

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Mr. GLADSTONE has three fingers on the left hand. Sir REYNOLD HANSON has just been elected Lord Mayor of London. SENATOR SAWYER, of Wisconsin, has just celebrated his seventieth birthday. Ex-Attorney General SAWYER is going to re-assume his law practice in Philadelphia. Dr. EDWARD AVELING, the English socialist, now in this country, is a cousin of Henry Irving, the actor. MINISTER PENDLETON is going to return to this country shortly, and will be accompanied by his daughter. E. W. BULL, of Concord, Mass., who originated the Concord grape in 1849, still flourishes in his vineyard in that town. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, the Irish political leader and man of letters, is in New York. He will deliver 100 lectures in this country. JOHN A. LOGAN, Jr., the son of the Senator, is a slender young man of medium stature, with a light complexion and engaging manners. Ex-Senator BRUCE, of Mississippi (colored), is going to lecture, and will be accompanied by his daughter in the United States Senate. The King of Greece has purchased a large mansion at Copenhagen. It is generally believed that he contemplates abdicating and returning to Denmark. JEROME INCREASE CASE, the owner of Jay-Eye-See, is worth \$3,000,000 and began life as a blacksmith. He has just married the divorced wife of a mechanic. Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, the Hartford leader and man of letters, is in New York. He lives modestly and economically, and was a man who never smoked nor drank. PHILIP D. ARMOUR, the Chicago king and railroad manipulator, weighs 250 pounds, and is a pinhead on a scale of \$20,000,000. He is a heavy weight in a double sense. The Representative of Great Britain at Constantinople, who succeeds Sir Edward Thornton, is Sir William White. He is an accomplished Oriental scholar and speaks twenty-five languages. REV. JOHN RODNEY, of Philadelphia, is the oldest living graduate of Princeton College, having graduated in 1810. Born in 1769, he is also the oldest clergyman of the Episcopal Church in America.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The world uses forty thousand barrels of petroleum per day. At this rate America has enough on hand to supply the demand for three years. It is stated that Mr. F. Siemens, of Dresden, has at length succeeded in casting glass in the same way as metal is cast and obtaining an article corresponding to cast metal. This cast glass is hard, of clear in production than cast iron, and has the advantage of transparency, so that all flaws can be detected before it is applied to practical use. Dr. Lawson, in the Rocky Mountains, has discovered a remarkable jurassic cretaceous flora. It is found in sandstone, shales and conglomerates, with some of coal. The beds lie in troughs of the paleozoic formations, and extend for 100 miles north and south. The plants are conifers, cycada and ferns. Some are identical with species from the Jurassic from Siberia and the lower cretaceous of Greenland. In Germany, where it was invented, the Pieler safety lamps for mines is now commonly used, having displaced the famous Davy in a large number of mines. In Belgium it is largely used, and the French are also adopting it. This lamp is solely intended for testing purposes in mines. It burns alcohol and reveals the presence of fire damp when the latter is present in any proportion greater than one-fourth per cent. In this extreme sensitiveness lies the value of the lamp for miners. The field for geographical exploration is not yet exhausted even in Europe. Schrader states that in the north of Spain several ranges of mountains exist, some reaching a height of 10,000 feet, which have no place on any geographical map. In the Aran Valley another discovery has recently been made. Triangulation showed a gap unfiled between two chains of peaks which approached from different sides, had been supposed to form a single range, and further exploration proved that the gap contained a large and hitherto unknown lake. At the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Buffalo, Professor R. S. Woodward, of Washington, read a paper on the rate of recession of Niagara Falls. He said that the area of rock worn away at Horseshoe Falls between the years 1842 and 1875 was 18,500 square feet equal to 225 acres between 1842 and 1868, 24,500 square feet, or 3.02 acres; between 1874 and 1876, 60,000 square feet, or 13.4 acres. The main length of the contour of the falls is 3,300 feet. The time required to recede one mile, if the rate is 2.4 feet per year, is 2,260 years. The minimum values for the yearly rate of recession, i. e., average rate along the whole contour, are: From 1842 to 1875, 2.44 feet; 1842 to 1886, 2.42; 1875 to 1886, 2.38 feet. Dana finds that the average height of the land above sea-level is about 1,000 feet, and that this would probably cover the bottom of the sea to the depth of 375 feet; so that, taking the average depth at 15,000 feet, it would take forty times as much land as exists above sea-level to fill the oceanic depressions. The mean height of Europe has been stated to be 670 feet; Asia, 1,150; Europe and Asia together, 1,010; North America, 748; South America, 1,132; all America, 930; Africa, probably about 1,600 feet, and Australia, perhaps 500. So far as now known, the extremes of level in the world are 29,000 feet above the level of the ocean, in Mount Everest of the Himalayas, and 4,400 feet below it, at the Dead Sea. Asia has also a great depressed Caspian area; Africa, in the Algerian "chotts," sinks to 100 feet below sea-level; while in America, Death Valley, California, reaches from 100 to 200 feet lower than the ocean surface.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

To Renew a Poor Pasture. There is no peremptory reason to plow up a poor pasture with a view to improve it. The land may be thoroughly well harrowed; sowed fresh and again harrowed; then dressed with thirty bushels of air slacked lime per acre and given a good dressing of manure. This will help it very much, and probably more than plowing it and reseeding it, and at less cost. Grass takes more from the soil than a crop of wheat, and after several years pasturing the soil is exhausted. Dairy cows draw a great deal of nitrogen and phosphoric acid from a pasture to supply the milk and this should be restored. Every 150 pounds of milk carries off one pound of nitrogen from the land and hence pastures should be fertilized accordingly. It is better to keep them in good order than to let them run down and get them up again at a large expense. A useful fertilizer for a pasture can be made of ten loads of swamp muck composted with twenty bushels of lime, 300 pounds of bone dust and 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, this quantity for each acre. The droppings should be broken up fine and scattered and not left to spoil the grass. Barn Stables. A writer in the Chicago Tribune, on the subject of barns and stables combined, holds that there is no more unwise idea in the building of a combined barn and stable than in allowing the breath and other effluvia to pass into the fodder and other food of the stock. In other words the ventilation of the stables should not pass through the mow or the barn. In the building and arrangement of the stable warmth is the essential factor; and the ventilation being correct, the stable cannot be made too tight. Probably, says the writer, nine stables out of ten are built with the doors raised above the earth, and so the wind has full sweep beneath the floor. The effect is, the animals are constantly being chilled as to their feet and limbs, reacting on the whole body. All stables should be laid on solid walls, and the stable floor, instead of being laid upon bearings, should be let into the sills of the structure, upon bearings laid directly upon the ground. The scantiings thus laid will last as long as the floor, and, as a rule, fully as long as when let into the sills. Upon the question of drainage it is held, if drainage underneath is intended, this must be done before the floor is laid, and the pipes for the drainage should not be less than six inches in diameter. It is worse than useless to lay such drains unless there is a considerable fall and they will keep all clogged when necessary. In fact, as a rule, stables in the country are better without drains, except along the floors. It is preferable that the liquid manure be absorbed with dry clay, or other similar material, for thus the most valuable portion of the manure is saved. The floors of stables are also considered. These are usually made of thick plank. They are by no means the best. It is advised that the foundation may be six inches of broken stone, thoroughly pounded and solidified. On this is a thin layer of gravel, laid and pounded smooth; on this again a good cement of sharp gravel sand and cement is laid. When finished it should be kept moist for some time before it is used—if for three months it would be better. Whoever contemplates the stable should keep in mind the fact that a pig will keep a floor comparatively little water will keep all sweet and clean. Now, if the stable is laid with a wet matched floor alone of seasoned plank thoroughly dried home, and if it is ceiled in from the rest of the barn, where only a portion of the floor is used as a stable, there will be no danger of contamination of food of the animals by any effluvia therefrom. Farm and Garden Notes. Onion seed sown now, and protected with litter during the winter, will give early onions next spring. As soon as the ears have been taken from the sweet corn the stalks should be cut up and fed to the cows in as green condition as possible. To kill moles an Illinois farmer puts strychnine in pieces of liver the size of a hickory nut, placing the pieces at different points in their runs. Every dairyman should be prepared to feed green grass or green corn fodder in the stable night and morning as soon as the pasture begins to fail. Do not let the blackberry and raspberry canes grow up in grass, but cultivate them thoroughly so as to secure greater growth and stronger canes. A cow calving in the fall, if properly fed and cared for, will bring more profit in a year than if she calves in May, if milk or butter is to be sold. All things considered, the largest flow of milk is the most profitable, unless it is secured at too great expense. Reason must be used here as in all other things. Sheep will eat nearly all kinds of weeds and may be made to do good service in some fields. They should, however, always be given a feed of grain at night. The currant worm should be destroyed while small with dust of heliobore or pyrethrum. The latter, being perfectly harmless, is to be more highly recommended.

Lead Poisoning. A writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says of lead-poisoning: The commonest of all the poisons which are accidentally taken into the human system is lead. The metal is used so extensively and constantly in every civilized community that the only really remarkable thing about lead poisoning is its rarity. Still, as before stated, it is the commonest poison to produce a decidedly deleterious effect. Pure lead is not poisonous, but it enters into many chemical combinations with facility, and all of these which can be dissolved in water or digestive juices are poisonous. Fortunately, some of the commonest leads are insoluble in ordinary drinking water. It is also fortunate that such waters are not very pure, otherwise the lead would be more easily dissolved and taken into the system. The lime in ordinary "hard" water forms with the lead a hard, insoluble coating upon the inside of lead pipes that effectually prevents the lead dissolving. If the water flowing through pipes were extremely pure, like that from the Denver artesian wells, or if it had plenty of carbonic acid gas in it, as that from soda fountains, lead and its ordinary salts are readily dissolved in it. Consequently, lead pipes should never be used when such waters for drinking purposes have to flow through them. Rain water is free from lime, hence the same caution about the use of lead pipes applies to cisterns unless the reservoir is lined with a lime cement. If water of more than average purity has remained in lead pipes over night it is apt to contain considerable of the metal. Hence people who drink much of alcoholic liquors in the evening are apt to drink freely of water from the hydrant in the morning to satisfy the intense thirst due to one-night potations. Consequently drunkards are liable to lead-poisoning to a greater extent than the abstainers, and this from an unsuspected source. The pipes in soda fountains should be lined with tin. This is generally done, but if they are broken by accident and repaired in the usual manner, by soldering, they may become dangerous, for the solder is composed chiefly of lead. Numerous cases of poisoning from the habitual drinking of soda water first drawn in the morning have been observed.

The Price of Royalty. It is interesting to note just what England pays royalty in gold money every year, in addition to free house rent, and "Carp" gives it to the Cleveland Leader and Herald in American dollars: Her Majesty, the Queen, annually: For private purveyance..... \$500,000 Salaries of the royal household..... \$282,300 Expenses of the royal household..... 66,000 Royal purveyance..... 40,200 Total for Queen alone..... \$1,288,500 Annuities for the Queen's family: Prince of Wales..... \$200,000 Princess of Wales..... 50,000 Duke of Cornwall..... 150,000 Duke of Edinburgh..... 100,000 Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein..... 30,000 Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lichfield..... 30,000 Duke of Connaught..... 100,000 Princess Beatrice..... 30,000 Duchess of Cambridge..... 30,000 Duchess of Devonshire..... 60,000 Duke of Cambridge..... 60,000 Duchess of York..... 35,000 Duchesses of Albany..... 30,000 \$2,665,000.

It is surprising to any one who has not noticed the fact before how much more water some will drink that have to give milk to a lot of suckling pigs than is needed by others fattening on the same feed. There is sound philosophy underlying the prevalent practice of giving slops and other thin, watery or milky stuff to the sows with pigs. They will make good use even of dish water, though this is apt to be salty and to necessitate plenty of pure water afterward. The milk supply of breeding sows kept in pens during hot weather is very apt to be curtailed by lack of drink. Of course, plenty of good food is also necessary, or the sow will decline so much in flesh as to be permanently injured. An item in an agricultural exchange advises the collection of fallen apples daily as a means of destroying the codling moth. If this advice is given to pig-runners in the orchard it is all right, but if, presumably, it is addressed to readers it is faulty. The worm in most apples that fall is ready to leave its receptacle by the time this accident occurs. In nine cases out of ten it will be left in the apple within an hour after it has fallen. Whoever contemplates the apple to destruction with the notion that a worm is thereby being destroyed is sadly deceived. Sheep are better than pigs for this business. The pig is naturally lazy, or ought to be, and does not get up early in the mornings. Sheep, on the contrary, will browse around during the night and be ready to catch the apple as soon as it drops.

A Sufferer's Cry. A pathetic story of the sea is told by a Noyes Bence correspondent of the Boston Herald. A weather beaten portmanteau, with some old newspapers protruding from it, attracted my attention a little farther up on the tank, and all the time the Clie roiled and groaned and made most plaintive moan. The portmanteau was not inviting, but a Glasgow paper of September, 1887, proved a perfect gold mine of interest. On the margin, written in pencil, in a plain, bold hand, were the following verses, strong, desperate and pathetic enough to move the heart of a stone: "Almighty God—I God there be, One favor I would ask of thee; Not health, nor peace, nor hope have I, And many times have prayed to die. And many times have prayed to die. But if we die to live again, Who knows I shall get any pain, The anguish, sickness, shame and fear That all my life pursued me here? And so I humbly beg and pray That you will wipe me out to-day! Then cleanse the place where I have been, And make it fit for other men." This may have been the work of a "minor poet," but it came from no common sufferer. There was no name, no title, no nothing, but this foreign paper, of an old date, to throw the slightest light on this mournful history.

Curious Effect of the Earthquake. Dr. B. F. Wyman, of Aiken County, South Carolina, makes the following statement concerning the peculiar effects of the last great earthquake upon the New W. H. Mosely, a Methodist minister of that county: Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night of August 31 I was called to visit Mr. Mosely, who had been taken suddenly sick during the first shock. I found him in bed, talking cheerfully. He told me at once that he was not sick; that he never felt better in his life; that just preceding each shock of the earthquake he would be seized with a peculiar tingling sensation, beginning in his toes and feet and gradually extending to his limbs and whole body. While speaking he suddenly screamed out: "Another shock is coming!" At the same time he grew rigid in the face, and all the muscles of his body became convulsed and drawn, and he appeared as one under a great strain, or receiving an overcharge of electricity from an electrical battery. A singular fact connected with all of these attacks was that he became aware of the approach of a shock a considerable period of time before other members of the family. Another singular fact that I observed was that while the shock was at its height, and the house and furniture were rocking and rattling, his muscles became relaxed and his face became off and he declared himself as feeling all right, and was calm and cheerful. He was certainly suffering from an overcharge of electrical fluid upon an excited and overstrained nervous system.

For preventing dandruff and falling of the hair, Hall's Hair Renewer is unequalled. It is an elegant shampoo with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Cures Colds and Coughs. We Appeal to Experience. For a long time we steadily refused to publish testimonials, believing that, in the opinion of the public generally, the great majority were manufactured to order by unprincipled parties as a means of disposing of their worthless preparations. That this view of the case is to a certain extent true, there can be no doubt. At last, several years ago, we came to the conclusion that every intelligent person can readily discriminate between spurious and bona fide testimonials, and determined to use some cases, so as to compare them with smaller space than they would otherwise occupy, but without in the least concealing or deprecating the meaning of the writers. We are glad to say that our final conclusion was a correct one—that a letter recommending an article having true merit favors the people. The original of every testimonial published by us is in our office, and an inspection which will prove to the most skeptical that our assertions made above, that only the facts as given will appear therein is true. But as it would be very inconvenient, if not impossible, for all our friends to call on us and inspect our office, we have used as a preventive, both for lung troubles and croup, for which I can recommend it as the best medicine I ever used, and which I have used for many years for I have used at least twenty others, besides about a dozen physicians' prescriptions. Please send for our Circular, which is free of charge to give relief in my family. A. J. GRUBB, 110 Springfield St., Boston.

Weak and Weary. Describes the condition of many people who are debilitated by the recent warm weather or by hard work. You may be weak and tired in the morning, without appetite and without energy. So, you need Hood's Sarsaparilla to build up and strengthen your body, purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite. This peculiar medicine will do you good. "It was almost completely run down, and was for four years under medical treatment, being given up to die by physicians. I have never taken anything which gave me as much benefit as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which restored me to health and vigor. I recommend it to any invalid whose system is weak. It will rebuild the system and give new life."—NELLA NORR, Florida, Fla. "During the summer months I have been somewhat debilitated or run down. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, with a few new visits and a restored appetite, and my weight has increased. I have never taken anything which gave me as much benefit as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which restored me to health and vigor. I recommend it to any invalid whose system is weak. It will rebuild the system and give new life."—NELLA NORR, Florida, Fla. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. Price 25¢ per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar N. Y. N. U.—40 Agents Wanted to Sell THE Eagle Steam Washer. Men and Women of good character can make big money at home. Exclusive territory guaranteed. Sample Washer sent for one week trial. Return at our expense if not satisfactory. Will wash 15 shirts in 30 minutes, or no sale. Only perfect Washer ever invented. Sells on its own merit, and is easily cleaned. Washes collars and cuffs without rubbing. Clothes are placed in a hollow iron wheel which revolves in a square covered boiler; steam is forced in by a hand crank, forcing the clothes through the water and steam, and leaving them clean as new. Write for testimonials and terms to G. L. FERRIS, Patentee, 171 Court St., B'klyn, N. Y.

WELL DRILLING. Machinery for Wells of any depth, from 30 to 3,000 feet. For Water, Oil, Gas, etc. Our Mounted Steam Drilling and Pumping Machinery is the best and most reliable. Guaranteed to drill faster and with less power than any other machinery. We have a large stock of machinery on hand, ranging from 100 to 1,000 feet. Farmers and others making 500 to 800 feet wells for water or gas, or who are making 1,000 to 2,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 3,000 to 5,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 5,000 to 10,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 10,000 to 20,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 20,000 to 30,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 30,000 to 40,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 40,000 to 50,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 50,000 to 60,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 60,000 to 70,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 70,000 to 80,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 80,000 to 90,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 90,000 to 100,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 100,000 to 110,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 110,000 to 120,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or who are making 120,000 to 130,000 feet wells for oil or gas, or 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