Agricultural.

FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

OF INTEREST TO COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN READERS.

Surface Preparation of the Soil Previous to Seeding—A Plan That Is Steadily Gaining Favor with Many Successful Cultivators. Labor Saving Implements Employed.

Plowing deep in the fall and then thoroughly working the soil before planting the seed, and then with cultivated crops only giving shallow cultivation, is a plan of managing the soil that is steadily gaining favor. If rightly managed there is a considerable saving of work at the busy season. By plowing in the fall or winter the ground intended for spring planting can in many cases be planted in better season than if the work of plowing is delayed until spring. The same theory applies to fall seeding, either for grass or winter wheat. Another advantage with this plan is that the plowing can be done deeper and to better advantage than is otherwise possible. With old soil it is not a good plan to turn up on the surface any considerable amount of new subsoil at one time, but it can be gradually deepened with benefit. By having the plowing done in advance, and by using a surface cultivator, the soil can be prepared at less cost and in shorter time than in any other way.

The disk harrow, the spring tooth harrow and cultivator, the pulverizer and cutting harrow are all implements designed to lessen the work of preparing the soil after plowing. It is reasonably safe to say that no one implement is the best for all kinds of soil. The lay and character of the soil must be considered. The disk harrow is one of the best for preparing the ground. Pulverizers work best in a loamy soil. The coulter or cutting harrows are the best if the implement is intended for all kinds of soils. They do best on fallow land, corn stubble or land that has been plowed and let lie for some time. Any of these are rather better than the common diamond shaped shovel cultivators, although these have been greatly improved for this class of work by making the shovels smaller and putting on more of them.

It is not necessary, continues the authority here quoted from Prairie Farmer, to stir deep, especially for clover, grass, oats, flax or any of the small grains usually sown in the spring, and as most of these implements cut from three to six feet the work of getting the soil in condition can be pushed along very rapidly. These can also be used to good advantage in preparing land for corn and beans. In some soils, however, it will be necessary to use the spike tooth harrow in order to properly pulverize the soil before planting. With all spring crops, and especially those that are to be cultivated, it pays to work the surface into as good tilth as possible before planting the seed, but at the same time it is also well to do the work as economically as possible, and the implement used will make a considerable difference in this respect.

Feeding Hens for Eggs.

A New Jersey correspondent of the World writes: All who raise poultry for eggs should consider the different materials of which an egg is composed. The shell consists of carbonate of lime, therefore ground bones and oyster shells in a great measure supply this want. The white part or albumen is of nearly the same nature as gluten, which is a constituent of most vegetable substances as well as contained in grain, and by a chemical process the gluten is readily converted into albumen; and the yolk or yellow being composed chiefly of oil or fatty matter, it will be readily conceived that scraps of fat and flesh from the shambles and soapmaker's press will greatly facilitate the production of eggs when these are supplied in moderate quantities. The oil contained in bran also supplies this requisite.

Now, therefore, with regard to feeding chickens for the production of eggs, it appears whatever substance contains the most gluten, especially among vegetables, is best adapted to be changed by a chemical process into the albumen or white of the egg; and for the formation of the yolk, fatty matter or oily substances. Lard is very good, if no other fats can be had, in the production of eggs, and for the formation of the shell I have alluded to its composition. This is almost an inexhaustible subject, but I hope I will be pardoned these few general remarks on this one point alone. Egg raising is profitable when duly attended to, but very few give the needful care and attention required. I may give a few points on diseases of poultry, with some insect remedies another time.

Timely Suggestions.

Among other suggestions occurring in Powell's A, B, C of Agriculture are the following: Adopt and persist in flat culture for everything except, perhaps, celery. Sow and plant everything in rows, nothing whatever broadcast. To facilitate this, a good marker is indispensable. This is a heavy rake like implement for marking seed drills. When used the line is stretched tightly and the marker drawn alongside. A marker may be made thus: Select a piece of yellow pine 6 feet 10 inches long and otherwise 4 by 2½ inches. The teeth should be hardwood, 2 by 1 inches thick, mortised into the head piece and projecting nine inches. Let there be seven teeth on one side, each a foot apart, and four on the other side, at double the distance, by running the two outside teeth and two others clear through. Two handles are inserted at two feet from either end and braced by a cross piece at some distance from the head. One stroke of the marker across the garden will make seven rows, just the proper depth for sowing small seed like carrots or onions.

By all means have a marker made now. That, and a dibber, one or two steel rakes and a good line, are all the tools needed outside of the regular farming implements. A wheel hoe is useful, providing the land is clear of stones. Plow now if the ground is in condition, but do not harrow till ready to proceed with the work of getting in crops.

CLOVER AND GRASS LAND.

Spring Treatment for the Improvement of Meadows and Pastures.

Clover fails to "catch," for a number of reasons; the soil may be poor or the seed inferior, sown too late, the ground too rough, not harrowed nor rolled, the eat or wheat crop gets the start and chokes it out, the plants are fed too closely or the frost may have killed them. In case of partial winter killing, much may be done to redeem a meadow by harrowing, reseeding in places, and top dressing with some sort of manure. Young clover is generally greatly benefited by even a slight dusting with gypsum.

Clover and grass land to be mown for hay will be vastly improved if run over with a brush harrow, after an application of land plaster or gypsum has been made, this to be followed by the roller. Scarcely an acre of clover or grass is mowed in England which has not been harrowed over in the spring with a brush or chain harrow, and from which the stones and trash have not been gathered and the land subsequently rolled. Grass should not be pastured very early in the spring before the ground settles and the sod becomes firm. Early pasturing keeps the tops cut off closely and the roots are injured thereby. The roots depend as much on the leaves as the leaves and stems do upon the roots.

While sowing clover and the grasses on a grain crop is still largely practiced, it is conceded that the clover and grasses thrive better when sown without the grain. In many sections the seeding is postponed until the spring rains have set in. Southern Planter advises in such cases before sowing these seeds on wheat or winter oats to harrow the field so as to break the crust, formed by the winter rains. The seeds [illegible] a better seed bed and the w[illegible] and oats are also stimulated to more vigorous growth. It also largely prevents the small clover and grass seeds from being washed away by heavy rains. After sowing the seeds may be sufficiently covered by a bush harrow or by rolling.

Honey for Market.

A paper that attracted attention and discussion from both honey producers and commission men at the convention of the New York state bee keepers was the one read by Henry Segelken, entitled "Shipping and Grading Honey." In this, for one pound sections, was recommended the single tier crate, holding twenty-four or twenty-five sections. The proportion of comb honey to be glassed and put in paper boxes, Mr. Segelken thought, from his experience, ought to be about 50 per cent. glassed, 30 per cent. paper boxes and 20 per cent. unglassed. He said: "It is certainly more profitable to glass the honey than to ship it unglassed or in paper boxes. The producer receives the price of honey for every ounce of glass; besides, glassed honey will bring better prices than unglassed, and as good a price as paper boxes. The reason why glass honey has the preference seems to be that the retailer can take every comb from the crate and make a handsome display of it. This, of course, can also be done with the paper boxes, but the glass will show up every comb. The dust cannot settle on the honey, and the glass will prevent curious and inquisitive customers from sticking their fingers in the comb."

In considering the kind of sections to be used for glassed and unglassed honey Mr. Segelken says: "It does not matter whether nailed, dovetailed or one piece sections are used for the unglassed or paper boxes. For glassed honey we prefer the nailed or dovetailed section, as the one piece section does not seem to be strong enough to be glassed. Some producers will fasten the glass to the section with small tin tags; others with small wire nails; and, again, others will glue them. Any one of the methods will answer the purpose if properly done. If glued a glue should be used which will stick and hold the glass to the section."

As the market demands light weights in either honey glassed, unglassed or in paper boxes, the proper weight of sections is a matter of importance. His advice was to have the sections weigh not over one pound each, and less if practicable. He recommended producers to cut down the section in width and adopt a narrow one, say 4¼ by 4¼ by 1½ or even 1¼; so, when glassed, the section will not weigh over fourteen to sixteen ounces.

Save the Wood Ashes.

In any section of the country where wood is used for fuel, it will pay farmers well to save the ashes for making soap. The value of ashes has now become so well known that there are but few persons so wasteful as to throw them away. Persons who do not want them for soap should by all means use them as fertilizers. In addition to their value for making domestic soap they are worth a good deal to spread on the land after the potash has been extracted. They are especially valuable for orchards and useful on close clayey soils. Where they are wanted for lye a cheap leach is easily constructed, or the ashes may be put into loose barrels or old casks placed on an inclined platform so that the lye will drain off into a receiver. The ashes should be kept dry until the lye is wanted. The soap made from hard wood ashes will be found much superior to that made from the alkalies bought at the shops.

Here and There.

It is claimed that sheep furnish the most profitable live stock industry in North Dakota.

Sheep are now considered the best stock for Michigan farmers. The mutton breeds are popular.

The proportion of cotton lint to seed is reported at 32 to 33 per cent., the best results being in the Atlantic states, in Louisiana and in Texas.

There are at present thirty cotton mills in operation in South Carolina, with an aggregate crushing capacity of about 1,000 tons of seed in twenty-four hours.

The cost of a quart of milk at the New Hampshire station averaged for the herd 2.74 cents. The best cow on good feed made milk for 1.59; milk for the poorest cow on the same food cost 4.26.

Last Sunday week was the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, 1775. This was the first blood shed in the Revolution.

Black being a color that absorbs heat rays, some tank steamers are being painted gray, the idea being to minimize the risk of explosion on board these ships through the oil becoming heated by the sun's rays.

The best idea of the value of the Bessemer invention may be formed from the simple fact that when Bessemer began experimenting steel sold in England at from $350 to $300 a gross ton. He soon made a better steel at $30 a ton.

Colonel John P. Irish is something of a wag at times, and some amusing stories are told of his apt retorts. It is related that he wrote, some time ago, a letter recommending a man to a certain official for a position, and the latter a few days later called upon the Colonel for information relative to the moral character of the applicant.

After discussing the record of the place-hunter the official asked: "Well, so far as you know, the gentleman is comparatively honest, is he not? At least, you do not believe he would commit petty larceny, do you?"

The Colonel paused for a moment and, thoughtfully eying the ground, replied: "No, I don't think he would be guilty of petty larceny if an opportunity were presented for committing grand larceny."

Cause for Anxiety.

A middle-aged, healthy looking man who had called at the postoffice for a letter several days running, returned yesterday with the usual inquiry, and was answered as before:

"No letters for you."

"Are you quite sure?" he earnestly asked.

"Oh, yes."

"Alas! but I can't make it out," sighed the man. "I should have had one Monday, and this uncertainty unnerves me."

"Expecting to hear from some of your friends?" queried the clerk, touched by his despondency.

"Yes; my wife."

"She is away from home?"

"Yes; in Buffalo."

"Any one ill?"

"No, not exactly."

"You are so anxious I thought it might be a case of life or death."

"It is, almost. You see, she cooks in restaurant and sends me five dollars a week to live on here, and this is the first time in six months I have missed a letter on Monday. I don't know what to think. She may be ill—she may be out of a job—she may have gone back on me. I may even have to go to work again and earn my living. Please be very sure that you have not overlooked my expected letter."

Religious.

A FLUCTUATING FAITH.

OTHER KINDS OF FAITH; WEAK, BUT GOOD SO FAR.

The Intellect Alone Will Never Guide to a Saving Faith; the Heart Must Be Warmed Before There Can Be Spiritual Life.

There is a kind of faith which was produced by the Saviour's testimony, and had much of hope in it, and yet it never came to anything. There is a temporary faith which believes Jesus in a sense and after its own way of understanding him, or rather of misunderstanding him. A great deal of disbelief and misbelief is current at the present day. We are encouraged by certain persons to include in our churches all that have any sort of belief; and, indeed, the line is to be more inclusive still, for those who have no belief at all are to find an open door. The church of Christ is to be a menagerie of creatures of every kind. I fear if they come into this Noah's ark wild beasts they will also go out wild beasts. Only those who enter by the door of regeneration and spiritual faith will in very deed be within the kingdom of the Lord.

Ah, my hearers! beware of that faith which is a mere intellectual movement, which does not control the heart and the life. To come to faith through a cold argument, and to feel no spiritual life is but a poor business. You want a faith that leads you to an entire reliance upon the person of Jesus, to the giving up of everything to him, to the reception of him as your Saviour and king, your all in all. You have not believed unto eternal life unless you have so believed on him that you make him the foundation and corner stone of your hope.

Our Lord takes notice even of the lowest sort of faith. When he saw that these people believed him in a measure, and were willing to accept his testimony so far as they comprehended it, he looked upon them hopefully and spoke to them. Out of a weak and imperfect faith something better may arise. Saving faith in its secret beginnings may be contained in this common and doubtful faith. It is written, "When the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?" Certainly he can find it if any one can. He has a very quick eye for faith. He deals with little faith as we used to do with a spark in the tinder in the days of our boyhood. When we had struck a spark and it fell into the tinder though it was a very tiny one—we watched it eagerly, we blew upon it softly, and we were zealous to increase it, so that we might kindle our match thereby.

When our Lord Jesus sees a tiny spark of faith in a man's heart, though it be quite insufficient of itself for salvation, yet he regards it with hope, and watches over it, if, haply, this little faith may grow to something more. It is the way of our compassionate Lord not to quench the smoking flax nor break the bruised reed. If any of you have only a little faith now, and that marred by ignorance and prejudice, it may be like a connecting thread between you and Jesus, and the thread may thicken to a cable.

Our Lord addressed himself especially to these questionable believers. He turned from his assured disciples to look after those who were more in danger. It is clear that he encourages them, but he does not flatter them. He says "if." A great "if" hovered over them like a threatening cloud. Wisely does our Lord commence his word to them with "if." "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed." Continuance is the sure test of the genuine believer. Our Lord does not say: "Go your way. You are not my disciples." But he in effect says: "I stand in doubt of you. The proof of your discipleship will be your persevering in your faith." If we say that we believe in Jesus we must prove it by abiding in believing and by still further believing.—Dr. Talmage in Christian Herald.

Look Up—Look Up!

Oh, doubting soul, tossed to and fro with fears and questionings, hast thou heard him thyself? Today thou art casting about for a faith, or searching for anchorage. It may be thou didst once believe because of another's testimony, and when the life contradicted the testimony thy faith perished. Or thou didst believe because of another's saying, but when death settled the voice of the witness whispers of earthly doubt entered into thy soul and thy faith failed thee. Today thou cravest for faith, for rich assurance; thou wouldest have the voice of doubt silenced, the unrest of years changed to peace; thou seekest a faith that is simple, sublime, immovable. Such a faith must be gained at Christ's feet; it is found where he abides; it is granted to those who hear Him themselves. "Arise! The Master is come, and calleth for thee."—Churchman.

As a man advances in learning he becomes impressed with the meagerness of his attainments. So humility will mark true progress in the Christian life. Where there is advance there will be a clearer perception of our own shortcomings and sinfulness. The more earnest and continued our struggle the more conscious shall we be of our own susceptibility to temptation and the necessity of vigilance and effort to overcome evil. Paul when he had made great progress felt more than ever the necessity of pressing toward the mark of his high calling of God in Christ Jesus.—Christian Inquirer.

"His allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, all the days of his life." (II Kings, xxv, 30.)

Charge not thyself with the weight of a year,
Child of the Master, faithful and dear—
Choose not the cross for the coming week,
For that is more than he bids thee seek.

Bend not thine arms for to-morrow's load;
Thou may'st leave that to thy gracious God.
"Daily," only, he saith to thee,
"Take up thy cross and follow me."

—New York Observer.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it—Charron.

THE EVERY DAY WORKERS.

Some Delicate Suggestions as to Trusting in "Big Guns."

The church is yet to learn that its chief work is to be done by consecrated men of ordinary caliber. Great speeches never marshaled a host. An eminent Scotch divine, getting into the pulpit after a week's elaboration of a learned discourse, forgot it entirely and was compelled to give a plain talk, which, under God, swept half his audience into the kingdom.

There is an absurd call in the church to-day for what are called "big guns," and but little appreciation of well loaded rifles. The "Swamp Angel" in the last war was a failure. It proposed to do great things, but after awhile they found it was cracked and were afraid to use it lest it blow up. So, while men of but small capacity are doing their work well, and make no fuss about it, we have a few "big guns" half cracked with conceit about themselves, and they blow up just when they are wanted for important service.

The nuisance of the church today is ecclesiastical "Swamp Angels." Dr. Chalmers' astronomical sermons "make us see stars," but we suppose there were at the time of their delivery uncelebrated ministers of Christ in Scotland who were bringing more souls to the Saviour. Patrick Henry's speech did good in the Virginia legislature, and was of service in giving us when boys something to practice on at the country school house till the dinner pails along the wall shook with the cry of "Liberty or death," but there were men who could scarcely say a word in public who did as much service when in Independence hall they put their names to the document that declared our national deliverance.

We must all lay hold of the work. If the raging conflagration of sin is to be put out it will not be by one fireman standing with a big horn making a great racket, but by men, women and boys bringing what water they can—some in hogsheads, some in pails, and some in small dippers, every one doing what he or she can, God helping all the time. "Not by might or by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord."—Christian Herald.

One Less at Home.

One less at home!
One less at home!
The charmed circle broken, a dear face
Missed day by day from its accustomed place;
Bit, cleansed and saved and perfected by grace.

One more in heaven!

One less at home!
One voice of welcome hushed, and evermore
One farewell word unspoken; on the shore
Where parting comes not, one soul landed more.

One more in heaven!

One less at home!
A sense of loss that meets us at the gate:
Within, a place unfilled and desolate:
And far away, our coming to await,

One more in heaven!

One less at home!
Quill as the earth-born mist the thought would rise
And wrap our footsteps round and dim our eyes;
But the bright sunbeam darteth from the skies—

One more in heaven!

One more at home!
This is not home, where, cramped in earthly mold,
Our sight of Christ is dim, our love is cold;
But there, where fixed to face we shall behold,
Is home and heaven.

One less on earth!
Its pain, its sorrow and its toil to share:
One less the pilgrim's flails cross to bear;
One more the crown of ransomed soul to wear,
At home in heaven.

One more in heaven!
Another thought to brighten cloudy days,
Another theme for thankfulness and praise,
Another link on high our souls to raise
To home and heaven!

One more at home—
That home where separation cannot be,
That home where none are missed eternally,
Lord Jesus, grant us all a place with thee,
At home in heaven!

—S. G. Stork in New York Observer.

How Faith in Immortality Strengthens Us.

To fit man for life's duties, to strengthen him for its proper and arduous services, he was intended to have some knowledge of his high origin and destiny. As the burdens and problems of life increase for us with each generation, so must the vision of our destiny grow larger and clearer. He whom today, with Easter anthem, civilized humanity bows before, gained courage for his last dire battle with the powers of ill and darkness, through the knowledge that he came from and went to God—the knowledge of his origin and destiny. He expressly declares that this knowledge was not for him an occult knowledge, something to inspire and cheer himself alone; but it is the privilege of all the children in the great human family to know as he knew, that from God each comes and to God each must go.—Dr. W. S. Rainsford in Christian Union.

Faith is truly a light in the soul, but it is a light which shines only upon duties, and not upon results or events. It tells us what is now to be done, but it does not tell us what is to follow, and accordingly it guides us but a single step at a time, and when we take that step under the guidance of faith, we advance directly into a land of surrounding shadows and darkness. Like the patriarch, Abraham, we go, not knowing whether we go, but only that God is with us. In man's darkness, we nevertheless walk and live in God's light—a way of living blessed and glorious, however mysterious it may be to human vision.—Thomas C. Upham.

Life is not pocket money, to be spent as whim or caste dictates we expect intended to care, that we may trade with it for God and ourselves in this mart of time.—J. M. Gibbon.

All the while thou livest ill, thou hast the trouble, distraction, inconveniences of life, but not the sweets and true use of it.—Fuller.

A family without prayer is like a house without a roof—it has no protection.—Jay.

We are only worth really what we are worth in the eyes of God.—St. Francis Assisi.

"Your husband's a gentleman of leisure, isn't he, Mrs. Celes?"

"Sure. He's a policeman."

She—"So she married for love, did she?"

He—"Yes, love of money."

Mr. Wanamaker's favorite color is red. He is Postmaster General, for which this color he generally uses.

Winkle—"You say you did not do Berlin on your trip abroad?"

Nopp—"No. My sister is over there learning how to sing."

Young Husband—"Did you bake this cake, Maud?"

Young Wife—"Yes, Harry."

Young Husband—"Well, you take the cake——"

Young Wife (flattered)—"Oh, Harry!"

Young Husband (continuing)—"And throw it away."

"What did Splink say about my picture?" asked the artist of a friend.

"Oh, nothing in particular."

"But he told me he thought it was good."

"That is substantially what he said to me."

"But what were his exact words?"

"He said he thought it a capital picture of several streaks of paint."

A strategist.—Mr. Murphy entered a bar room and called for a glass of whisky. After drinking it he said to the barkeeper:

"Charge it."

"I don't know you."

"My name is Murphy."

The barkeeper, turning to the proprietor, inquired:

"Is Mr. Murphy good for a drink?"

"Has he had it?"

"He has"

"He is."

News and Notes For Women.

Every shade of gray is popular.

String your neck with silver beads.

Laces are coming into fashion again.

Street dresses will run largely to cloth.

Every black dress must have a dash of color.

Coats, like capes, are cut longer this season.

White brocbe is now in demand for neglige robes.

The Empress of Austria employes a female doctor.

There are fifty or more female physicians in Chicago.

Hairdressing just now is very elegant and remarkably simple.

The manicures say that a pretty woman rarely has a pretty hand.

In the last five years twenty-seven American girls have married Chinese.

Individual asparagus forks are novelties that may serve a purpose as wedding gifts.

Miscellaneous.

MUTILATION FOR CASH.

HANDS AND FEET CUT OFF TO SET ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Extraordinary Attempts at Fraud by Men in Pecuniary Distress on Too Easy to Work—The Left Hand Is the Most Frequently Severed—One Man's Claim.

Everybody has read in the newspapers from time to time of the many alleged frauds attempted upon the life insurance companies, but few, probably, are aware of the claim which is made by the accident companies that the fraudulent claims against them, in proportion to the number of persons insured, outnumber those against the life companies ten to one.

Recently there was held a meeting of the representatives of some of the leading companies doing an accident business for the purpose of devising means of relief in the matter.

Some insurance men advocated the strict enforcement of the law punishing self mutilation, while others say that legislation could be enacted against the companies, who, in their eagerness to get business, invite fraud by the large indemnities offered and the liberal time limit given. In 1890 the accident companies issued policies giving $2,500 for the loss of a leg, arm, foot or hand.

This has been worked, it is claimed, so extensively by persons who did not mind maiming themselves in order to secure the insurance money that it has become one of the greatest evils in the business.

LOSS OF HANDS AND FEET.

"We found," said A. N. Lockwood, president of the Accident Insurance Provident Fund society, to a reporter, "that in every single claim received by us the indemnity asked for was for the maiming or loss of the left hand. This naturally excited our suspicion. The claimants were all found to be persons peculiarly embarrassed, such as men out of work, men who, rather than work, preferred losing their left hand for $2,500, and men who had seen better days and who had large families to provide for. We reduced the indemnity for a hand to $1,200, since which time we have not had one claim for the loss of a hand.

"This, however, did not end our troubles, for immediately claims for foot indemnities, which had remained at $2,500, grew more numerous. Other companies have had the same experience. A president of one of the accident companies told me yesterday that he was satisfied that not one claim had been genuine in all the claims presented against his company in a year. As a rule, the other companies pay $2,500 for the loss of either a hand or foot, and the number of people who are willing to lose a hand or foot for that much money is astounding, and there are more fraudulent insurance cripples in the United States today than war cripples. Why, you have no idea of the business of self mutilation that is being carried on for the purpose of beating insurance companies.

"There is a case before the courts which is exciting the interest of every accident company doing business in this city. It is the case of a professional man, who, it is believed, maimed himself deliberately to recover $32,500 insurance.

HORRIBLE NERVE.

"He was insured in thirteen different companies. He intended making a trip west, taking his fowling piece with him, and on the day before he proposed starting on the journey he let his gun fall and shot off one of his great toes. The companies bearing of the accident, sent their best doctors to his assistance. They think they have evidence to show that the man intended to have the foot amputated to avoid blood poisoning and collect the $32,500 indemnities.

"Another case is that of a man who lives in Broome county, this state, who was known to have deliberately chopped off his left hand with a hatchet, striking it two blows. The man's explanation was that he had been attacked by two thieves, and that while holding one of them in the grip of his left hand the other severed his hand with a hatchet. The wood upon which the hand rested when chopped off showed plainly the marks of the center of the blade only, proving that the hatchet had been brought down straight and deliberately.

"Cases like this are coming up right along. A man recently lost a foot on a railroad. He claimed that he had fallen off the train and had got his foot caught under the wheels. He was subsequently found sitting beside the track with his hat on. There was nothing to indicate that there had been an accident except the loss of the foot. His clothing was free from dirt or grease, and there was testimony to show that he had walked up to the train and thrust his foot under the wheels."

"There is no doubt," said Richard M. Johnson, agent of the Travelers' Accident Insurance company, "that since the accident companies offered an indemnity of $2,500 for the loss of a hand or a foot, there has been a great increase in the number of accidents to the left hand, and it was found that people were maiming themselves to get the insurance. In the preferred class of risks, though, these cases are extremely rare. There have also been cases where people with shriveled feet and hands in which there was no life or feeling have chopped them off to get the insurance."—New York World.

According to Herr Blattner the optical effect of incandescent lamps increases with the temperature of the filament, which can be raised so as to make 10 per cent. of the whole electric energy of the lamp take the form of light. Ordinarily, however, in a lamp of sixteen candles the optical effect does not exceed 5 to 6 per cent.

There is one applicant for a pension who deserves to have her claim pushed to the front. This is Mary E. Dewey, of Goshen, Ind., who served through the civil war disguised as a man in the Twenty-sixth Ohio regiment under the alias of Charles Dewey. She now applies for a pension under her real name.

George Francis Train says he is living solely upon coffee. If this is so, Mr. Train has slight grounds for a living.

Parisians are in ecstasies because one of the theaters has produced a trained donkey which plays the violoncello. There are thousands of them in this country.

Londoners can now cable to Australia at a dollar a word, but he is a bold man who will allow his wife to write a message to her mother out there describing her new born baby.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Deserve to be stuck—Stamps.

There was once a newspaper of such a high moral standard that it had a religious slug.

The compositor should bear in mind that when he sets a machinist's name Without attention he has gotz to correct it.

A bachelor of 73 recently married a girl of 19 in Alabama. In this relation it may be observed that there is no fool like a young one.

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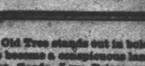
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