There are between 1,500 and 1,800 blind persons in Tennessee.

Richmond, Va., is shipping large quantities of grain to Italy.

The Southern Presbyterian Church has 6,000 elders and 4,000 deacons.

The prohibition law prevails in fortytwo counties in the State of Georgia.

A Southern scientist has discovered that alcohol can be produced from George W. Swepson, with a property

worth \$2,000,000, is the richest man in North Carolina. Richmond, Va., has a debt of \$4,741,-

707 65, on which she pays an annual in. terest of \$303,134 43. The celebrated Dummett orange grove

has, according to the Florida Dispatch, been sold for \$100,000. The public library at Knoxville, Tenn.

has 1,500 new books, is out of debt, and has \$2,000 in the treasury.

A young Virginian has invented a machine which turns out 150 cigarettes per minute. It is on exhibition at Lyncil

In 1833-34 the railroad from Charleston, S. C., to Augusta, Ga., 130 miles, was the longest railroad then in the

The gum of the palmetto, which is found in abundance in Florida, makes He is the peer of Gladstone in eloas good if not better mucilage than gum arabic.

It is calculated that the splendid grain crops of the South will save that section \$100,000,000 hitherto diverted Northward.

A mortal enemy of the cotton worm dish looking spider, and attacks and appliances, the moment their services kills large numbers of the worms.

As early as 1733 the sale and consumption of whisky was prohibited in Georgia, then a colony under British rule. The act, however, was repealed

The Rugby colony in Tennessee, instead of being on the wane, is said to be growing nicely. A large number of peo ple from Michigan will cast their luck with the colonists this fall.

The State Democratic ticket of Texas contains the name of but one native Texan. Of the other nominees three are natives of Kentucky, one of Georgia one of South Carolina and one of Ten-

The New Orleans Times-Democrat from carefully gathered information learn that the present condition of the rice crop in Louisiana is good and the prospects for a large and good crop most

The locomotive "General," which was the one that pulled the train that was stolen by the Mitchell raiders in 1861, i still in use as a freight engine on the Western and Atlantic road, and is in good condition.

The process of articulating Guiteau's skeleton is nearly completed at the Army and Medical museum. It is doubtful if the bones will make a first-class skeleton. Many were found to be po rous, requiring great care to mount.

Near Fort Valley, Ga., lives a man who has named his children after animals, having a belief that they will in consequence live to an old age. There are four children and they are named respectfully, Rabbit, Coon, Fox and

Nashville, in its craze for marital and natal insurance companies has capped the climax by organizing "The Natal 000 to each member producing a certificate of the paternity of a pair of twin babies.

In Alabama the Senate will stand thirty-one Democrats and two opposi tion; the House seventy-nine Democrats and twenty-one opposition. The latter consists of eight Republicans, fou Greenbackers and nine Independent

As compared with the cotton many factures of New England, the Southern mills show a wonderful difference, in heir favor, of earnings, but the thing i being overdone, and too many mills will prove to the South as bad, if not worse. than no mills at all.

In the Gulf near Apalachicola, Fla a saw fish of immense size was captured It was fourteen feet, six inches long, forty-two inches across the body, the saw forty-one inches long and seven across the center between the points of the teeth, weighing 500 pounds.

Near Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, an elm tree, said to be the largest in the United States, if not in the world, is growing. It is 105 feet in diameter and 329 feet in circumference from tip to tip of its branches. The size of the trunk

and height of the tree are not given. J. H. Lester, who lives near McDonough, Ga., is 113 years old, having been the applause of the scientific world. born in Rockingham, N. C., December 7, 1769. He distinctly remembers the Revolutionary war, and when eleven years old was detailed with other boys to defend the women from the Tories. He served under Gen. Floyd during the war of 1812.

A horrible condition of affairs has been developed in the "Saviour's Home," an institution in Little Rock, Ark., which is supposed to be a charitable one. From insufficient courishment many of the child inmates have been starved nearly to death, and many of them will die. The institution is conducted by fanatics of the worst kind.







DEVOTED TO POLITICS, MORALITY, EDUCATION AND TO THE GENERAL INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY.

By D. F. BRADLEY & CO. PICKENS, S. C, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Edison is still obtaining patents at the rate of twenty-one a week.

GARIBALDI, the Liberator, is to have monument in Baltimore. THE Treasury last week received \$2

conscience money from Germany.

OF THE 1,518 cases of smallpox in Chicago last year 1,116 proved fatal. Reports from Matamoras state that

many persons sick of yellow fever die of POSTMASTERS in Texas have been

ordered to fumigate the mails before forwarding. THE Texas cattle fever has appeared

at Auburn, New York, and street peddling of beef has been stopped for six LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE is to visit the United States this autumn.

Susan B. Anthony finds much encouragement for the woman suffrage 7. The industrial parade on the day of

persevere. THE Lady Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett has arranged for the dispatch to Egypt of & has turned up in Mississippi. It is a red-small staff of nurses, with all nursing

> THE Egyptian debt is £98,398,020. of which £72,000,000 is held in England. This and the commerce of Egypt and the road to India are what England is fighting for.

are needed.

THE United States is not likely to be asked to send a delagate to the conference of the Suez Canal question, and the United States doesn't care so very old wood with an unsparing hand, for much about it, either.

HAVING taken a solemn pledge not to Toronto has his favorite tipple brought out by the bartender, and drinks it standing on the sidewalk.

CETYWAYO has learned to eat with a knife and fork, and his favorite dish to begin breakfast with is a mess of porridge and a bottle of whisky. The Zuiu King is becoming rapidly civilized.

THE Philosophers of Concord, who were duped by a Western sharper, have several things to learn yet; among others, that of not placing too much confidence in a glib-tongued, prepossessing

THE Boston Transcript thinks it was not surprising that Rev. Mr. Miln had doubts of the existence of hell after livng a year or two in Chicago. He looked upon such belief as the rankest kind .

OSCAR WILDE has announced his in tention to visit Japan. Every heart will bound with joy at this news. America is anxious to get rid of all the cranks she can, and will bid Oscar an eternal adiem with a smile on her lip.

London Truth astonishes the English with the statement that "in some of the smaller Western cities of America there are more telephones than there are at present in England." The ordinary Twin Association," which will pay \$2,- Englishman, however, would not like is:

> FIFTEEN thousand men and five thousand horses have been sent to Egypt from England, and about ten thousand men from India, Wolseley will probably be able to muster for the march or beauty of roses at this season. That and five thousand cavalry.

Some one writes to the Kennebeu, Maine, Journal that "cider drinking has become a great evil among the rural population of the State, as many laboring men will not work unless it is furnished them by the farmer, and many farmers and farmers' sons are too much addicted to its use."

'THE Langtrys found the friendship the Prince of Wales expensive, and between giving entertainments at which he was present and the Irish land troubles their income of \$15,000 a year melted away. So Mr. Langtry was forced to be contented with about a tenth of his original income, to supplement which his wife took to the stage.

In Admiral Frederick de Lutke, Russia loses one of her oldest sailors and scientists. Born in 1797, he made the voyage around the world with Captain Julownin in 1817-19, and soon after began that service of remarkable Arctic explorations which got him the ear and | have nutriment enough in their stems

HERBERT SPENCER is paying this country a visit, the chief object of the risit being that of the recovery of his ealth. No doubt part of his purpose n coming was to learn something which would be useful to him in the division of the great work on Sociology on which ba is now engaged-The Industrial Development of Society-having finished and published volumes on the Ceremo- to gather up the weeds by the use of nial and Political Development.

THE celebration at Ogden's Grove, Chicago, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to the mem ory of John Brown was one of the worst managed and completest failures of the

century. Letters of regret were read from many distinguished men, and nobody was there but a few of the neighbors, aggregating 300 persons The widow of John Brown, who lives in California, was there, and delivered a short address.

THE men of commerce, art and in dustry who have given character and tone to the Industrial Exposition of Cin cinnati deserve well, not only of their fellow-citizens, but of all who take as interest in the manufacturing industries of the nation. There have been evidences of commendable improvement in every succeeding exhibition, and the public have good grounds to anticipate for the tenth a perfection of order, display and excellence not previously attained. The classifications are a model of fullness and elaboration. Its scenic departments embrace everything in ma chinery, manufactures and products, and these are classified under eightyfive heads. Gold, silver and bronze medals and cash premiums are offered in the different classes. The Exposition opens September 6, and closes October movement, and urges the Suffragists to the opening will be the biggest thing ever seen in Cincinnati, and a spectacle wonderfully interesting, instructive and picturesque. The cars of seventeen wards, already organized and at work, will extend seventeen squares. As for the Exposition itself, there is more space now engaged than was occupied by the last Exposition when it opened, and the interest aroused is extraordinary and universal. All railroads centering in Cincinnati will sell tickets at reduced prices.

About Roses.

All roses flower more profusely if vigthe handsomest blossoms will spring from fresh growth and young shoots from the roots will bear the largest drink at a public bar, a young man of cluster of buds. Hybrid perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first liowers have faded so as to produce a good display of buds and blossoms in September. They have no claims to the title "perpetual" as they never bloom but twice in the year and rarely that, unless they are highly fertilized and closely cut back when they have ceased to bloom in early summer. They are the most desirable of summer roses because they have so luxuriant a growth and possess the charms of brilliant colorings and fragrance. Great advance has been made during the past few years in their varieties, which are now numbered by hundreds in the English and French floral catalogues, and our own florists offer them in large numbers and at very low prices. Ten cents will often buy a flourishing young plant which, in two or three years if properly treated, will become a large bush. Gen. Jacquemont" is a perpetual whose flowers are known to all lovers of roses and are in much demand for winter bouquets. Among other desira le varieties are "Arma Slexieff," "Beauty of Waltham," "Boule de Sieze," "Coupe d'Hibe," "Edward Morren," "Jules Margottin," "La-"Mabel Morrison," "Mme. rance." Lacharme," "Mme. Charles Wood, "Mar e Baumann," "Baronne de Rothschild," and "Reynold's Hole." The last mentioned was named for the famous English rosarian who cultivates some of the finest roses in England and takes the prizes at all the rose exhibitions in his vicinity, and it is a rose of remarkable beauty. None of this class of roses require protection during the winter, but they will do better another year if they are covered about the roots with manure which can be dug into the ground early in the spring. Large oushes of roses should be tied up to stakes made either of small pine-trees or of wood painted green. Watering with liquid manure will increase the Cairo, about fifteen thousand infantry | made from the horse stable or the hen roost will be more fertilizing than any other. Do not put it on too strong, else it will do more harm than good. I s a good plan to fill a half-barrel onequarter full with manure and add a pound of copperas to it to keep the worms away; fill it up with water and put it on the plants twice a week, takng care not to touch the leaves. Make he water the color of weak coffee in horse manure is used, the color of weak tea if hen manure is preferred.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A Hint About Weeds.

In harvesting Indian corn and wheat. we cut them long before the grain-the seed, is ripe. When the grain in either s fully formed, the stalks are cut: experience has shown that the ripening process goes on; the stalk contains sufficient nutriment to perfect the grains, and it does this after the plant is cut away from the root. Indeed, the grain thus treated often comes to greater perfection than if the plant were left until the seed is fully ripe. What takes place with these crop plants, also occurs with weeds. Many weeds, if cut up while in flower, still of seeds. It therefore happens that the nere cutting up of many weeds, and leaving them to dry upon the ground, does little toward their Jxtermination. very succulent stems will remain alive for weeks, and even continue to grow after they have been deprived of the root. It is one thing to cut up weeds with the hoe; it is equally important, and it should always be done in gardens, rakes, and carry them to a brush heap, where they will ultimately be burned. American Agriculturist.

-"I know where the dark goes when morning comes," said little Clara. "It goes down the cellar; it's dark there

Traveling by Hand-Car.

For several days past railroad men on the Buffalo division have been bothering their heads over a strange character whom they have seen running a hand-car all by himself, and behaving in a singular manner. Monday night train No. 12 was stopped to avoid running over him. Other trains have come close upon him within the past few days before he got his "special" off the track. Yesterday Officer Mahar found him near Dalton with his car. He was brought to Hornellsville, and now occupies a cell in the lockup, where he was interviewed by a Times reporter. He is a young man apparently not over twenty-five years of age, of medium size, with black hair and eyes and dark complexion. He said that his name was Martin Kastel, and that his home was in Omaha, from which place he had come on a first-class passenger-car. Somewhere between Hunt's and Daiton he purchased his hand-car of a young man, whose mother ratified the bargain. On being asked what his plan was, he replied that he thought that a nice way to spend the summer would be to travel around by himself on a hand-car. He had intended to move gradually along to New York, gathering curious stones and weeds by the way, and having a quiet, restful time all by himself. He said he had no idea of this trouble when he started, and now he was willing to trade his hand-car for some property in this town if he could. On being asked if he did not know that it was dangerous to travel as he had been doing, e replied that there was no danger at all. "Why," said he, "I never let a train get within half a mile of me unless I happen to meet one on a curve. Then ust lift my car off in two seconds. If I had some chairs in here I would show you how I do it. I am safe if a train gets within half a block of me before see it, and it is easy to get out of the way if a train is two blocks off." The young man asked the reporter how soon the examination would take place, saving: "I want to get out of this place as soon as possible."-Hornellsville (N. Y.) Times.

A Few Simple Recipes.

The Small Boy-Take equal parts of noise, dirt and four horse-power steamengine; mix with bread and butter to the taste (the boy's taste), and set the mixture to cool in the middle of a tenacre lot. If you find you have put in too much noise (which you undoubtedly have), turn over and knead with the hand or split shingle.

The Saleslady-This is a very easy dish. All that is required is a little giggle, brass to season, and a garnishing of frizzles, bangs and cheap jewel-

ry. Mix in an empty skull and serve. The Politician—Tact, one part; two eyes for the main chance; one tongue, well oiled, and as much cheek as possible. If you have a little brain handy, it may be added sparingly; but it does not matter much, and most housekeepers consider any use of brain in this connection as extravagant. Bake in a slow oven, so that it need not be done brown. If it be more than half-baked it is ruined.

The Poet -To make a poet, take liberally of shimmering sunshine, strain through a rhyming dictionary, and add equal parts of lovesick adjectives, archaic adverbs and such other words as you may never have heard of. Set in a warm place, where the whole may become intimately mingled, and garnish with long hair, seedy clothing and an

empty stomach. The Author-Take such facts as you have in the house and mix with twenty gallons of gush and twaddle for each fact, and boil down one-half. Then add of classical allusions, threadbare stories and ubiquitous anecdotes ten parts each, and serve in a greasy coat and bald head. Some prefer to send to the table in curl papers, triced with hair-pins; but in this case the sauce must not be forgotten, and a little politico-poetic transcendentalism is also a great improve-

A Kiss-This is composed of equal parts of honey, sugar, ice cream, soda with four kinds of sirup, love in a cottage and supernal bliss. It can be made in the dark just as well as in the light. Bake in an elliptical dish, and serve

Charity-This is usually served cold When warm it is very apt to spoil, and must therefore be used at home. Take one part heart and one hundred parts talk, and stir together until the heart is dissolved, and add sufficient policy and worldly wisdom to give it a flavor. Charity made by this recipe will keep a long time in any climate. - Boston Tran-

What the Ancients Believed.

Arrian, who flourished about the midlle of the second century of the Christian era, was of a skeptical frame of mind and had a wholesome distrust of the evidence of eye-witnesses. He ridiculed the old stories about ants that dug up gold, and griffins that guarded the precious metals, and declared that none were to be found in those parts of India that were visited by Alexander and his officers. He describes, however, a learned, or rather a musical elephant which "beat upon a cymbal while several others danced to his music. Two cymbals were hung between his forelegs, and one tied to his proboscis and leaves to perfect and ripen a crop or trunk. He then striking the cymbal which was tied to his trunk against the others between his forelegs alternately the rest of the elephants moved round him as in a dance, and lifted up or The common purslane—or "pussley," bowed their bodies as fitly and justly for example, has remarkable vitality; its as the measure and reason of the sound bowed their bodies as fitly and justly seemed to require, or as he who played upon the instrument directed." also speaks, though from hearsay, of an elephant dying of grief because it had killed its keeper in a moment of frenzy. Nearchus, it seems, had protested that he once saw the skin of a tiger, and that the natives averred that the animal, when alive, was as big as a full-grown horse, and further, that it would leap upon an elephant, and strangle it. Thereupon Arrian remarks that those he saw were like speckled wolves, only a little larger, so that he never saw a tiger at all, but only a leop-ard.—All the Year Round,

Good Things Cost.

Yes, indeed, they do. Generally that

us, perhaps, to be done so easily has cost all that it is worth. And the reason why it does not seem so to us is because we do not see when and where and how the work is put in. We are riding along and looking out upon a beautiful landscape. We admire the skillful arrangement of trees, and shrubbery, and flowers, or the smooth and gently sloping grounds. This is, indeed, lovely, we say. How fortunate the owner was to find such a place. But some one replies, could vou have seen all this years and years ago, when it was in a natural state, you might never have dreamed of this. It has taken much thought and hard work and great expense to bring these grounds to their present condition. Tell a man how a thing has been done and he says: "That's easy to do." Very possible, now that you have been shown how to do it, but could you have done it in the first place? That is the real test. You listen to a man whose mind is richly stored with facts and thoughts and fruitful in combinations of these varied stores, and as he expresses the thought

which needed express'on, perhaps you say: how easy that was done. I could have said it. Could you? Why did you not then, before he did? Why not go one step farther and give expression to the next thought which, so soon as expressed, the orator and all the people shall say that was the right word rightly spoken. That is the very word we were waiting to hear. When the lightning flashes you can see very clearly. And, if you act quickly, you may take all your bearings by its instantaneous light. And such a flash of thought may prove to you an apple of gold. But we want more than fitful gleams.

Steady lights are best. And he is the true speaker whose light shines on clear and true while it is at the same time able to throw a great flood of radiance on the dark spot when the right moment Never say such things do not cost. 1

tell you, if such a light blazes before then it is an ignis fatuis and will lure him and you, too, on to destruction. Great men are hard-working men. Genius means a great capacity for work.

"Genius will work." The men eminent in all the noble walks of life have been, are now, great workers. They are trained to endure, and when occasion requires, can, and do, labor tremendously.

You see a train fly down the track. It goes easily, does it not? Swift and strong, without friction and without sign of labor, it shoots along. You simply see the results. But what leads to and insures these results?

So you look upon the outside appearances of great lives and see no signs of heat, and noise, and worry, and weariness, and you state your proposition that they lead easy, charmed lives. Try it and see. Try to grapple with the labors of some great legislator, merchant, writer, or divine, for even one day. He who puts off the harness makes the wisest statements. A truly great man bears a great load easily. To do this gives the right to bear the

Are you dazzled by the lives of Generals. Senators, millionaires, or great men of letters? Consider the cross well ere looking at the crown. It is a grand thing to win the crown. Try for it. Try with all the manhood there is in you. You are worth little if you do not make the trial. But remember that you only reach the high seats and wear the crown after long, arduous, unremitting labors. Let no word of mine discourage you, But try no short cuts. Count the cost and then do valiant battle. Determine to win all these good things, but win them legitimately. Great and good work merits and will in due time receive a great reward .-Golden Rule.

Treatment of Sunstroke.

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is "muggy." It is more apt to occur on the second, third, or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping rooms, debility, abuse of stimulants, predispose to it. It is more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working in doors, and where there is artificial heat-laundries, etc., see that the room is well ventilated. If working in the sun, wear a light

hat (not black, as it absorbs heat), straw, etc., and put inside of it on the head, a wet cloth or a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have, whenever possible, an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking, a canvas or board cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, but be excused from work, especially after eleven o'clock in the morning on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs, cease work immediately, lie down in a shady and cool place; apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over the head and neck. If any one is overcome by the heat, send immediately for the nearest good physician. While waiting for the physician give the person coo drinks of water or cold black tea, or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand, keep a cold cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body. If the person is pare, very faint and

pulse feeble, let hin ...hale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two tablespoonfuls of water with a little sugar. -- New York Board of Health.

SOAP is readily soluble in alcohol, and the fact is utilized in the making of liquid and transparent soaps.

The Wrong Verdict.

A fresh anecdote of John T. Ray

VOL. XI. NO. 51.

which we admire and which seems to mond, never before printed, is related by one who was a member of his dramatic company and who is now in this city. It was in 1877 that Raymond, as the immortal Sellers, was doing the Western country. At Evansville, Ind., the house was filled, and the audience, the critics say, was en rapport with the actors. The play went along swimming-ly until the denouement was reached. This it is well known, occurs in the jury scene which closes the drama. At every village a new jury is obtained from the populace. Leading persons of the place are sometimes honored with a position in the box, and it was so at Evansville. The collection was one of the finest ever on the stage-doctors, lawyers and such like. The foreman was a six-foot Kentuckian and a Judge, too. He had for years adorned the bench, and was never known to quail in public. It was from his mouth that "not guilty" was to be received, and he had been duly cautioned as to his lines. As soon as the verdict is rendered Sellers throws up his hat, hugs the accused and performs many wonderful side plays, after which the curtain descends. At Evansville Raymond did his prettiest, gyrating before the Judges like a madman and "fixing the jury" in his inimitable manner. When the case had closed and the jury were expected to return the cut-and-dried verdict of "not guilty," the foreman-this six-foot Kentuckian and a Judge to boot-was attacked with stage-fright and startled everybody by shouting:

> "What?" inquired the disconcerted Sellers. "Guilty," said the forgetful foreman,

thinking he was doing himself and the Evansville party proud.

In vain Raymond giggled; the verdiet was plainly "guilty." Therefore the play couldn't go on as it was laid down; there was no chance for that throwing or hugging. The audience was not slow to catch the mistake, and a wave of hearty laughter began to sweep over the parquette. At last Rayyou and does not cost him who gives it, | mond seeing things to be in a desperate state, began to "fix" the jury again, and buttonholing the big foreman, whispered the proper verdict in his ear. Whereupon the big six-footer mildly stammered out:

"Not guilty."
The hat went up, the lucky accused was congratulated, and the curtain rung down amid the laughter and applause of the audience. That big Kentuckian, however, was never again foreman of any of Raymond's juries .- New Haven (Conn.) Union.

Young Love's Dream.

They are young married people and have just gone to housekeeping, and the neighbors who assemble at their front windows to witness the harrowing sight of their parting for the day declare that the following is a verbatim account of their conversation:

"Good-bye, Charlie; now be careful the street cars don't run off the track with you and--kiss me, Charlie-there was something I wanted to tell you-let me see. Was it hair-pins? No. 1 got them-w-h-a-t could it have been?" "I'm due at the office, pet," says Charlie, bracing up and looking very handsome and manly; "was it some thing to eat?"

"Why, of course it was; there isn't a bit of mashed potato in the house, nor a mouthful of bread and butter. W want half a yard of beefsteak-see; and have it cut bias so it will be tenderand a loaf of sweet-bread, Charlie, and a strawberry short-cake, dear, andand anything else you think of, dear.' "But, my little wife," says Charlie, looking very wise, "these things mus all be made before we can eat them."

"Must they? oh, dear, and I never learned to do fancy work! I never crocheted a biscuit fit to eat, and I couldn't paint a tomato to save my life. Oh, Charlie, go to the ready-made stores, do. there's a darling!'

He did; and they had a picturesqu meal of lobster and strawberries with baker's rusk and lemonade, but Charlie has written to his mother to come at once and make them a long visit, they are so delightfully situated they can make it pleasant for her now, he says .-Detroit Post and Tribune.

Only One Life.

Too many farmers appear to be only skirmishing around during the present life without any of the real enjoyments which this world offers to everyone who will gather them. In the first place, it he does not marry a good wife (and there are a plenty of them running around loose) the fatal mistake is made which can never be remedied. If a man intends to be a farmer, and through that channel of industry enjoy all of the comforts and pleasures of life, he should surround himself and family with as many of the conveniences of life as his means and industry can command. He should keep in mind that on his farm and with his family is the best place for contentment and happiness. And the best way to be happy is to make his family happy and his home pleasant. Every hour needlessly spent away from the home of domestic happiness is just so much lost in the great sum of life's comforts. One life-one home-one wife-one aim-and one end to all of life's struggles and hopes. Without happiness all work is a burthen, and

Perils of Sausage.

Young girls should not be allowed to meddle with sausage, which has lately been the cause of trouble both at the East and the West, A Boston girl put an extra "a" into her sausage, and was so harshly reproved that she tried to commit suicide. In Chicago a girl spelt it "sossige," and was severely reprimanded by her teacher. The misspeller took the reprimand so much to heart that after recess she failed to appear. An immediate search was instituted, and it was discovered that the sensitive young creature was at a matines. We are indebted for these fearful warnings to the Chicago Tribune, which never tells anything which is not exactly true,

FACTS AND FIGURES.

-Ohio manufactured over four mill ion pounds of plug tobacco last year.

-There are fifty-two breweries in Brooklyn which produce 4,000,000 kegs of lager annually, and paid a revenue of \$1,000,000.—N. Y. Times. -The corn crop of Texas this year is

estimated at 140,000,000 bushels. The value of the agricultural products of that State is \$94,071,998.—Chicago Tribune. -Ninety-three thousand acres have been planted under the new arboriculture act in Kansas. Preference is given to the cotton tree on account of its rapid

-Two ninety-foot lathes, said to be the largest in the world, have been made for their own use by the South Boston Iron-works. Each lathe contains 600,000 pounds of iron, and is intended for boring out cannon. -- Boston

-The crop of Indian corn is one of the most important and valuable in the United States. The crop of 1880 was estimated at 1,717,000,000 bushels; the wheat crop of the same year was estimated at 498,000,000 bushels. It must be considered the staple crop of the Western and Southwestern States. In 1880, Illinois produced 240,000,000 bushels, as against 60,000,000 bushels of wheat. The acreage of corn in Kansas the same year was 2,995,070 acres, and the product 108,704,927 bushels, against an acreage of 1,520,659 acres of winter wheat, with a product of 17,560,-259 bushels.

-It is estimated that nearly 2,000,-000,000 pounds of paper are produced annually; one-half of which is used for printing, a sixth for writing and the remainder is coarse paper for packing and other purposes. The United States alone produces yearly 200,000 tons of paper, averaging seventeen pounds per nead for its population. The Englishman comes next with about twelve pounds per head; the educated German takes eight pounds; the Frenchman seven pounds, whilst the Italian, Spaniard and Russian take respectively three pounds, one-half pound and one pound annually.—N. Y. Sun.

-The English are the best customers for American canned salmon. Most of the Sacramento River salmon go to the Atlantic cities, but Liverpool draws the bulk of its supply from Oregon, either direct from the Columbia River or through San Francisco. The Fraser River salmon all go to England direct from Victoria. Last season the Fraser River sent 146,000 cases to Europe. It is expected that as many more will be canned there this season for the same market. The Columbia River sent 380,-700 cases direct to Europe for the year ended March 31. Thus far this season three cargoes have been cleared direct from the Columbia River for England. with 98,480 cases. - Chicago Times.

As Sensible as Most Duels.

Sheep's-head, although hardly a flattering epithet or term of endearment, is not regarded between man and man in this country as an insult of so deep a dye that the stain inflicted upon the honor of a gentleman to whom this compound noun may happen to be addressed can only be washed out in blood. That such, however, is the view taken of its German equivalent, "Schafskopf," in the Fatherland is conclusively demonstrated by the following lamentable occurrence: A few days ago, in the ancient City of Oldenburg, one Herr Jan-sen, an elderly barrister, called upon an acquaintance, the upper story of whose dwelling was occupied by an infantry Lieutenant named Fischer, the proprietor of a handsome pointer, upon which he had sportively bestowed the name of Scharfskopf. The dog was lying stretched on the door-step as Jansen came up to the door, and that very moment the Lieutenant, thrusting his head out of his second-floor window, shouted at the top of his voice: "Sheep's-head, come up, will you?" Jansen took the summons to himself, and, instead of entering the house, waited by the door until Fischer made his appearance, exclaiming: "Sheep's-head yourself," he lent the Lieutenant a hearty box on the ear. Fischer, who was in mufti, retorted with a walkingstick, and the result of this misunderstanding was a hostile meeting. Jansen fired first, inflicting a slight flesh wound upon his adversary, whereupon Fischer. in no way ruffled by his hurt, stretched the too-hasty advocate dead upon the ground with a bullet through his heart.

Just an Average Sample.

-London Telegraph.

The occupant of an office on Grand River avenue sat at his desk, when a mild-faced stranger entered, and passed the time of day, and asked: "Would you let me sit at your desk a

moment and use your pen?" "Can I use a sheet of your paper?" continued the man, as he seated him-

"Oh, yes." "Thanks. You may hang up my hat f you will. I can never sit for any length of time with my hat on." His hat was given a place on the

rack, and for ten minutes he was busy writing. As he finished he asked for an envelope, and when he had sealed it he "Pardon the liberty, but can you spare me a stamp?"

He was given one, and after he had icked it on he weighed the letter in his hand and remarked: "I'm afraid that's too heavy for three cents. Perhaps you'd better put

on another.' A second stamp was handed him, and he then observed:

"I'll leave the letter for you to mail as you go down."

"Very well." "And as it is an important missive, allow me to suggest that if you should go to the post-office on purpose to mail t, I would take it as a great favor. Thanks for your kindness. Please reach my hat, and as I suffer a great deal from the sun, I will borrow your umbrella until I pass this way again.

How to Stop Bleeding.

If a man is wounded so that blood flows, that flow is either regular, or by jets or spurts. If it flows regularly, a vein has been wounded, and a string should be bound tightly around below the wounded part, that is, beyond it from the heart. If the blood comes out by leaps or jets, an artery has been severed, and the person may bleed to death in a few minutes; to prevent which apply the cord above the wound, that is, between the wound and the heart. In case a string or cord is not at hand, tie the two opposite corners of a handkerchief around the limb, put a stick between and turn it round until the handkerchief is twisted sufficiently tight to stop the bleeding, and keep it so until a physician can be had. - Household.