THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

Humorous Department.

BEGINNING TO SQUEEZE.—Two or three years ago a Jersey City pension lawyer took the case of a widow who wanted about $2,000 back pay, and the papers went to Washington, to be hidden away among the cobwebs until some clerk had nothing else to do but examine them. After three months had passed, a young farmer called to ask about the case, and regularly every ninety days; since that time, he dropped in with his:

"Well, any good news for the Widder Jennings?"

At his last visit the other day, the lawyer replied after the same stereotyped fashion, and added:

"Do you live near the widow?"

"Only one farm between us."

"And she has told you to watch for the money."

"Well, not exactly that, but I've kinder taken it upon myself to do so. If the Widder Jennings gets that $2,000 before the 1st of May, my heart is going to yearn to marry her. If she don't git it, I'm going to marry an old maid, with twenty-one acres of land and a yoke of oxen. I wouldn't have come in to-day, but the widder she's a winking and the old maid is looking purty as a bed of onions, and things is beginning to squeeze on me."

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.—A returned missionary, telling of his labors among the poor white and colored children in the mountainous districts of the South, related, at a church meeting, recently, a story which brought a smile to the faces of his Massachusetts hearers. He was visiting a little district school, and the teacher was questioning the children as follows:

"Now, children, who was the Father of his counsry?"

"Ben Butler," was the astounding reply.

"No, no! It was George Washington. Now, who was the savior of his country?"

Again came the answer, "Ben Butler."

"No. Remember it was Abraham Lincoln."

Then the missionary thought he would strike in, and, sure they could answer this correctly, he said:

"Well, I'm sure you can tell me who never told a lie?"

"Yes, sir; Ben Butler!" came the chorus again, and the discomfitted missionary retired.

It is evident the general's prowess still lingers in magnified form in the Southern negro's mind.

SHE WAS A LAPLANDER.—The irrepressible small boy, from East Liberty, came into the city yesterday, via, the Fifth avenue line, accompanied by his father, who frowned upon any attempts for him to become inquisitive. This was very hard on the boy, and he sat in misery for ten minutes, not saying a word, while his father was interested in a newspaper. At Soho street the street car stopped to take on a lady attired in a very loud red dress, with cheeks painted to match. The gripman started, with his usual disregard for the equilibrium of the passengers, and as a result the irrepressible's father suddenly found himself holding the new passenger on his lap.

"Oh, ain't it funny!" screamed the boy, dancing with delight. "But ain't you glad mamma isn't here? You remember what happened when she saw you holding Aunt Fannie on your lap the other day."

The boy and his father alighted from the car at the next street with an energy that made the youngster smell the shingle in the woodhouse two miles away.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE COURT'S MISTAKE.—Judge Davis used to tell some admirable stories of an old Illinois judge, one of which we chance particularly to remember. One of the judges was rather remarkable for conveying to jurors, in his charges to them, his own opinions in regard to the merits of the case. In one case he had done so with great plainness, but to his amazement the jury hung out for hours without coming to an agreement. The judge inquired of the bailiff what was the matter, and learned from him that one juryman was hanging out against the other eleven. He proceeded to rebuke the juror sharply. The obstinate juror was a nervous little man, and as soon as the judge was done, he rose and said: "Judge, may I say a word?" "Yes, sir," said the indignant judge, "what have you to say?" "Well, what I wanted to say is, I am the only fellow on your side!"—Peck's Sun.

BILL TINKERSON'S WIFE.—Jim Sniverly had been absent from Austin for several years. He returned not long since, and one of the first men he met was Bill Tinkerson. They had just taken a social drink, when Bill remarked:

"Do you remember Sally Jane Benderly?"

"That great big, gawky, red-headed girl, with freckles as big as a dime all over her nose, who limped and was uglier than a crazy quilt?"

"Yes—that's the gal."

"Of course I remember her. Nobody could forget her. It is impossible to duplicate a face like that. She had a mouth like a catfish, and a smile like an open valise. What of her?"

"Oh, nothing; except she is my wife."

THE LAST STRAW.—"Why did you strike this man?" asked a justice of the peace of a prisoner.

"I had sufficient cause, your honor. He came to my house the other day on a visit. He criticised my children and laughed at my daughter's singing, turned up his nose at a fish I had caught, and put my wife to a great deal of trouble at dinner time—"

"But all this gave you no excuse to strike him with a stick of stove wood."

"I know, but let me get through. After dinner he took a kind of going-to-stay-all-day seat, and began to talk on the tariff question and sub-treasury scheme. Then I hit him."

"Tariff, sub-treasury, eh? I fine you ten dollars for not shooting him."—Arkansaw Traveler.

☞ It was on the train, and he was trying to read. There was the usual variety of passengers, among them a lady with a very sprightly little girl that had blue eyes, a head of glistening gold and an inquisitorial tongue. She plied him with questions and toyed with his watchchain. The mother, who was a widow, fairly beamed upon him. He was becoming nervous, and, turning to the mother, said, "Madam, what do you call this sweet little darling?" The widow smiled enchantingly, and replied, with a sigh, "Ethel." "Please call her, then."

☞ A sad looking man went into a Burlington drug store. "Can you give me," he asked, "something that will drive from my mind the thoughts of sorrow and bitter recollections?" And the druggist nodded and put him up a little dose of quinine, and wormwood, and rhubarb, and epsom salts, and a dash of castor oil, and gave it to him, and for six months the man could not think of anything in the world except new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth.

☞ Wife—I am going to economize in our household, George.

Husband—Why, you prudent little soul, how?

"I'm going to discharge our servant and get an older person."

"Well, that will do no good; the older one will demand just as much wages."

Wife (looking at him straight)—Very likely, Mr. Brown, but you won't need to give her any dimes, and what kisses you want you can have from me—me, sir.

☞ Two distinguished lawyers in Alabama formed a partnership after the war, and the junior stated to the senior that there were two things they must guard against—the poorhouse and the penitentiary. Very soon the junior collected a fee of $2,000 in a cotton case which involved but little trouble, and counting out $1,250 to the senior, remarked that it didn't look much like the poorhouse.

"No," said the senior, "but it rubs the penitentiary close."

NO TIME FOR THE JUDGE TO TALK.—A black woman was brought before a magistrate for unmercifully beating her son, a saddle-colored imp, and the judge was delivering a reprimand, when the woman broke out with, "Judge, has you ever been a parent to a woffless yellow boy like dat ar cub of mine?" "Never," ejaculated the judge with great vehemence, getting red in the face. "Den don't talk!"

☞ A schoolteacher asked an Irish boy to describe an island. "Sure, ma'am," said Pat, "it's a place you can't lave without a boat."

The Farm and Fireside.

TREATING A COLD.

It is not a correct practice, after a cold is caught, to make the room a person sits in, much warmer than usual, to increase the quantity of bedclothes, wrap up in flannel, and drink a large quantity of hot tea, gruel, or other slops, because it will invariably increase the feverishness, and in the majority of instances, prolong, rather than lessen, the duration of the cold. It is well known that confining inoculated persons in warm rooms will make their small-pox more violent by augmenting the general heat and fever; and it is for the same reason that a similar practice in the present complaint is attended with analogous results, a cold being in reality a slight fever. In some parts of England, among the lower order of the people, a large glass of cold spring water taken on going to bed, is found to be a successful remedy, and in fact, many medical practitioners recommend a reduced atmosphere, and frequent draughts of cold fluid, as the most efficacious remedy for a recent cold, particularly when the patient's habit is full and plethoric.

It is generally supposed that it is the exposure to a cold or wet atmosphere which produces the effect called cold, whereas it is returning to a warm temperature after exposure, which is the real cause of the evil. When a person in cold weather goes into the open air, everytime he draws in his breath the cold air passes through his nostrils and windpipe, into the lungs, and consequently diminishes the heat of these parts. As long as a person continues in the cold air, he feels no bad effects from it; but as soon as he returns home he approaches the fire to warm himself, and very often takes some warm and comforting drink to keep out the cold, it is said. The inevitable consequence is, that he will find he has taken cold. He feels a shivering which makes him draw nearer the fire, but all to no purpose; the more he tries to heat himself, the more he chills. All the mischief is here caused by the violent action of heat.

To avoid this, when you come out of a very cold atmosphere, you should not first go into a room that has fire in it, or, if you cannot avoid that, you should keep for a considerable time at as great a distance as possible, and above all, refrain from taking warm or strong liquors when you are cold. This rule is founded on the same principle as the treatment of any part of the body when frost bitten. If it were brought to the fire is would soon mortify, whereas, if rubbed with snow, no bad consequences follow from it. Hence, if the following rule were strictly observed—when the whole body, or any part of it is chilled, bring it to its natural feeling and warmth by degrees—the frequent colds we experience in winter would, in a great measure be prevented.

BEDDING FOR ANIMALS.—The farmer who takes pains to "make up the bed" for his cow or horse, gains ten times more than the cost of the labor of so doing. If all material is passed through the cutter previous to being used for bedding, it not only adds to the comfort of the animal, but assists in the matter of cleanliness by reason of its great power of absorption. For this reason sawdust is becoming a favorite, as its fineness not only admits of its being handled easily, well spread in the stall, and removed, but after having absorbed the liquid flows of the stall, still readily mixes with the matter in the manure heap. The merit of sawdust is due to its fineness and its absorptive quality. If any bedding is plentiful, fine, and absorptive, it prevents loss of manure by intimately mixing with it, and as the droppings are more readily incorporated with a greater mass of absorbent material, the risk of evaporation and escape of gasses is lessened. Now, if the labor of cutting is to be taken into account, it is more than balanced by the facility in spreading the fine manure when it is hauled to the field. The cutting can be done in winter and during wet days, and is a luxury to spread nice, finely-divided manure. Good, fine, clean bedding adds to the thrift and health of animals, is cooler in summer and warmer in winter, and those who use it prevent much loss.—Prairie Farmer.

PUTTING AWAY TOOLS.—The wearing out of farm implements is, as a rule, due more to neglect than to use. If tools can be well taken care of, it will pay to buy those made of the best steel, and finished in the best manner; but in common hands, and with common care, such, are of little advantage.

Iron and steel parts should be cleaned with dry sand and a cob, or scraped with a piece of soft iron, washed and oiled if necessary, and in a day or two cleaned off with a corn-cob and dry sand. Finally paint the iron part with resin and besswax, in the proportion of four of resin to one of wax, melted together and applied hot. This is good for the iron or steel parts of every sort of tool.

Wood work should be painted with good, boiled linseed oil, white lead and turpentine, color of any desired tint; red is probably the best color. Keep the cattle away until the paint is dry and hard, or they will lick with death as the result. If it is not desired to use paint on hand tools, the boiled oil with the turpentine and "liquid dryer," does just as well. Many prefer to saturate the woodwork of farm implements with crude petroleum. This can be used with color, but not applied by itself.

SAVING WINTER CABBAGE.—There are several methods usually given about this time of the year to preserve the cabbage through the winter, and we have tried nearly or quite all of them. We prefer the one we introduced nearly thirty years ago, and with which we have always succeeded in keeping our cabbage in perfect condition until late in the spring. It is simply to excavate slight trenches side by side on a rising or dry spot where the water will readily drain off, in which to stand the cabbage just as it grows, sinking it up to the head. The rows can be as closely put together as the size of the heads will admit; cover over with corn-fodder, straw, or bean haulm. Then set four posts so as to form a pitch, placing the head against a stone wall or board fence. On these form a roof by bean poles, when boards are not at hand, and cover this with corn-stalks or staw. If ordinarily well done, the cabbages will keep as long as may be desired, having usually preserved ours sound and fresh until the end of April or the beginning of May. We are aware that it is commonly recommended to place the heads of the cabbage in the ground with the root sticking up; but having tried this way, we found the cabbage kept fresher and better as we recommended. To prove this we have had coldslaw in May.—Germantown Telegraph.

GREASING WAGONS.—An ordinary farm wagon, one which, while it may be used nearly every day for heavy hauling, is seldom driven faster than the walk of an average farm team, should be greased well every Monday morning, as should be the cart; and making a set time to do it, it will rarely be forgotten. A farm wagon, a spring one, which goes to mill, to market and to divers other places, at an ordinary jog trot, should be greased after it has run forty or fifty miles, according to the speed, while a light carriage, being driven faster, and having less surface or room for grease, should be greased after it has run every thirty miles or so, always wiping the spindle clean and bright before applying the grease. For carriages use only sperm or castor oil, and only a few drops on each spindle, but for heavy business or farm wagons use the common axle-grease, free from salt.

FOR INGROWING NAILS.—After soaking in hot water, the nails should be thinned by scraping, and if very painful a flaxseed poultice will bring relief. After the irritation has sufficiently subsided, soft cotton should be pressed between the flesh and the nail, and after this is done it should be saturated with tincture of iodine, and the application repeated several days, after which the tenderness will disappear. It may be necessary to lift the end of the nail, this can be done by pressing cotton between it and the toe. This treatment is usually effective, and is attended with as little pain as any which can be suggested.—Herald of Health.

☞ Corn will shrink from the time it is husked from the field or shock in the autumn, in well-protected cribs, from 20 to 30 per cent. by spring. That is, 100 bushels will shrink to 70 or 80, according to how dry it was when gathered. Sound corn will shrink 20 per cent., so that 40 cents per bushel as it comes from the field is as good as 50 cents in the spring.

Wayside Gatherings.

☞ Honest labor bears a lovely face.

☞ New York devours 1,000 beeves a day.

☞ He who follows a good example sets one.

☞ Only one man in 203 is over 6 feet in height.

☞ There are 800,000 deaf mutes in the world.

☞ Turkey's working day is as long as the sun shines.

☞ A family in Norristown, Pa., keeps forty-seven cats.

☞ In Prussia there are 600,000 more women than men.

☞ New York city employs 3,543 public school teachers.

☞ There are five prosperous colonies of Mormons in Mexico.

☞ A pound of phosphorus is sufficient to tip 1,000,000 matches.

☞ Three and a half millions of people are always on the seas of the world.

☞ Chicago is about to add to its attractions a steel chimney, 250 feet high.

☞ The population of Russia is increasing at the rate of over 1,000,000 a year.

☞ The number of passengers carried by all the railroads in the world averages 6,500,000 a day.

☞ In the Solomon islands the market quotation on a "good quality" wife is 10,000 cocoanuts.

☞ The more deceitful a person is the harder his attempts to make others believe him honest.

☞ If you do not believe that time is money, examine your pocket-book after you have been having a "little time."

☞ Statistics show that eight times as many murders are committed in Italy as in any other European country.

☞ Here's a remarkable case. The other day a wagon maker who had been dumb for years picked up a hub and spoke.

☞ A woman in Illinois recently sued her husband because he took away her false teeth when she tried to bite him.

☞ The annual coffee crop of the world is estimated at over 11,000,000,000 pounds, worth at first hands $135,000,000.

☞ The savings banks of the country show a deposit for the last year of nearly $4 for each of the people of the United Sates.

☞ She—I'll never marry a man whose fortune hasn't at least five ciphers in it. He (exultingly)—Oh, darling, mine's all ciphers.

☞ Young Western women are finding a new way of earning a living by riding race horses. They are said to make excellent jockeys.

☞ A French amateur photographer has mounted a camera on a kite, and gets a remarkably clear view from a height of 100 to 150 feet.

☞ A new railroad is to be built on the summit of Pike's Peak. The line will be twenty-three miles in length, with a grade of one foot in twenty.

☞ Fish frozen alive have remarkable vitality. Carps frozen thirty-six hours have been known to hop about lively after being thawed out.

☞ The total annual output of boots and shoes for the country is estimated at 192,000,000 pairs, of which two-thirds are handled at Boston.

☞ The number of post offices in the United States is officially stated to be 64,391, showing an increase of 2,000 or more over last year at this time.

☞ An easy way to get information is to ask for it, but the fellow who asks the most questions isn't always the one who learns the most in this world.

☞ A woman is keeping in a book a list of things she ought to purchase, but cannot afford to wear. She calls the book her ought-to-buy-ography.

☞ The only foreign cadet at West Point, it is stated, is a twenty-year-old son of General Isidore Urtrecho, commander-in-chief of the Nicaraguan army.

☞ A foreign watchmaker has patented a device by which an hour or two before a clock runs down, the word "wind" will appear at an opening in the dial.

☞ The Kaffirs of South Africa have very queer names. Some are as follows: Sixpence, Shilling, January, February, Hell and Blazes, Two For Sixpence, etc.

☞ The freight movement in the United States may be simply expressed by saying it is equal to two hundred million tons hauled one mile each day of the year.

☞ In the six million letters that reached the dead-letter office last year there was money amounting to $28,642 and checks and notes of the value of $1,471,871.

☞ The census men found in the United States 14,056,750 horses, 2,296,532 mules, 16,019,591, cows, 36,865,648 oxen and cattle, 43,431,136 sheep, 50,625,106 swine.

☞ The catacombs of Rome contain the remains of about 6,000,000 human beings, and those of Paris about 13,000,000. The latter were formerly stone quarries.

☞ Paris requires every vehicle traversing its streets at night, if only a wheelborrow, to carry a lighted lamp. Safety is secured, and the avenues glitter as if swarming with giant fireflies.

☞ Experts, studying leprosy in Simla, have found the bacillus. They succeeded in giving a rabbit leprosy, the first time the disease has ever been known outside of the human body.

☞ According to the census, there is but one Indian left in Illinois, yet within the memory of living men Indian wigwams stood in Chicago where now stand twelve and thirteen story buildings.

☞ The Italian army contains nearly 2,000,000 men, or, to give the exact figures, 1,928,072. Among them are 35,000 Alpine soldiers, trained and inured to the hardships of mountain warfare.

☞ An era of morality has commenced in Mexico. Bull fights and cock fights have been prohibited, gambling will be stopped, and a lottery law is under consideration which will stop all irresponsible concerns.

☞ It is known that wasp nests often take fire, supposed to be caused by the chemical action of the wax upon the material of the nest itself. This may account for many mysterious fires in barns and out-buildings.

☞ There are more women in British India (124,000,000) than there are men, women and children in Great Britain, France and Germany put together, with the population of several minor European States cast in as well.

☞ A San Francisco man has a peculiar mania for opening and closing doors, and will stand for hours at a time at one of the entrances to the postoffice, opening and closing doors for the accommodation of the pedestrians.

☞ Of a crew of 215 men on the United States cruiser Omaha, which recently arrived at San Francisco, only forty are Americans. The rest are principally English, Irish, German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch, Japanese and Chinese.

☞ The costliest dresses in the world are worn by the women of Sumatra. They are made of pure gold and silver. After the metal is mined and smelted, it is formed into fine wire, which is woven into cloth and afterward made into dresses.

☞ The editor of a contemporary who does not wish to be mistaken for another man, says: "We are not the H. D. Smith that is in jail at Macon for coining money, or the one in New York making chewing gum. No! we are not making money or chewing gum either.

☞ Young men in Mexico, when paying attention to the young ladies can do so at very little expense. They are eager to invite them to theatres, parties, etc. And no wonder, for it is the custom in that country for the lady's father to pay for the tickets and furnish the carriage, etc.

☞ When a man thinks nobody cares for him, and he is alone in a cold, selfish world, he would do well to ask himself the question: "What have I done to make anybody care for and love me, and to warm the world with faith and generosity?" It is generally the case that those who complain the most have done the least.

☞ According to a paper which has just been communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, on observations made at Montpelier, the sky is bluest in the months of December, January, March and September, and least blue in February, July, August and November. Speaking in general terms, the sky is the deepest blue in winter, palest blue in summer, and of intermediate depth in spring and autumn.

Miscellaneous Reading.

THE DAKOTA GIRL.

"Can I water my horse at the trough there?"

"If he's thirsty you can. If he ain't thirsty he won't drink, will 'e?"

The logic of this answer was overpowering, writes a correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, and I looked at the girl in mute surprise. She was about 19, had tawny hair, a tanned face, and an abundant crop of freckles. She wore her brother's straw hat, and from under its brim there flashed two bright blue eyes—clear, intelligent and roguish.

While my horse was drinking I leaned against the well-curb and glanced at the surroundings. It was the home of a Dakota pioneer. A shack covered with tar paper and banked with sods; to the left a sod barn thatched with long slough grass; to the right and between the house and barn a stretch of ground covered with chickens and ducks and a troop of dogs, and littered with farm implements, ranging in size from a hoe to a harvester, completed the scene. On all sides was the great prairie rolling away to the horizon, with not another house in sight.

"Isn't it terribly lonesome living out here, all alone?" said I, turning to the girl with a shudder.

"Lonesome?" she asked, quickly. "Why?"

"Why? Because you are out of the world entirely; you have no neighbors, no society, nothing to amuse yourself with."

"Who asks for neighbors and society? Not I. As for amusement—huh! Guess I can have all the fun I want hunting and riding 'round the country. No, I ain't lonesome. I am a regular Dakota girl, mister. A land agent down at Burton's was up here once, and he said, 'God made the country and men made the town,' so I guess it's all right if I like the country best, ain't it?"

She was a hard girl to understand.

"Then you never feel lonely?"

"Never. Maw and paw and brother Ned and I generally have enough to do. Then sometimes Joel comes over, and he's all the company we want or care for."

"Joel?"

"Yes—Joel Simpson. He took up a claim over north just to the right of that bluff there—see it! Can't see the house, 'cause it's too far out of sight. If Joel has good luck with his crops this year, we're going to get married in the fall."

"I hope he'll have good crops."

"So do I. So does maw and paw, although they don't like to have me leave any mor'n I like to go; but (with a sigh) people have got to strike out for themselves sometime, and then, you know (her blue eyes sparkling) I like Joel."

"And I know he must like you," I said.

"Says he does, but—"

"Liz! Liz! ain't you never going to bring that water? Laws a mussy! have you lost the bucket in the well, or—"

A touseled head appeared at the door, and a garrulous voice died away when the cause of Liz's tardiness was discovered.

My companion picked up her bucket of water and darted away.

"Yes, maw, I'm coming. Good-bye, mister;" and she hastened to the house.

My horse had finished drinking during our very brief conversation, and I got into the buggy and drove away, barked out of sight by a pair of dogs. But from that day I have ever been impressed with the frankness and independence of at least one Dakota girl.

FORCE AT A KISSING BEE.

Back in the North Carolina mountains the student of customs may still find material for research. The more unique are the kissing games, which still cling to the soil. A lot of big-limbed, powerful young men and apple-cheeked, buxom girls, gather and select one of their number as master of ceremonies. He takes his station in the centre of the room, while the rest pair off and parade around him. Suddenly one of the young women will throw up her hands and say:

"I am a-pinin'."

The master of ceremonies takes it up and the following dialogue and interlocution takes place:

"Miss Arabella Jane Apthrop says she's a-pinin'. What is Miss Arabella Jane Apthrop a-pinin' fur?"

"I am a-pinin' fur a sweet kiss."

"Miss Arabella Jane Apthrop says she's a-pinin' fur a sweet kiss. Who is Miss Arabella Jane Apthrop a-pinin' fur a sweet kiss frum?"

"I'm a-pinin' fur a very sweet kiss frum Mr. Hugh Waddle." (Blushes, convulsive giggles and confusion on the part of Miss Arabella Jane Apthrop at the forced confession). Mr. Hugh Waddle walks up manfully and relieves the fair Arabella's "pinin'" by a smack which sounds like a three-year-old steer drawing his foot out of the mud."

Then a young man will be taken with a sudden and unaccountable "pinin'" which, after the usual exchange of questions and volunteered information, reveals the name of the maiden who causes his "gnawin'" and "pinin'." She coyly retreats out of doors, only to be chased, overtaken, captured and forcibly compelled to relieve her captor's distress.

At one of these entertainments, which it was the narrator's fortune to attend, there was a remarkably beautiful young woman who had been married a month. Her husband was present, a huge, beetle browed, blackened young mountaineer, with a fist like a ham. The boys fought shy of the bride for fear of incurring the anger of the sulking spouse. The game went on for some time when symptoms of irritation developed in the fiant. Striding to the middle of the room he said:

"My wife ez pooty, 'n ez nice 'n sweet ez any gyurl byar. You uns hes knowed her all her life. This game's been a goin' on half an hour an' nobody has pined for her oncet. Ef some one don't pine for her pooty soon thar will be trouble."

She was the belle of the ball after that. Everybody pined for her.

OUR NORTHERN BOUNDARY.—The northern boundary of our country is marked by cairns, iron pillars, earth mounds and timber posts. A stone cairn is seven and a half by eight feet; an earth mound, seven by fourteen feet; an iron pillar, seven feet high; and timber posts, five feet high. There are three hundred and eighty-five of these marks between the Lake of the Woods and the base of the Rocky mountains. That portion of the boundary that lies east and west of Red river valley is marked by cast-iron pillars at mile intervals. The Canadian government placed one every two miles and the United States one between every two of them. They are hollow castings, in the form of a truncated cone, eight feet high. Inside of each is a cedar post. The wooden marks are well seasoned posts, painted; but the Indians cut them down for fuel, and nothing but iron posts will last very long. When the line crosses lakes, stone piers are built, being in some places eighteen feet under water and eight feet above. In forests the line is marked by felling trees, a rod wide.

☞ "The moment a man becomes a drunkard," writes Dr. Carothers in The North American, "he forfeits all rights to liberty and becomes a ward of the State, and should be controlled by it. It is dense ignorance that permits any one to destroy his life and property by drink, on the supposition that he is a free moral agent. The inebriate is mentally and physically ill, and needs the same help as the insane; and the question of care is simply one of adequate means and remedies to reach the disease.

☞ The highest inhabited point in the world is claimed to be at the top of Pike's Peak, on which a hotel has been built. The hotel is 14,147 above sea level, and is reached by a railway starting from Manitou Springs, this point itself being 8,400 feet above the sea. In order to keep the locomotive engine from slipping backward it is provided with cog wheels, which follow a third rail also cogged.

☞ Mr. Manhattan Beach has just been paying a number of bills which his hopeful son, who is a student at Yale college, contracted. "I had no idea," said the old man to his son, "that studying was so expensive." "Oh, yes, it costs money," replied the youth, "and I didn't study so very much either."

☞ "I wish," said Pink Whiskers, the tramp, "I had as many dollars as it is easy to fit hats. You see, a gang of us will lay down in the weeds alongside the railroad, a little way from the water tank. Jest as a passenger train is about to start off, after the engine is through takin' water, we jump up and holler, 'Howdy, colonel?' Then all the men in the car stick their heads out ov the winders, an' we grab ther hats an' slide. Uv course this is in the South. In the West we say 'jedge,' and in the East we say 'perfessor.' Anywhere else we sing out, 'Howdy, Mr. Smith?'"

TO KEEP WEEVILS OUT OF CORN.—As the time is near at hand when the farmer will house his corn, we will state for the benefit of all, that before housing, put a few armfuls of vermifuge weed in the bottom of your cribs, something that grows on almost every farm in the country, and by so doing you will clear your corn of weevils. Don't say, "Well, I don't believe it." Try it, as we have done. It don't cost anything. If it will, and you know it does, expel vermin from the human stomach, why not from corn. And a few leaves of it will drive worms from cabbage. Place a few leaves on each plant and try it.

THE IRISHMAN'S DEFENCE.—A soldier of a cavalry regiment was brought up for stealing his comrade's liquor ration. He was an Irishman, and his defence was unique: "I'd be sorry indade, surr, to be called a thafe! I put the liquor in the same bottle, and mine was at the bottom; and sure I was obliged to drink his to get at my own!"

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

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THE

Melville Murder,

A Detective Story of Absorbing Interest,

Edited by Alfred B. Tozer,

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WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

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March 25 7 comly

Children Cry

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CASTORIA

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"From personal knowledge I can say that Castoria is a most excellent medicine for children." DR. G. C. OSMOND, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

December 23 1yto 51Dec. 23, '91

SOLE AGENT.

THIS will certify that SAM M. GRIST, of Yorkville, S. C., has been appointed as SOLE Agent for the sale of CORBIN DISK HARROWS, CORBIN ROAD CARTS, &c., in and for the counties of YORK, CHESTER, LANCASTER, FAIRFIELD, MARLBORO, RICHLAND, UNION, SPARTANBURG, GREENVILLE, ANDERSON, NEWBERRY and LAURENS in the State of South Carolina, and the counties of UNION, MECKLENBURG, GASTON, LINCOLN, CATAWBA, CALDWELL and CLEVELAND in the State of North Carolina.

ST. LAWRENCE M'F'G CO.

July 8 22 tf

EXCHANGE BANK,

Yorkville S. C.

T. S. JEFFERYS,.....President.
JOS. F. WALLACE,.....Vice-President.
FRANK A. GILBERT,.....Cashier.

Organized September 1, 1887.

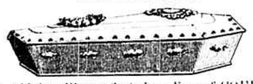
THE BANK will receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, make Loans and do a general Banking Business.

The officers tender their courteous services to its patrons and the public generally.

☞ Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 5. P. M.

January 7, 1890. 48 tf

UNDERTAKING.



I AM handling a first class line of COFFINS AND CASKETS which I will sell at the very lowest prices. Personal attention at all hours. I am prepared to repair all kinds of Furniture at reasonable prices.

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ALL business entrusted to us will be given prompt attention.

OFFICE IN THE BUILDING AT THE REAR OF M. & H. C. STRAUSS'S STORE.

January 7 1 tf

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

LIENS FOR SUPPLIES, Rent Liens, Titles to Real Estate and Mortgages on Real Estate. For sale at THE ENQUIRER OFFICE.

DO YOU WANT A WATCH?

If You are a Subscriber to THE ENQUIRER, We Offer You a Bargain that You Cannot Duplicate in America—Plain, Straightforward Business. No Quibbling.

WE congratulate our readers and ourselves on an arrangement we have just completed with one of the most reliable wholesale jewelry establishments in the United States by which we are enabled to furnish subscribers to THE ENQUIRER with reliable Watches, manufactured by the leading American companies, at prices never before heard of in this section. Now, before going any further, we desire to impress upon the subscribers of THE ENQUIRER the fact that these watches are not "bankrupt" goods, are not sold to close out or anything of that style, but as we remarked above they are strictly first class and just as represented. We wish it distinctly understood that these watches are not offered as premiums, nor will they be sold to any one who is not a yearly subscriber to THE ENQUIRER.

This is purely and simply a plan on our part to give a good thing to our subscribers if they want it, and at a reasonable price.

The American standard watches, the best time keepers in the world, are graded as seven, eleven, thirteen and fifteen jeweled, full jeweled and adjusted. Very few men—not one in five hundred—carry either an adjusted or even a full jeweled watch. There is no reason why any subscriber to THE ENQUIRER should not have a watch carefully adjusted to heat, cold and position, nor why any subscriber should not have a trustworthy time-keeper.

THE ENQUIRER proposes to make "leaders" of the five styles described below.

No. 693.—Is a nickel silver bassine open face case, which will wear equal to coin silver, fitted with a 7 jewel American full nickle plate movement. This Watch is the equal for wear and time of a watch many times its cost. The regular retail price of the watch is $8.50, but we propose to furnish it to our subscribers for $5.35. If a reliable time-keeper is all you want this watch will meet your requirements.

No. 695.—Is an 18 Size, open face 10 karat gold filled Montauk case, guaranteed to wear for 15 years and it will wear a great deal longer. It is fitted with the same movement as No. 693. The regular retail price of this watch is $19.00. We propose to furnish it to our subscribers for $12.25.

No. 802.—This a No. 18 size with open face. It has a silver filled case with screw back and screw bezel, which makes them dust proof. These cases are made by Joseph Fahys and are as durable in every particular as a solid silver case, the outside or exposed parts being made of solid coin silver. This case is fitted with a 15 jewel gilt Elgin or Waltham movement, as the purchaser may prefer. The regular retail price of the watch is $22.00. Our price is $14.75. This watch is the equal as a time keeper of any watch on the market, and is intended especially for those who have heavy work to do. You can't make a mistake in buying this watch.

No. 658.—This is a lady's watch. It is a No. 6 size, 13 jewel nickel Elgin movement, fitted to a genuine "Boss 14 Karat" gold filled case guaranteed to wear 20 years, and will wear much longer. If a Waltham movement is preferred to the Elgin, we can furnish a 1 size Waltham 13 jewel nickel movement fitted to a "Crescent" 14 karat gold filled case, guaranteed to wear 20 years. The "Crescent" case is equal in every particular to the "Boss," and the reason for furnishing the "Crescent" case with the Waltham movement is that it won't fit the "Boss" case. The regular retail price of either of these watches is $40.00. Our price is $24.50. These watches are, indeed, beauties, and any lady may be proud to carry either of them. The cases are what is called a "double" or hunting.

No. 524.—Is a No. 18 size, Boss hunting, 14 karat gold filled case guaranteed for 20 years. The case is handsomely engraved—it is a beauty. This case is fitted with a 15 jewel nickel Waltham or gilt Elgin adjusted movement, with patent regulator. This watch is undoubtedly one of best made in the United States, and the man who buys one will have a watch which he can leave to his son when he no longer needs a watch. The regular retail price of the watch is $50.00. Our price is $29.75.

For the information of those not familiar with gold filled cases, we will say that a 14 karat filled case of either the Boss, Fahys or Crescent patent, is equal in appearance and wearing qualities to a 14 karat solid gold case. There are probably five gold filled cases sold to one solid gold case, which proves very conclusively that a large majority of those persons who buy watches do not care to pay a big price for the doubtful satisfaction of owning a solid gold case.

All the above described watches are stem winders and stem setters, and are in every way just as represented. Their appearance, in beauty of design and finish, is far better than we can describe. Remember, too, that they are sold to you at these low figures because you are a subscriber to THE ENQUIRER; and unless your name is on our books, or a year's subscription comes with your order, in addition to the price of the watch, we cannot and will not sell you a watch.

Another point. These offers must be accepted exactly as we make them. As our profits are very small, almost nothing compared to profits made by dealers, we cannot be bothered with correspondence further than the filling of orders. Select the style of watch you desire, send us the money by bank draft, money order or registered letter, and the watch will be promptly sent you.

In ordering the watches order by the numbers given in THE ENQUIRER. Then we will know to a certainty just what particular watch you desire.

All watches are sent, as a rule, by registered mail, and in any event we prepay all charges.

We do not keep any watches on hand, but every watch is sent direct from the wholesale dealers to the purchaser. It will take, therefore, from one to two weeks from the time you write us before your watch can reach you.

Each watch is thoroughly tested before being sent out, and will reach you in good condition.

Address all orders to

LEWIS M. GRIST,
Yorkville, S. C.

A BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE

Will Put Money in YOUR Pocket if Given a Chance, and the Sooner You Put it to Work the Greater the Profit.

THERE is a great deal of solid satisfaction in knowing that you have received full value for your money, and I beg to say that if you want a mowing machine and will buy the Buckeye, you will be the best satisfied man you ever saw. Read the testimonials published below and see if you don't conclude that they read as if the writers were thoroughly satisfied with their investments:

ZENO, S. C., June 22, 1891.

SAM M. GRIST, Agent Buckeye Mowing Machine, Yorkville, S. C.: Dear Sir—I have a Buckeye Mowing Machine. It has been in use for three years and has never cost me a dollar for repairs and does as good work to-day as the first day I used it. It runs light and cuts clean. It will cut crab grass, clover, pea vines, rag weed, or anything else that a reasonable man might want to mow. I can take my Buckeye machine and cut as much hay in a day as any six men in York county can cut with scythes in the same length of time; and I can take my Horse rake and rake up as much hay as ten men with forks can rake in a day. Neither my Mover or Rake have ever yet struck for higher wages or had an engagement to work for a neighbor when I wanted my grass cut, or anything of that kind. The Buckeye mower is the best mowing machine of which I have any knowledge. Every farmer who wants to feed his stock at home, and not on Western hay and corn, should get a mowing machine and a horse rake and cut and save all his clover, crab grass, pea vines and rag weeds.

Respectfully, GEO. L. RIDDLE.

NEWTON, N. C., May, 1891.

Aultman, Miller & Co.: Dear Sirs—The Buckeye