WESLEY'S CENTENARY.

One Hundredth Anniversary of the Founder of Methodism.

A Statue to the Theologian Unveiled in London, England.

JOHN WESLEY.

The centenary of John Wesley's death was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies by Methodist churches generally throughout Europe and America, and the life and work of the apostle of Methodism were eulogized by the ministers in their sermons.

In London, England, a statue erected in his honor was unveiled, in the presence of a large number of people, in front of the City Road Chapel, the headquarters of the Wesleyans. The Rev. Frederick William Farrar, Archdeacon of Westminster, took part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue, and afterward, with Sir Robert N. Fowler, one of the members of Parliament for London City, addressed a meeting in the City Road Chapel, extolling the virtues of Wesley. Archdeacon Farrar delivered a long and eloquent eulogy of John Wesley, in the course of which he said that he regretted, as a Churchman, that the Church, 100 years ago, had not the wisdom to assimilate with the mighty enthusiasm which gave momentum to the Wesleyan movement. It seemed, said the Archdeacon, shocking and disgraceful in Christians, bound by a common Christianity, to treat each other with mutual coldness. John Wesley himself, he added, set an example of splendid tolerance. The Archdeacon, in conclusion, reminded the congregation of the words of William Penn, that the humble, meek, merciful and just are all of one religion, and will so recognize one another when in another world, with the mask off.

In New York City a number of clergymen connected with the Methodist churches assembled at the Methodist Book Concern to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary in an appropriate manner. Rev. Dr. S. Parsons presided at the meeting, which opened with prayer at 11 o'clock, the hour that John Wesley expired. Rev. Dr. John Atkinson, of Jersey City, delivered an address, after which Rev. Dr. George Lansing Taylor read a poem on the death of Wesley. Rev. Dr. Edwin Wilson, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, presented an autograph letter written by the reformer in 1770.

In Boston, Mass., services in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the famous theologian and revivalist, were held in Wesleyan Hall. The exercises were under the auspices of the Methodist preachers' meeting, Rev. W. N. Brodbeck, D. D., presiding. After devotional exercises Rev. H. C. Sheldon, D. D., of the Boston University School of Theology, and Dr. Daniel Steele addressed the gathering on Wesley's life and work.

In Philadelphia, Penn., the 100th anniversary was celebrated by an experience meeting of the Methodist ministers of the city. There were a large number of ministers and laymen present at the meeting, and the anniversary of the death of the great founder of their church was marked by most interesting services.

John Wesley's Career.

John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist Church, was born at Epsworth, in England, June 17, 1703; graduated at Oxford with distinction; became a deacon in 1725, a Fellow of Lincoln's College in 1726, and was ordained a priest of the Church of England in 1728. He became deeply impressed with the necessity for changes and reforms in religious matters, and at Oxford associated with his brother and others who from their devotion were termed in derision, "Methodists" and the "Godly Club." John Wesley adopted habits of great austerity, and studied and fasted to such an extent that he seriously injured his health. In 1735 he went with his brother, Charles Wesley, to Georgia as a missionary to the Indians. During the voyage he became acquainted with a number of Moravians with whom he subsequently cooperated. Returning to Europe, he visited Count Zinzendorf at Herrnhut in 1738, but, owing to some difference, separated from the Moravians in 1740. Prior to this he had commenced preaching in the open air, and at Bristol, England, had laid the foundation of the Methodist Church.

Prepare For Spring

By Building up
Your System
So as to Prevent
That Tired Feeling
Or Other Illness.
Now Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

TRINITY COLLEGE will open at Durham, in its new buildings, September 1, 1891. A College of Philosophy and Arts; A College of Commerce; A College of the Sciences; A Divinity School; A School of Technology; A Law School; A School of Political Science; A Medical School. Send for catalogue to JOHN F. CROWELL, A. B., President, Trinity College P. O., N. C. Trinity High School (Preparatory) in Randolph county, open August 1.

BLACKSMITHS—Send $1.00 to Victor Bob, Greenwood, Custer Co., Col., and get receipt for making the best welding compound known. Beats borax bad.

DOCTOR ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, is beyond question the greatest of all modern remedies. It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a Cold in a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma, and CURE Consumption if taken in time. IF THE LITTLE ONES HAVE WHOOPING COUGH OR CROUP Use It Promptly. IT WILL CURE WHEN EVERYTHING ELSE FAILS. "You can't afford to be without it." A 25c. bottle may save $100 in Doctor's bills—may save their lives. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT. IT TASTES GOOD.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

FOOD AND GROWTH.

The duckling will eat twice as much food as the chick, but it will also weigh more than twice as much in two months. It is not the amount of food eaten that regulates the expense, but the ratio of gain in proportion to the amount fed. It matters not how much is consumed, provided you have a corresponding growth and increase of weight. Feed the duckling heavily and force them.—*Farm and Fireside.*

TRANSPLANTING ONIONS.

Raising large onions by transplanting the small seedlings has lately been recommended as a new and improved method, writes a Kansas doctor. While this plan has not generally been adopted, it has been my custom for thirty years, where I grew from the seed, to transplant. The onion has so much vitality that it is a real pleasure to see the little thing straighten up and grow on. I transplant any time after they get to the size of a small wheat straw. It is almost impossible to sow onion seed without getting it many times too thick; and one hand will transplant as much ground as two hands will thin out if they do it properly.—*American Agriculturist.*

DROPPING WOOL.

A correspondent desires to know what makes sheep drop their wool in winter sometimes. The most prevalent cause is too warm quarters. I have seen a bunch of sheep shut in a tight room for the purpose of raising winter lambs, and shearing was neglected. By spring more than half of the wool had dropped, and they looked more ragged than the proverbial street arab. Sheep are sensitive to storms and cold winds, and should be protected from them. Sheltered from these is all the housing they require. The coldest nights of winter, if still and it does not snow, they choose to lie out in the open. A shed fully boarded on three sides, and four or five feet up on the other, that there may be no draft of air, makes the most suitable quarters. Another cause of the wool falling is feeding a too heavy grain ration at the commencement of grain feeding. Here great caution should be observed. They should be seasoned into it gradually before full feeding is entered upon.—*National Stockman.*

HOW TO SUBDUE WEEDS.

One important point in keeping a farm clear from weeds is to see that these germs are not imported in purchased seeds. Weeds are often introduced by the farmer's own animals. Horses that have been fed at the town stables, and cattle that have been allowed to forage on the highways, may each be the means of bringing obnoxious weeds onto the farm. For the hoed crops clean cultivation is the antidote. Cut the weeds off at the surface of the ground at time when they are at their best, that is at the time of flowering, and before the seed has grown sufficient to germinate. This is the best method of dealing with seeds where they have become a pest in meadows and pastures. In the latter sheep are very efficient weed destroyers as they will browse closely many varieties that cattle will not touch.

In some countries it is said there are fields entirely free from weeds, owing to very high cultivation and careful selection of seeds and manures. Such results are not to be expected in this country, and we shall continue to have weeds as heretofore, but they can be kept in such subjection as to reduce their injurious effects to a minimum. Where they serve no better use, they at least give evidence of the soil's fertility. Unless rich ground is closely covered with useful plants it is quite certain to produce weeds. Nothing surpasses clover for smothering weeds. If sown thickly, and stock is kept off from it after the mowing, so that some of the seed from the second crop will be scattered, it will gain complete possession of the field, to the exclusion of weeds.—*New York World.*

AN EASY WAY TO RAISE SWEET-BRIAR.

Speaking to an old gardener the other day, who had a quantity of the hips on his sweet-brier bushes, we suggested to him the advisability of raising a quantity of young plants from the seed. He stated that he very much wished to do so, to have them for young hedge plants, but has not been very successful so far, and finds them hard to vegetate.

Our suggestion to him was to take the hips, wash out the seed from the pulp, then mix them with sand in a shallow box, and bury the whole in the ground, but so that they could be frozen through. By this means the outer coating of the seeds never becomes dry, which is the reason they are often so long in coming up. When spring comes, and before vegetation starts too much, select a piece of sandy soil, bring to a fine tilth as for any other crop, then sow the seeds in rows about two inches below the soil. Cover in and well firm the soil, and, our word for it, there will be no trouble raising sweet-briar plants.

Those having but a few seeds and the convenience of a greenhouse may sow in pots at once, and they will come all right in the spring, when they may be planted out of doors.

This charming sweet-scented plant is not half enough grown. The fragrance that distills from the leaves on a moist summer evening is delightful, and an old reminiscence of ours. It is also a beautiful object when a flower, to say nothing of its orange-scarlet fruit in the fall and early winter.—*Prairie Farmer.*

CATARRH OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Common colds are very frequent among cattle, horses, sheep and swine. The fever is shown by the dullness of the affected animals, which to an ordinary observer would be the first symptom noticed. Poultry are equally liable to colds. After the fever and dullness the cough is the most prominent sign of ailment. To the professional man and to the more close observer the mucous membrane of the eyes and nose are seen to be red. The eye weeps and the "nose runs." The tendency of irritation of the mucous membranes is to pass downward. When it reaches the fauces it is commonly called sore throat; on reaching the larynx it is termed laryngitis; so, also, on its descent into the bronchial tubes through which the air reaches the lungs it is termed bronchitis. Catarrh, or cold, is far more common in the damp, cool seasons of the spring and fall. The causes usually are damp, cold, checked perspiration or contagion. Therefore, work horses and oxen are more liable to it from becoming chilled after sweating. The prominent symptoms of catarrh are chill, tremors, in cattle arched back, dullness, dry nose, tender spine, hot ears and horns at the roots; the pulse is more rapid than natural, and the breathing quickened; then follows cough and mucous secretion, as seen in the eyes and nose, at first thin and watery, becoming thicker and yellowish; the eyelids look swollen and puffy; the visible mucous membranes are redder, and a tenacious discharge soon becomes more or less abundant. All the signs of weakness become more manifest—dullness, fever, mucous discharge, rough coat, loss of appetite, constipation, loss of flesh, or in the milch cow, great decrease of milk. Horses cough more than cattle because they are compelled to exercise more. Fowl sneeze and look dull. The inexperienced call simple catarrh roup. But simple catarrh or cold in not roup, but if neglected it may become contagious. The treatment is simple, and may be summed up in good nursing. Good nursing may be shown by placing the animals afflicted in dry, warm, well-ventilated shelter. Cattle and horses should be blanketed and given warm flaxseed tea, in which a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia or an ounce of sweet spirits of niter is mixed night and morning. Six ounces of linseed oil may be given to cattle, and to horses a small ball of aloes. Pigs may have the flaxseed tea in milk, in which half of the quantity of either of the spirits above advised may be given. Stables, pens and hen-houses should be kept clean. The diet should consist of bran mashes, gruel linseed tea and boiled roots—beets, mangels, carrots or potatoes. For fowls, stale bread soaked in hot milk, in which a teaspoonful of red pepper is mixed, should be given night and morning.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Use eggs of good size for setting.

Generally, all fowls that feather slowly are hardy.

Ducks are more free from vermin than other fowls.

Many poultrymen believe in portable poultry houses.

The very best products of the farm have the least competition.

The far West has vied with the South in sending watermelons to the Northern markets this year.

A wild fighting hen should never be kept for hatching, as she will rarely prove satisfactory as a mother.

Farm work is hard work, but who can take a leisure day and feel it less in his business than the farmer?

As soon as an animal is matured it ceases to be profitable to keep, unless it is a work animal and possibly sheep.

Do not expect any farm animal to "pick up" its living. If you do it need not surprise you if the crows should pick its bones.

Beef or pork cracklings, mixed with cornmeal or wheat bran and baked, makes an excellent feed for poultry of all kinds.

Pigs must be kept constantly thriving to do well and maintain health. This can be done by giving them plenty of good food.

For a general farm fowl there is nothing that will excel the Plymouth Rock chicken when both eggs and a table fowl are desired.

Trees for planting that have been dug and properly-cared for will grow the better for being planted after the soil has become dry and warm.

Never use a long, gangling, overgrown rooster for breeding. It is nearly impossible to fill them up and they never make a good table fowl.

The little chickens that are kept in the brooders should be watered regularly. Give them what they will drink without getting themselves wet.

Geese can be picked regularly every six weeks after the first of May, and the feathers secured will pay well for the trouble of keeping them.

Rubbish under which rats can harbor should not be allowed near the poultry house or yards. Rats often prove very destructive to young poultry.

An expert says the Florida phosphates, though immense in extent, are disappointing as to richness, and the proportion of high grades is exceedingly small.

The future of dairying must be in the line of perfection. Every man must feel that upon him personally depends the perfectness of the methods that are to prevail.

The theory that good apples can not be grown in the South seems to be disproven. Apples ten and twelve inches in circumference are raised as far toward the equator as Southern Florida.

Be on the lookout for feather-eating hens. If a bird shows any signs of being plucked, watch until you detect the offender; then the best and easiest way to settle the trouble is to fatten and eat her.

If the milk has a "cowy" odor it is because you have got manure in it; that always makes a very "cowy" odor. The remedy is to keep the milk and the manure in separate receptacles—not by straining the manure out of the milk, though; that kind of odor doesn't strain out.

To insure the purity of the Jersey, the Legislature of the Isle of Jersey for the past one hundred years has forbidden the introduction on the island of any animals of the bovine race except steers. Tradition has it that the Jersey has been known as a distinct breed over three hundred years.

If your cow, after behaving like a lady for months, surprises you with a kick, don't kick back, but find out why she kicked; she had a good reason for it, else she wouldn't have done it. Perhaps one of her teats may be cracked or scratched and very sore, or her udder may be inflamed.

A Paper Horseshoe.

The latest horseshoe is of paper. It is elastic and durable. It is the invention of a German.

A number of thin sheets of parchment paper saturated with oil and turpentine are glued together and the mass subjected to a strong hydraulic pressure. The holes for the nails are then bored, after which the shoes are trimmed ready for the market.

It is said that the shoe wears in such a way that the surface is always rough, thus adapting it particularly to smooth pavements.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Some English periodicals criticise Stanley for a "sacrifice of dignity" in lecturing in America. The "sacrifice" has its compensations.

Let's reason together.

Here's a firm, one of the largest the country over, the world over; it has grown, step by step, through the years to greatness—and it sells patent medicines!—ugh!

"That's enough!"—

Wait a little—

This firm pays the newspapers good money (expensive work, this advertising!) to tell the people that they have faith in what they sell, *so much faith* that if they can't benefit or cure they don't want your money. Their *guarantee* is not indefinite and relative, but *definite* and *absolute*—if the medicine doesn't help, your money is "*on call.*"

Suppose every sick man and every feeble woman tried these medicines and found them worthless, who would be the loser, you or they?

The medicines are Doctor Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," for blood diseases, and his "Favorite Prescription," for woman's peculiar ills. If they help toward health, they cost $1.00 a bottle each! If they don't, *they cost nothing!*

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT! As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that SCOTT'S EMULSION Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. *AS PALATABLE AS MILK. Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.*

ELY'S CREAM BALM Applied into Nostrils is Quickly Absorbed, Cleanses the Head, Heals the Sores and Cures CATARRH. Restores Taste and Smell, quickly Relieves Cold in Head and Headache. 50c. at Druggists. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

CRAZY WORK 60 assorted beautiful Silk & Satin pcs. enough to cover 500 sq. ins. 20c.; best, 25c. LEMARIE'S SILK MILL, Little Ferry N. J.

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BETTER THAN DOCTORS. It is the best medicine I ever bought. My wife has been sick for more than five years, and your remedy has done her more good than all the physic she ever took, and all the doctors that ever attended her. REV. S. M. WALKER, Johnson's Station, Ga.

My daughter suffered for years with Female Disease and had the best medical attention without relief. I was persuaded to let her try one bottle of *Bradfield's Female Regulator*, and she began to improve at once. Knowing what I do of the remedy, I would have it if its cost was 50 dollars per bottle. It cured my daughter sound and well after all other remedies had failed. H. D. FEATHERSTONE, Springfield, Tenn.

Write Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., for particulars. Sold by druggists.

SEVEN SEVENTEEN SEVENTY This Picture, Panel size, mailed for 4 cents. J. F. SMITH & CO., Makers of "Bile Beans," 255 & 257 Greenwich St., N. Y. City. CURE Biliousness, Sick Headache, Malaria. BILE BEANS.

S. N. U. 11.

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Boschee's German Syrup. I can recommend it without hesitation." An Episcopal Rector. Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

Curative Use of Charcoal.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* discourses thus on the uses of charcoal: Besides being valuable as fuel, it has other uses which make it one of the most serviceable of articles. When laid flat, while cold, on a burn, it causes the pain to abate; by leaving it on for an hour, the burn seems almost healed when the wound is superficial. Tainted meat surrounded with it is sweetened. Strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts or over dead animals, charcoal prevents unpleasant odors. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant, and sweetens offensive air if placed in shallow trays around apartments. It is so very porous that it absorbs and condenses gases rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly one hundred inches of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an excellent poultice for malignant wounds and sores. In cases of what is called proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color, is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal in half a glass of water often relieves sick headache. It absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach, pressing against the nerves which extend from the stomach to the head.

A Rain of Manna.

The sudden appearance upon the ground of a considerable supply of an edible substance astonished certain people of Asiatic Turkey one day last August. It came during a heavy fall of rain between Merdin and Diarbekir, and covered a circular area some six or eight miles in circumference. Some of it was gathered up and made into bread, which was of good taste and very digestible. Specimens of the substance have since been submitted to botanists, who find that it is in form of small grains, yellow outside and white and mealy inside, and that it is a lichen known to occur in some of the arid regions of Western Asia. It is supposed that the grains were drawn up in a water spout and transported by the wind at a considerable height in the atmosphere. A French traveler has reported that a similar fall of this lichen occurred in many parts of Persia in 1828, when it covered the ground to the depth of nearly an inch, and was eaten by animals and collected by the inhabitants. Many other falls are said to have been mentioned.—*Trenton (N. J.) American.*

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MANY persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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LADIES needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

Bridle the appetite with reason and save the stomach.

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If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Thompson's Eye water. Druggist sell at 25c per bottle.

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Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation therefrom unless labelled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value. Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. 25 CTS. Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

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