the American College and Education society, $5,000; the Orphan asylum, South Franklin, N. H., $5,000; the New Hampshire Home Missionary society, $10,000; the American Congregational union, $10,000. The will also makes several private bequests. It provides also that the residue shall be divided proportionately among the societies and associations named in the will. Charles C. Coffin and Augustus D. Lovett, both of Boston, are named as executors. A codicil bequeaths $10,000 to the American Missionary Society of New York.

Hon. John Jones, of Rockaway, N. J., has given to the Colored Industrial school of New Jersey ten acres of land situated on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. This will insure the success of the enterprise which Rev. W. A. Rice, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal church at Morristown, N. J., has had at heart for a number of years—an industrial training shcool for the better education of colored people. The association consists of a body of colored citizens, incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey, and is one calculated to do great good. By great effort and sacrifice the association has raised $1,400 towards securing the amount necessary in order to be entitled to the usual state appropriations for such institutions, and any help extended them at this time would be most worthily bestowed.

The Presbyterian Theological seminary in San Francisco has recently received a donation of $250,000 from Mr. Alexander Montgomery, of that city. The money is held in trust, and cannot be used until an additional $50,000 shall have been raised by the directors. Only $25,000 less is the gift of Dr. Daniel Ayers, of Brooklyn, to the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn. He gives $225,000, which is to be added to the general endowment fund.

Turning to a somewhat different but no less worthy generosity, the following instances may be mentioned: The congregation of Grand Avenue Presbyterian church, St. Louis, Mo., made a spontaneous gift of $28,473 in the basket collection, on a recent Sabbath morning, for the extinguishment of its church debt. The Old South Congregational church, Boston, made a collection for the American board, on a recent Sabbath, amounting to $6,500.

The Famous "Sun Do Move" Preacher.

The Rev. John Jasper, of Richmond, Va., has delivered his celebrated sermon, "De Sun Do Move," 175 times. Mr. Jasper was born a slave in Virginia. In 1840 he began to preach. He soon became famous, and his master received $1 a day from those who engaged Jasper as a preacher. At the end of the war Jasper owned seventy-three cents, and was in debt $42. He is now worth several thousand dollars. In 1867 he organized his present church in a little wooden shanty in Richmond. The congregation consisted of nine colored men, two women and a small boy. The church has now a membership of 2,000 and a fine building.

In last year's hospital fund in England the contributions were $191,200, of which $153,100 came from the Church of England.

THE Y. W. C. ASSOCIATION.

Work of the Past—Expenses and Resources—Objects.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian association of the city of New York was held recently.

The receipts of the year were $27,663.32. The expenses were $27,518.78, leaving a balance in the treasury of $772.65. Beside these expenditures the association has maintained a system of summer homes for working women at Asbury Park, and has expended in the work $3,213.70. There is in the treasury for the same work next year $371.84.

There have been 910 pupils under instruction in the different industrial arts. The needlework classes give work to a large number of women. The board directory finds homes for women who can furnish satisfactory references, and finds temporary lodgings for all respectable appearing women until their reference can be investigated. The new lodging house in New York, the gift of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, will be completed during the year. The employment bureau gets situations of all kinds for those having good references. The library contains 30,471 volumes. A new department of foreign books, with 13,000 volumes, has been added since last year. There are at present 169 active and 183 associate members of the association.

Mission Work in Arabia.

We have received from Beirut, says The Christian Intelligencer, a catalogue of the work done at the Roman Catholic press there. It is very encouraging. Two editions of the Arabic Bible are issued, and a considerable number of other works in history, philology, science and literature. Two periodicals—one a weekly journal, the other a bi-monthly review—are published. Besides these Arabic works are others in Syriac, Armenian, Turkish, Greek, French and English. It is pleasant to see such literary activity in so important a mission field. It augurs well for the future. Their Arabic Bible is, we are told, a very good version

Congregationalism in Chicago.

Congregationalism is growing in Chicago. At a special meeting of the Chicago association held recently the following churches were received: Forestville, 45 members; Rockefeller, 17 members; Rogers Park, 86 members; Zion, corner Fifty-fifth and Green streets, 93 members; Trinity, Sixty-ninth and Wright streets, 42 members; Union church, River Grove, 18 members; Humboldt Park, 19 members; Johannes (German), 75 members. There are 43 Congregational churches in the limits of Chicago.

London Missions to Seamen.

The largest amount received in one year by the Missions to Seamen at its London offices in Buckingham street was in 1889—viz., £19,601 9s. 8d., without balances, being an increase of £2,359 over the receipts of the previous year. This is independently of the local funds raised and expended for special purposes at the fifty-three seaports, where the Missions to Seaman chaplains and readers minister to the shipping and fishing vessels, the accounts of which are not yet received in London.

Children's Lenten Offerings.

Children's Lenten offerings for missions are becoming a great means of helping the general secretary and the board of missions in their important labors. In 1889 the children raised from 1,628 Sunday schools $46,704.

Aspiration.

Oh thou of patience infinite,
Give me this blessed sight,
That while my pleadings stand and wait,
A patient hope be mine.
A hope that rests through long delay
On trust so true and strong,
That I may smile the while I say,
"Dear Lord, thou tarriest long!"

Oh thou of love supremest type,
All that my heart may crave,
Or pray attain, in thee unite;
And this I fain would have:
A heart that shall itself forget,
A heart so like thine own,
That on it thine own seal shall set
The sign that makes us one!
—Mrs. S. M. Walsh in New York Observer.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The American Congregational union, which is the "Church Erection" society of the Congregationalists, has closed its year's work. The receipts were $149,199—larger by $14,444 than the previous year's, and larger than those of any former year. Aid was given to 100 churches in building houses of worship, and to forty-nine in building parsonages.

Dishorning Cattle.

At a farmers' meeting not long ago in England the subject of dishorning cattle was considered. The majority of speakers were in favor of dishorning up to a certain point. One gentleman argued that the operation caused little or no pain, at least far less than castration. The same gentleman considered that with regard to older cattle, where the horn had grown large, half-horning was quiet sufficient. At the conclusion the following resolution was moved and carried by a unanimous vote: "That this meeting expresses its opinion strongly that young cattle should be horned close to the head, and older cattle not so near the head, but in proportion to their age."

Chloroforming Bees.

A bee keeper of experience advises as follows: Do not experiment with chloroform on your valuable colonies when introducing the queens. An experienced person can introduce a queen in safety with chloroform, but I would advise all bee keepers to let it severely alone. The virgin queen business will undoubtedly increase in the near future. I believe it is the most practical method of infusing new blood into an apiary.

Seed Per Acre.

Spring wheat, 1½ bushels per acre; corn, about 6 quarts; oats, 2 bushels; timothy without clover, 12 to 16 pounds; red clover alone, 8 to 12 pounds; mixed, 10 pounds of timothy and 4 of clover. These figures are increased ¼ by some farmers and decreased ¼ by others. The quantities we give will get a good stand, claims Prairie Farmer.

Agricultural News and Notes.

Notwithstanding the Indian corn crop of the United States in 1889 was the largest on record, the pack of sweet corn was reduced 43.8 per cent. as compared with the output in 1888.

H. H. Isham has been elected president of the New Jersey State Agricultural society.

Professor J. W. Sanborn is now acting as director of the Agricultural College Experiment station at Logan City, Utah.

An increase of about 2 per cent. in average of winter wheat is reported.

It is announced that Professor E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural college for sixteen years, has left for Queensland, where he will fill the position of government instructor in agriculture.

From all accounts it appears that the Wolseley sheep shearing machine has been worked with remarkable success at Mildura, Australia, the past season. It is estimated that 100 sheep per day is a fair average performance of this machine.

Do You Enjoy a Good Serial?

If you do, read

The Deserter



[LIEUTENANT HAYNE, THE HERO.]

A SPLENDID STORY,

By Capt. Charles King.

PUBLISHED IN THIS PAPER.

Berlin, with its suburbs, has a population of 1,705,000, making it a larger city than New York. It is the largest city in Europe except London and Paris.

A Pleasing Laxative.

Whoever has taken HAMBURG FIGS will never take any other kind of laxative medicine. They are pleasant to the taste, and are sure in their action, a few doses curing the most obstinate case of constipation or torpidity of the liver. 25 cents. Dose, one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.



SPRING CLOTHING
FOR MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

A. C. YATES & Co.
LEDGER BUILDING,
SIXTH AND CHESTNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.

Lumber Business.

R. B. DIXON & CO.

Lumber & Building Materials,
Anthracite and Cumberland Coals,
AND
FERTILIZERS.

EASTON, Maryland.

STEAM
BRICK AND TILE YARD
EASTON, MD.

The Largest Business of its Kind on the Shore.

The Easton Brick and Tile Yard is now fitted up with all the modern and most approved appliances for the manufacture of Brick and Tile. It has capacity to fill promptly and satisfactorily the largest and heaviest orders, whether from home or abroad. The products of this yard have now been in the market for years, and the constantly increasing demand for them throughout Talbot and adjacent counties and the fact that a customer made is a customer kept, is proof of their superior quality.

DRAIN TILE OF ALL SIZES,

From two to seven inches vent, offered to farmers from 20 to 30 per cent. less than they can be procured anywhere else. Terms will be accommodating, so that no farmer need fail to put his land in order Call and examine the Drain Tile Stock.

BRICKS, BRICKS, BRICKS.

A large assortment

COMMON AND FRONT BRICKS,

of the best quality, constantly kept on hand, and will be sold at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere. Orders for any number of bricks, from one to five thousand will be promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Correspondence and opportunities make estimates solicited.

JOSEPH H. WHITE,
feb6,83 EASTON, MD.

WHAT
SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES
CONSUMPTION
SCROFULA
BRONCHITIS
COUGHS
COLDS
Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer.

Many have gained one pound per day by its use.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.



To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy,

SMITH'S
BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL Size (40 little Beans to the bottle). THEY ARE THE MOST CONVENIENT. Suitable for all Ages. Price of either size, 25c. per Bottle.

KISSING "7-17-70" POSTPAID SAMPLE SIZE. Mailed for 4 cts. (coupons or stamps). J. F. SMITH & CO., Makers, "BILE BEANS," ST. LOUIS MO.

FOR MEN ONLY!
VIGOR AND STRENGTH
For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS or PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing. HOME TREATMENT. Benefits in a few days. Full explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) Free. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) Free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Prof. Loisette's
MEMORY
DISCOVERY AND TRAINING METHOD

In spite of adulterated imitations which mimic the theory, and practical results of the Original, in spite of the grossest misrepresentations by natural envy of competitors, and in spite of "base attempts to rob" him of the fruit of his labors, (all of which demonstrate the undoubted superiority and popularity of his teachings) Prof. Loisette's Art of Never Forgetting is recognized today in both Hemispheres as meriting an Epoch in Memory Culture. His Prospectus (sent post free) gives opinions of people in all parts of the globe who have actually studied his System by correspondence, and state that his System is most easily learned, most reliable, and most interesting; and that any book can be learned in a single read over, without mastering rules, &c. For Prospectus, Terms and Testimonials, address
Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845

The oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published; and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully Illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price $3 a year. Four months' trial, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361