VAST TRACKS OF LAND DEVAS-TATED BY MIGRATORY DUNES.

Cities Destroyed and Fertile Fields Made a Desert by Irresistible Sand Drifts-Memorable Catastrophes. The phenomenon of a moving hill of sand is by no means an uncommon one on various parts of the earth's surface, and, not unfrequently whole villages and towns have thereby been overwhelmed and destroyed. To such shifting mounds the name of "dunes" is usually given by geologists, and from a similar root the more familiar term of "downs" seems to be derived. Dures or downs of sand are commonly found within a short way from the seashore, being composed of the fine particles cast up by the waves, and afterward dried in the sun, and carried inland to a greater or lesser distance by the wind. The coasts of Holland present an example of vast quantities of detritus taken down to the sea in the first instance by rivers, and subsequently thrown back upon the land. forming long chains of sand-hills, or downs. The shores of France, Spain and various other countries exhibit the same phenomena at particular points. On the shores of the Bay of Biscay, moving sands are so common as to have

occasioned much injury to the land and

the inhabitants, both in early and recent

About the year 1770, a whole village near St. Pol de Leon, in Brittany, was so completely buried by one great movement of drift-sand, that nothing could be seen of it but the spire of the church. In the same region, according to Cuvier, these dunes advance with irresistible force, burying forests in their route, and impelling before them lakes of fresh water, derived from the rains which cannot find a way through them into the sea. "One village in the department of the Landes, named Mimisau, has been struggling for twenty years against them; and one sand-hill, more than sixty feet high may be said to be seen advancing In 1802, the propelled lakes invaded five fine farms belonging to Saint Julien; they have long since covered a Roman causeway leading from Bordeaux to Bayonne, and which was seen about forty years since, when the waters were yet in a low state. The river Adour, also, has been turned out of its former course by the same causes."

Sometimes assuming the shape of conical mounds, and sometimes appearing in the form of flat heaps or masses, these slufting sands have also done much harm at different periods on the British coasts. In Suffolk, in the year 1688, part of Downham (a name ominously indicative of the character of the district) was overwhelmed by sands which had begun to move, about one hundred years before, from a point about five miles to the southwest. The drifting mass traveled over the intervening distance in the course of the century, and covered more than a thousand acres of land. On the north coast of Cornwall, a considerable extent of country has been inundated by sands, constituting hills several hundred feet in height. So completely have these vast mounds shifted their whole bulk from spot to spot, that the ruins of ancient buildings, originally overwhelmed by them, have again been laid bare in the rear of their line of progress. A pot of old coins was found in the same situation in one instance, by which a guess could be made at the period of entombment. The changes had certainly occu-

Many other examples of these sand-hill henomena might be selected; but enough has been said regarding sea-borne sands. There are drifting sands of a different character, which have effected far greater changes on the face of the earth, and have far more deeply influenced the comforts and affected the lives of its inhabitants. What were the original limits of the desert-sands, and what the former condition of many regions now covered by them, it is searcely possible to determine; but certain it is that they have shifted to an immense extent within the knowledge of man, and har produced deplorable consequences. By the action, seemingly, of the west winds, the sands of the African interior have been gradually forced in more and more upon the banks of the Nile, until they have engulfed many cities, and the ruins of cities, and have covered a great portion of the tillage lands of Egypt. The number of cities, towns, and villages thus effaced from the earth is too large to be calculated. The French traveler, Denon, tells us that their summits still appear externally in many instances, and feelingly observes, that "nothing can be more melancholy than to walk over villages swallowed up by the desert-sands, to trample under foot their roofs, to strike against the peaks of their temples, and to reflect that here were cultivated fields, that here grew lofty trees, and that here were even the homes and habitations of men-and that all have

vanished!" These remarks will bring to the mind of many readers the buried condition in which the majority of the recovered sculptures and monuments of Egypt were found, and particularly the great Sphinx, the base of which extraordinary piece of sculpture was sunk thirty or forty feet in the sands, having little more than its massive head above ground, to point out is a degree of consolation to be derived from this very fact—this very engulfment. The sands are in one sense conservators of the things they entomb. By no other mode of interment or keeping could the fine sculptures, stuccoes and paintings discovered by Burckhardt, Beechey and Belzoni have been handed down to us in so perfect a state. Mr. Lyall, who makes this remark, points it out also as not improbable that the sands which have shifted may shift again, and in such a manner that "many a town and temple of higher antiquity than Thebes or Memphis may one day reappear in their original integrity, and a part of the gloom which overhangs the history of earlier nations be dispelled."-Ledger.

## The Largest Rose Bush.

The largest rose bush in the world is probably that which adorns the residence of Dr. E. B. Matthews, of Mobile, Ala. It was planted in 1813 by the doctor's father when a young man and is green and flourishing after its eighty-seven years of summer's heat and winter's snow. Its branches have entirely covered the house and extended to the surrounding trees, so that when it is in bloom it form a perfect bower of roses. Its trunk for upward of five feet from the ground is nearly a foot in circumference, and it has been estimated that if growing as one continuous vine its branches would extend a mile in length.

During the past spring three and a half bushels of roses were gathered from it in one week, while when shedding petals in the autumn the ground about it is white with its fragrant snow. It is of the variety known as the cluster musk rose. It is said that this vine several times saved the residence from being burned during the late war, the doctor having been a surgeon in the Union army.—Philadelphia Times.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

WELL-SHOCKED CORN. To do up corn shocks so that rain will not penetrate them and they will stand up straight in all sorts of weather is of more importance than is often thought. The outside of the shocks will, of course, be considerably browned, but within the leaves should be nearly as green as when cut. What is washed out of cornstalks is mainly carbonaceous matter, good for food, but of comparatively little value as a fertilizer. Hence its loss is absolute, and not, as in the case of clover soaked by rains, partly compensated by the fer-tilizing matter washed from it into the soil .- Courier-Journal.

WINTER DAIRYING NOT IMPRACTICABLE. It is thought and said by some that winter dairying can not be followed as a rule because the cows will not breed in the season required. This is a mistake. Cows are entirely artificial, and while undomesticated animals through the necessity of their condition, supply of food and suitable weather being the chief of these, drop their young in the spring, this rule does not apply to domesticated animals. Cows may be bred at any season of the year, and any farmer who wishes to change from summer to winter dairying will find no difficulty in the way mentioned if he will keep back his cows until the desired season. December or January is the best month for breeding cows for this purpose. It is not to be feared that every dairyman will make this change at the same time and so disturb the common order of things, for many preparations are required besides fresh cows .- American Agriculturist.

WHEY FOR FERTILIZER. There may be as much fertility in whey as in the best commercial fertilizer. A farmer who did not have Paris green enough to go over his patch of potatoes, and the Colorado beetle being quite de-structive, tested very sour whey as bug destroyer. Its use checked the insects somewhat, and he made two subsequent applications of it. He found at digging time that the whey had more than doubled the crop. This could not be attributed to the moisture of the whey, for the season was wet. There are other evidences that whey and milk-washings are loaded with fertility. Let either of these be thrown on the turf in the same spot a number of times, and it will kill the grass. The stench soon arising from such a spot in warm weather is proof that these substances contain much animal matter. Milk-washings should be so disposed of as to conserve sweetness and fertility at the same time .- New

TRANSPLANTING ONIONS W. J. Green, of the Ohio Farmers'

York Tribune.

Eaperimental Station, reports a very great success in transplanting onions The seeds were sown in beds in a greenhouse February 25, which is considerably earlier than they could be put in out of doors. The young plants were six to eight inches high when transplanted in April, at which time a bed was prepared and grown in the usual way. manuring and cultivation of each bed was the same except the transplanting. The onions were left three inches apart in the row, which in those grown from seed involved extra labor in thinning nearly as great as that from transplanting. The difference between the two beds was markedly in favor of those transplanted, from the very first. Six kinds of onions were experimented with, and institutes. If you have learned anyand in each case the yield of those transplanted was much the largest. Giant Racca yielding 1106 bushels and 596 bushels respectfully; Yellow Danvers vielding 594 bushels and 389 bushels; Red Wetherfield, 779 bushels and 560 bushels by the two methods. The greater size and uniformity of the translanted onions made them much more salable, and they also matured earlier. Professor Green estimates that there was nearly half the labor of cultivating saved by having the onion transplanted. Even were it otherwise, it is evident that transplanting is well worth trying. It s especially adapted to market gardeners. but any farmer who is far enough advanced to grow onions as a crop will also need a greenhouse, so that in this respect he will have equal advantages with the market gardener.

SELECTING A SOW.

An English swine-breeder says that in selecting sows three or four points demand attention. First, the animal should be strong and healthy. Delicate specimens are frequently dainty feeders, and they should be avoided, for they give much trouble. Secondly, the sow should be long, and have good shoulders, back and loins. A narrow-backed pig often rises with difficulty, and frequently smothers one of her offspring. Thirdly, long legs are to be condemned, for sows which have this defect carry too much of the race-horse in them. Lastly, there should be a full complement of teats. He adds: "It is very annoying to find your sow has but ten teats when she has brought you a litter of twelve strong pigs, for the two unfortunate members of the litter which are not provided for must either be killed (which no one likes to do) or be reared at considerable inconvenience. Under such circumstances as these I have found it the best plan to where it stood. Although the desert | leave the pigs with their mother until it sands, however, have wrought such vast | is clear which has to run short, and then apparent ruin, by swallowing up the teach it to drink from a teacup. This glorious monuments of past ages, there | can be very quickly accomplished by holding the pig in one hand and the milk in the other, gently pressing the head into the cup. The young sow should be brought to the boar for the first time when about eight months old. If she has been carefully managed until that age she will be of good size, and nothing will be gained by keeping her longer unmated. She should not be pampered at any time, but be fed regularly and be taught to run out in the grass-field from an early age. Breeding sows can be kept, I admit, in a close sty from year's end to year's end, but it costs more to keep them in this way, and it is more natural to give them a

grass run. The greater part of the year they will get most of their keep, and, when not suckling, all the food they will require in addition to grass will be a bucket of wash morning and evening .-Farmers' Review.

KEEPING CABBAGE IN WINTER.

The different methods of keeping cabbage during the winter are as numerous, almost, as are the varieties of cabbage grown, and nearly all methods have their records of success and failure. There is no doubt that much depends upon the meteorological conditions of the winter,

and that a method which proved eminently successful during a severe winter would give indifferent results during a mild or open one. The cabbage grower must therefore either strike a medium or else adapt his methods to suit the varying conditions of the winter. There are two of the different methods of storing cabbage which we have found satisfactory. One is to select a high piece of ground to afford natural drain age. A light mat or bed is made with dry straw, about the width of two cabbage heads, and as long as may be desired. The cabbages are pulled up, carefully carted to this place and then, having the outside leaves neatly closed against the heads, the plants are placed SUNFLOWER FARM. roots uppermost on the straw, and as closely together as possible, making two compact rows. A few inches of straw AN ACRE OF FLAMING GOLD IN NEW YORK. are put carefully on the cabbage and earth is thrown on gradually to the depth of about a foot, drawing in the

roots to form the top of a ridge.

earth is taken alongside of the row, thus affording additional drainage, while the

mound while the mound when finished

must be well packed down with the back

of the spade. When this is finished, a

row of corn fodder is piled along each

side to still further protect from the

weather. This will keep off both rain and cold, if properly placed. In taking out any cabbage during winter, at once

cover up the row to protect the remaining heads. Another method is to plant

the cabbage roots downward instead or

inverting them and then pursuing the

same general plan as above. If there is

a root cellar (not underneath the dwel-

ling house, as vegetables should never

be stored there), the cabbage can be

stored there in almost the same manner

except that no litter need be used, and

instead of earth a small quantity of sand,

there being but little covering needed to

protect from cold when thus sheltered,

and what is used being to keep the cab-

bages from drying out. In whatever

manner cabbages are stored, if it is de-sired to keep in prime condition, the roots must not be removed until the

heads are needed for use or shipment.

Rats and mice are very fond of this veg-

etable, and growers must do all they can

to keep them out. As the straw used in

storing makes fine nests for them and

the cabbage affords plenty to eat, these rodents naturally like to find such quar-

ters to pass the winter .- American Agri-

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Prepare ground well for winter wheat.

As the pastures shorten, lengthen ra-

Calves need to be fed their food at

Cruelty to an intelligent animal begets

Always have something on hand that

A good farmer is pretty likely to have

Keep ducks and geese separate from

Turkey hens mature earlier, as a rule,

Don't pour your water on flower beds;

The profits of poultry keeping depend

The semi-starvation of young stock is

As a rule, farmers cultivate their land

It does not pay to keep an animal for

Don't have your pig's teeth kept sore

Don't think that because a pig is thor-

Let the stalls be separated by parti-

ions, not by bars. They prevent the

horses from biting and kicking each

It is said that typhoid fever has been

traced to a dirty pig pen, the virus com-

Attend the fairs, farmers' meetings

The change from warm to cooler weath-

er and the hot days and cold nights

are apt to produce in horses, if not

Hogs and pigs may do well sleeping on the ground in dry, warm weather,

but they need shelter and a dry bed

these cool nights when heavy dews fall.

Duck culture is now a very important

part of poultry keeping and yet within a

few years, people did not suppose that

ducks were worth keeping for profit.

Twenty drops of carbolic acid to a ten-

quart pail of drinking water, removing

chickens and burning sulphur in the

house they occupy, is an effectual remedy for chicken cholera. Try it.

field or meadow will be certain to be

benefited and find plenty to live upon;

give them a little whole corn or wheat

at night and they ought to shell out the

Some farmers will, no doubt, clear

several hundred dollars out of this sea-

son's flock of chicks. Can you not say

you can. Many supply their household needs from their flock of fowls. Why

A hen that lays soft shelled eggs now

is weak from moulting, and needs lime

and grit and good wholesome food; lime

in the water is good, and should be used

when you find the condition of the flock

Professor Baily says: "It may not be

generally known that the chokeberry can

be used as a stock for dwarfing apples. I

have fruited the crab Montreal Beauty

on it and have worked other apples on it

Mulching raspberries is a very good

practice where it is practicable. The

mulch must be put on thickly enough to

keep down weeds, or it will be more

trouble than it is worth, and will pre-

vent cultivation and increase the hard

Symbols of the Taunderbolt.

also by a bird of strong and rapid flight.

It was symbolized among the Chaldeans

by a trident. Cylinders going back to the most ancient ages of Chaldean art ex-

hibit a water-jet gushing from a trident,

which is held by the god of the sky or

first, on the bas-reliefs of Nimroud or

Malthai, doubled the trident or trans-

formed it into a trifid fascicle, docile to

the refinements and elegancies of classic

Mesopotamian symbol the advantage over

all the other representations of thunder

with which it could compete. The Greeks, like the other Indo-European

nations, seem to have represented the

storm-fire under the features of a bird of

prey. When they received the Asiatic figure of a thunderbolt, they put it in the

eagle's claws and made of it the scepter

of Zeus, explaining the combination,

after their habit, by the story of the

eagle bringing thunder to Zeus when he

was preparing for the war against the Titans. Latin Italy transmitted the thun-

derbolt to Gaul, where, in the last cen-

turies of paganism, it alternated, on the

Gallo-Roman monuments, with the two-

headed hammer. It is also found on

amulets of Germany, Scandinavia and

Brittany. In the East it penetrated to India, following Alexander, where it is

found competing with other symbols have

ing the same significance.-Populas

The number of lunatics under restraint

in the district criminal and private luna-

tic asylums of Ireland on the first day of

this year amounted to 16,159, being an

Science Monthly.

in the previous return,

successfully."

labor.

Fowls that have free range in the

looked after properly, severe colds.

your neighbors know it.

They now know better.

ing into the house on the unwashed feet

of flies.

oughbred he will thrive and grow fat on

a less daily ration than the mongrel.

its beauty. This world demands use.

by cracking hard, dry kernels of corn.

blood heat.

team can do.

good garden.

the other poultry.

than the gobblers.

always use a sprinkler.

on attention to little things.

one of the farmers' absurdities.

too poorly and sow too much seed.

Raising the Flowers to Feed tho Seeds to Hens-The Biggest Hennery in the World-Keeping Hens Warm,

It is a grand estate that Cyrus W. Field owns among the glorious Westchester hills. You can travel for miles after leaving Broadway and never get off his property. The homes of Mr. Field and of his son and married daughter lie on the top of a commanding hill about a mile and a half above the Hudson and back of the pretty little village of Dobbs

When you have climbed the long hills on which stands the noble mansion of the great promoter and the villas of Dr. Lindsay, his son-in-law, and the younger Field, his son, you come to an abrupt ravine. Behind this is the spring house, containing a liquid crystal of great worth, and the conservatories, where hothouse grapes and rare flowers grow the year around. Dogs, big and little, savage and affectionate, bound side your carriage and make you for the lonely pedestrian who should

pass this way after dark. Then comes a magnificent hill of woodland, cut by a road which winds and twists, now up hill and now down, until it crosses the divide and reaches the valley of the Sawmill River.

It is in this valley, beside a pretty but dangerous pond, that Mr. Field raises chickens, sunflowers and malaria, and of which of the crops were most successful this summer it would be hard to say. But all did well, and there was never a wishbone fight in the valiant house of Field. The hennery is said to be the largest in the world maintained for a gentleman's table -fifteen hundred chicks to be divided among three families. All summer long passers on the Saw-

mill River road have drawn rein just above the great hen houses, and, with exclamations of wonder and delight, wondered what all that was for. "That" was a great field of sunflowers-mammoths, the biggest kind that grows-all planted in serried columns. It was a wonderful sight, this acre of green and gold. When the morning sun shone upon them on the same side as the road a thousand great circles of yellowest gold would all point that way. It was almost dazzling, and the man who could pass it without reining up was either devoid of



sight or of imagination. So many asked the meaning of that field that young E. Ellison, who planted it, grew very weary and thought to paint a sign to this effect: "These sunflowers are to feed chickens. All other questions answered at one dollar each.

The worst of it was that people were not satisfied with the information contained above. They wanted to know what part of the sunflower he fed to chickens, and why he did it, and whose chickens they were, and if Mr. Field could not afford to buy chicken feed, and what effect the sunflower seed had on chickens, and if they would cure the pip-and all manner of questions, pertinent, impertinent and otherwise. times E. Ellison's head whirled round and he was tempted to resign his place or plow up the sunflowers. But he stuck it out to the end, and now he has a vacant house full of sunflower blooms, and is the happiest chicken man this side of

I always thought a big poultry house must be a bad smelling place until I en-tered Mr. Field's and found how much was mistaken. Of course the keeper has to do much in the way of cleaning,



for eighteen hundred fowl of chicken size and five hundred ducks and several dozen geese and turkeys, to say nothing uple hundred pigeons and squabs, can make considerable trouble if left Nearly all peoples have represented the alone. But there was very little suggesfire from the sky by an arm, sometimes tion of evil in the three great tenements were the Fieldian stock is at home. Three houses five hundred feet in length are the tenements for the chickens. Two have expensive arrangements for steamheating in winter, arrangements at which E. Ellison sticks up the nose in scorn. It is not natural, he says. of the storm. The Assyrian artist who The chickens, unless very young, want nothing but the shelter and such heat as the winter sun pours in at the glazed windows. All else is a nuisance. It is apt to give them bronchitis, and the art, by that means secured for the ancient whooping cough, and I do not know but a touch of the grip. There is also an expensive brooding arrangement, built by famous architect named Clark, who evidently had built for human beings more than chickens. Mr. Clark had the idea that it was the little tootsy wootsies of the chickens that should be kept warm, and so he put the heat underneath. E. Ellison, who studies nature's methods, noticed that it was the backs of the little chicks that the mother hens keep warm, and so he does not use the patent footwarmers, and saves many a chicken's life by not doing so. There are many different kinds of so-

called perfect breeders which have been tried and tossed one side as useless, and if you wish to buy a chicken hatcher cheap I have no doubt that E. Ellison can give you a bargain. The incubator which he uses is a self-acting, lazy man's affair, with a capacity of 500 eggs. Three settings of this giant hen are all that is needed to keep the vow of Cyrus, and as maternity on the part of hens is strictly tabooed in the Field establishment, this one machine does all the work of turning eggs into little peeps on legs.

It is worth a peck of minted money to increase of 474 over the total recorded

see the glorious variety that the Field family have to diet on. The aristocracy of the barnyard is here sure enough, as well as those more common hens who are not above the drudgery of laying an egg



A PEEP INTO A HEN HOUSE.

pudding the hen of the yellow dog variety, the hen who lays and lays and never goes on strike, is found to be just as serviceable as the more aristocratic eggs of the high caste Brahmins and Cochins, which have come all the way from India and China to show the American chicken what is what in the poultry line. E. Ellison encourages both and you can take your choice of the cultured blue blood caged in exclusiveness, each kind by itself, or in the happier but more plebian fowl who have the run of the chicken yard and even do some of their scratching for worms and chasing of grasshoppers on the public highway. Some of the big boarding houses for

chickens were supposed to be rat proof. Such was the intention of the builder, but like all men in this world of fallibility he forgot to put his wire screens in the one place needed, and the rats got in and made trouble in the chicken family. There were wishbones-very tender and little ones-which did not get to the house of Field. For a time the chicken guardian was at his wits' end what to do, but at last he bought a few lively little fox terriers, and their bright eyes had not been long about the place when the plague of rats was no more. Rats do not eem to flourish on the same soil as fox terriers.



CUTTING SUNFLOWERS.

The sunflower farm was a scheme of the chicken man. He knew that the seeds of that delicate flower were excelient dessert for chickens. Too rich for a steady diet, there was something in their oily richness which put an extra gloss on feathers and was very fattening to the bird itself. Why not, he argued. other farm still farther to the eastward and by the big estate on the Hudson, why not devote an acre to the cultiva tion of the big sunflower and give his chickens an occasional taste of luxury such as few other chickens enjoy. So the sunflowers were planted and flourished amazingly.

But the glory of the sunflowers has departed. Three days of a recent week were devoted to harvesting them. The chicken man and a small boy assistant went into the field and the giants bowed their heads before his sharp-edged corn hook. Some of the plants were twice as tall as he. Many had been rifled of their blooms by passersby who were anxious to start sunflower farms of their own and who thought the mammoth variety good enough for them. But there were hundreds left and he went at them like a very prince of decapitators. The big sunlike discs were lopped off at the neck, so to speak, and the yellow blossoms rubbed off. Then they were tossed into a dump cart and when the latter was full they were trundled to an empy cottage and stacked up on the floors to dry. Every room was needed to furnish floor space for the big circles-some of them

foot in diameter. When all the harvesting was done, the common chick were turned loose in the denuded field, and among the lesser blossoms which it was not thought worth while to house found many a store of fowl delight. Next year when the fame of this sunflower farm has gone abroad we may expect to hear of sunflower farms throughout the country, and the chickens of Thanksgiving, 1891, will wear a gloss and bear a flavor such as chickens never wore before. "Does Mr. Field raise any chickens

for market?" I asked. "No," said E. Ellison. "This is not a commercial enterprise in any kind. Of course if I have more eggs or chickens than are wanted at home I am privileged to sell them, but I am not trying to run opposition to the men of Hammonton or

any other market raisers." The first setting of eggs usually takes place about the first of January, and there are young chickens on the Fieldian tables at a time when the average man takes his from the icebox or goes without. A little box, which looks much like the market gardener's hotbed, but which has lamp and furnace within to temper the chills of winter to the new born chick, is the place where he spends his infancy at a time when chicks are supposed to be sold by the dozen in the original packages. There is a slide in front, so that on warm, sunshiny days the infant may stroll a little ways abroad and taste the fresh air of Westchester, but for the most part he prefers the so ciety of the brooder which follows Dame Nature's methods and warms his infant back instead of his infant toes .- New York Herald.

Chopped Off His Toe for Bait.

A colored girl, about fourteen years old, and two white boys, about ten an twelve years old, went crab fishing a Brunswick, Ga. Their bait giving out the girl took a hatchet and chopped off one of the white boy's toes and used it for bait. The boys left and came home. The girl after fishing awhile with the toe for bait, buried it in the sand. She was arrested and placed in jail .- St. Louis Star-Sayings

Mount Saint Elias, in North America, s higher than any mountain peak in Switzerland or the Tyrol.

8. N U --45 TRINITY COLLEGE.

A High-grade Gollege for Young Men. Best Instruction, leading to Five Degrees, Reasonable Expenses—\$150 to \$20 a year. Five new buildings to be erected this year. Son arriculates and graduates in recent State Leg-

Send for Catalogue, Bulletin, Degree Book, Etc., Free. JOHN F. GROWELL, A. B., DR. LITT., Pres., Trinity Gollege, Randolph Go., N. O. no through these fong hen houses and vext term opens January ist.

WOMAN'S INTUITION.

Searly Always Right in Her Judgment in Regard to Common Things. An old gentleman over seventy, came into the city from his farm, without his overcoat. The day turned chilly and he was obliged to forego his visit to the fair. To a friend who remonstrated with him for

going away from home thus unprepared, he said: "I thought it was going to be warm; my wife told me to take my overcoat, but I wouldn't. Women have more sense than men Women have more sense than men anyway. A frank admission.

A frank admission.

Women's good sense is said to come from intuition; may it not be that they are more close observers of little things. One thing is certain, they are apt to strike the nail on the head, in all the ordinary problems of life, more frequently than the lords of creation.

"According to Dr. Alice Bennett, who recently read a paper on Bright's disease before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, persons subject to bilious attacks and sick headaches, who have crawling sensations, like the flowing of water in the head, who are 'tired all the time' and have unexplained attacks of sudden weakness, may well be suspected of dangerous tendencies in the direction of Bright's disease."

The veteran newspaper correspondent, Joe

The veteran newspaper correspondent, Joe Howard, of the New York Press, in noting this statement, suggests: "Possibly Alice is correct in her diagnosis, but why doesn't she give some idea of treatment? I know a man who has been 'tired all the time' for ten years. Night before last he took two doses of calomel and yesterday he wished he hadn't."

hadn't."
A proper answer is found in the following fetter of Mrs. Davis, wife of Rev. Wm. J. Davis, of Basil, O., June 21st, 1890;
"I do not hesitate to say that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. I had a constant to warner's Sate Cure. I had a constant hemorrhage from my kidneys for more than five months. The physicians could do noth-ing for me. My husband spent hundreds of dollars and I was not relieved. I was under the carp of the most eminent medical men in the State. The hemorrhage ceased before I had taken one bottle of the Safe Cure. I can safely and do cheerfully recommend it to all who are sufferers of kidney troubles." FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorks. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bitle free. Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Story of a Song.

There is a story of a song told by Julian Jordan which has a tinge of pathos. The story, as Jordon relates it, is as follows: Mario, the great singer, was one day walking along one of the Paris boulevards when he passed a blind beggar soliciting alms. Mario had a tender heart, but on this particular occasion was without money, two circumstances which very often go together. He was very anxious to de something for the poor man, and he suddenly bethought himself of his voice, which he knew if he used would certainly fill the beggar's cap with money. He tried the experiment, and the beggar went home that night happy. The song which Jordan dedicated to Mario is entitled "A Touch of Humanity," and is as follows:

There walked one day in a city fair, A city beyond the sea, A singer whose fame in that city fair Surpassed by none might be; Lightly humming a favorite air As slowly he walked along, Until at length there came to his ear The strain of a plaintive song.

A poor blind beggar was singing
By the wayside, asking alms;

The great singer paused to listen—
The beggar knew not who heard,
Or how great was the fame of that singer,
Whose heart with pity was stirred. And when the beggar had finished his plaint,

A thought to the singer came-One song I'll sing for sweet charity,
One song in humanity's name!
And then by the side of the beggar he stood, And grandly he sang a song,
Till all the beggar's wants were supplied;
Then the singer passed along.
There was one poor heart made happy,
And the angels smiled from above; There was one poor heart made happy and

By that act of pity and love! And that song was recorded in heaven, That song for sweet charity; And the Father of Love will remember that touch of humanity. -Picamene

A Ball of "Dada's Long Legs." A curious natural phenomenon was seen at Plainfield, N. J., a few days ago. A gentleman walking through his gardet saw a living ball of "daddy long legs," as they are commonly called There were hundreds of the insects in the lump, which was fully half a foot in circumference. Their long legs were tangled in a seemingly inextricable mass The animal warmth of their tiny bodies probably induced the insects to huddle so closely together. - New York Tele gram.

A tortoise has been known to live to the age of 107.

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The toughest fowl can be ruade eatable if put in cold water, plenty of it, and cooke! very slowly from five to six hours.

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breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing mon symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsa parilla, which strikes directly at its cause by re oving all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues and giving healthy tone to the

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February 14th, 1890.

en Medical Discovery.

ing to 6000, under General Jackson. About two weeks before a large British force landed about six miles below New Orleans, for the purpose of attacking that city. A few days after landing, General Jackson ordered a movement to check the advance of the enemy, ar' de feated them in a battle with serer On January 1, 1815, the British stacked General Jackson's line of defense and were repulsed. Upon another attack, on the 8th, they were defeated with great slaughter, and retreated to their landing place, where they embarked and sailed away .- Boston Cultivator.

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.

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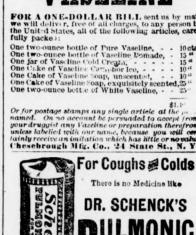
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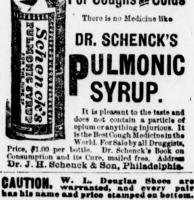
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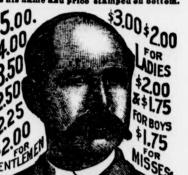
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