The New Memory.

My soul the sacred image keeps
My midnight dreams are all of thee,
For morning and evening
And silence! hoods over land and sea
Oh, in silence still, sweetness breaks
How o'er them waking dreams I start
To find thee but a fancy flower
Then, whether shall or my heart,
Thou hast cast thought and dream of mine,
Have I the love—I claim from thee!

Forever thine my dreams will be,
Whate'er may be my future here;
I will love—I claim from thee
Only one boon, a gentle tear.
May ever blest visions from above
"Ar Mary" hallow the pure heart,
And the glad beams of peace and love
May from thy golden heart depart.
Farewell! My dreams are all of thee,
Hast thou one tender thought of me!

My eyes like summer birds may fly,
My hopes like summer flowers may depart;
But there's one flower that cannot die—
Thy bright memory in my heart.
No dews that one flower's cup may fill,
No sunlight to its leaves be given,
But it will bloom and flourish still
As deathless as a thing of heaven
My soul grows thine unseaken, unbroken,
Hast thou for me one gentle thought!

Farewell! farewell! my far-off friend!
Below us to broad, blue rivers flow,
And from the wave and plain ascend
And mountains in the sunlight glow.
The sky and the waters speak unto thee
Is not the wind that breathes on mine;
The star beams shining on thee now
Are not the beams that on me shine?
But mem-ry's spell is on me yet—
Let all that I have felt, pass forget!

The bitter years that thou and I
May shed, whenever by anguish bowed,
Exhaust the other—be mine alone
Mine—and I will be angled in the cloud,
And thus, my dear friend, thou we
Far, far apart, shall be ever near
Our souls, when God shall set them free,
I am single in the world of love
This wave are sacred to me—
Say, would it be a joy to thee!

—Louisville Journal.

ALL SORTS.

"Curious how one's feelings get limited by the sight of blood and horror," says Sir Charles Wilson, in his new book on the Nile expedition. "There was one strange incident. An unwounded Arab, armed with a spear, jumped out and charged an officer. The officer grasped the spear with his left hand, and with his right pulled his revolver from the Arab's body, and there for a few seconds they stood, the officer being unable to draw his sword until a man ran up and shot the Arab. It was a thing enough to tempt one to the old gladiator idea. It was, I should think, strange to say, seem horrible, rather, after what had passed, an event which surgeons used to wonder before, how the Romans could look on at the gladiatorial fights; I do so no longer."

According to recent English statistics, in each 1,000 living persons there are 487 males and 513 females; but for every 1000 females 1063 males were born. At every age of 1000, the death rate was 1000 for males, and the difference was greater in early years, in both sexes a diminished death rate being the place. This is more marked in females than in males, at all ages. The improvement is especially in women up to 4, and from men to 5. The mean expectation of life of a male at birth is 41.3, and a female 44.3 years.

Mr. Labouchere of the London Truth says that he has never met with more practical, sensible men than little boys, and little girls when not under the influence of temporary excitement. "I have never yet have greatly struck with their broadness of view, which contrasts advantageously with our special mode of treating critical questions of particularity, and our want of facility to grasp new ideas."

The people of Atlanta have sunk 25,000 in digging an artesian well 2,000 feet deep. No water has been found in it, although some the car see, Prof. White of the state university, was cast a well, and he decided that the Atlanta stood on granite rock the rock-bed of the continent—the only way to get an artesian well would be to bore on the surface and, bore up into the atmosphere.

The great Lumber river, the Irrawaddy, is much like our upper Mississippi in respect to its sand bars. These often accumulate so shift across the channel in a night, and steamers caught on them have sometimes to stay there a month. A new pilot is needed about every 10 miles, which is as the age at which a boy becomes informed upon from day to day.

A small Harrow boy, being asked by his parents at a cricket match whether a South Cobden who was making a splendid score was "any relation to the great Cobden," replied, "Not any relation of the opposite of the free-trade champion. "He is the great Cobden."

At least four incorporated towns in Colorado are at an altitude over 5,000 feet above the sea.

Mrs. Hendricks is arranging the papers of her late vice president.

Is Tae Hos-vitals.

Baltimore and Philadelphia hospital physicians are prescribing the new proprietary medicine, Red Star Cough Cure. It contains neither morph a, opium, nor any other injurious ingredient. It is perfectly safe.

There are in the present congress four men who are over seventy.

A rustic visitor to Burlington, Vt., spent Thanksgiving day in the house of a friend, making the trip of four miles twenty two times.

It is by copying after nature that man gets best results. Dr. Jones Red Cover Tonic is nature's own remedy. It is purely vegetable, can be taken by the most delicate. Cures all stomach, kidney and liver troubles. 50 cents.

Hoods on street wraps are popular in Paris just now.

New Orleans is getting impatient for the completion of its promised theater, to hold 12,000 people.

For removing dandruff and promoting the growth of hair, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in small doses of cases, has cured a cough in a few days.

The sublimity of wisdom is to do those things living which are to be desired when dying.

AT THIRTY-FIVE THE AVERAGE AMERICAN DISCOVERS THAT HE HAS AN "INTERNAL WYPAGE," and he wants to place the hands of the doctors for the remnant of his life. Prevention is better than cure, but Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS will both cure and prevent dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, kidneys, and all disorders arising from bad blood.

The census of 1880 places the num er of Mormons at 140,377.

The Professor

Of an academy in Virginia was cured of catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and writes the following interesting statement:

"I cheerfully give my experience in the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been troubled with catarrh to some extent for a long time, and had used various medicines with no good results, when I was so affected that speech was somewhat difficult, and my voice was entirely unnatural. I thought to use Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy, and with such good effect that in a few weeks my catarrh was gone, the voice natural, and my general health improved. Sometimes a return of the disease is induced by taking cold, when I resort at once to the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I keep by me constantly, and after two doses feel relieved. I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as invaluable remedy for catarrh, and judging by the effects upon myself I cannot say too much of its praise."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Prepared by C.I. HOOD & Co. Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Strains and Bruises,
Sprains and Swellings,	Worms, Grub,
Contracted Muscles,	Foot Ail, Hoof Ail,
Stiff Joints,	Lameness,
Backache,	Swinny, Foundero,
Eruptions,	Spraine, Strains,
Frost Bites,	Sore Feet,
	Stiffness.

For all external diseases, and every hurt or accident, it is the best of all medicines, safe and cheap.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS

Farm and Household.

The state agricultural college at Hanover, N. H., gradua es three alleged farmers a year at a expense of $6,000 each.

A rich man with a constitution able to endure all the medicine that is thrown into him is a trea ure to doctors and druggists.

It is said that some of Tennessee's leading flockmasters have resolved to abandon the business of being in the unequal competition hat ween 300,000 sheep and 500,000 dogs.

A california farmer sent twenty-eight tons of mustard seed to New York in a single shipment.

One of the best methods of interesting children on the farm is to encourage them to exhibit and compete at the fairs. They soon take an interest and pride in everything they see, and the habits thus implanted develop into business and practical methods on the farm as they grow older.

Prof. L. B. Arnold suggestively remarks that in our artificial way of eating and drinking, by guesses, as it were, or under control of morbid instinct, only 1 to 2 percent of the population die of old age. Perhaps as many more fall victims to accidents, incidental influences and epidemics, while the remaining 97 per cent are prematurely carried off with the numerous diseases common to the country, the great majority of which can be traced to what goes into the mouth.

As surely as the seven lean-kine, the seven scarce years, followed the fat ones in Egypt, so surely will poor wheat crops follow the present abundant ones; and no Pharaoh-dreamer to store up a seven years' stock in advance.—Prairie Farmer.

Kindness to animals always pays. A well known stockman, writing of his own experience in this direction, says, "The steers I have fed have given me great truth and acts upon it at all times and makes his animals happy and comfortable, while will never need a hospital or a burying ground on his premises."

The "Lemon Verbena."

The sweet-scented "Lemon Verbena," of our gardens (Aloysia citriodora) holds a foremost place among Spanish herbs. Every leaf of it is treasured and dried for winter use, and it is used by the Spanish for nervous and stomachic in the world. It is taken in two ways—either made into a tea, with lemon juice and sugar and drank cold as a refresher, or made into ice, or, better still, with the morning and evening cup of tea. Put a sprig of lemon verbena, say two or three leaves, into a tea-cup, and pour the tea upon it; you will never suffer from flatulence, never be made nervous, never be troubled with diarrhea or want of appetite. Besides, the flavor is simply delicious; no one who has once drank their jekoe with it will ever again drink it without a sprig of lemon verbena.—Gardners' Chronicle.

Care of Chapped Hands.

A chronic sufferer during two years from cracked hands, and a mother of the woman of old vainly tried many doctors and fashionable medicine, finally adopted the following simple treatment, communicated through The New York Witness:

"Some one told me to try honey, and I found great relief from a few applications, and then I put on honey and kept a dish of it beside my wash-basin, and every time after washing my hands, while they were yet wet, I dipped my fingers into the honey and rubbed it all over my hands. It's only a moment of work. Rub your hands quickly, as if washing them; then wipe on the towel, and they will leave any sticky substance—your hands being wet, the honey mixes with the water.

Capacity of the Horse's Stomach

Farm, Field and Stockman.

The capacity of the horse's stomach is three gallons. The capacity of that of the ox is five gallons. The horse must, from the size of his stomach, receive food at intervals, and frequently. The ox does not require to be fed so frequently, for he can take a very large meal at a time, and then quietly ruminate the food in order to digest it. The capacity of the pig's stomach is comparatively small—two gallons; and the pig, therefore, requires to be fed frequently. The capacity of the sheep's stomach is in proportion to the ox's and it must be fed accordingly. Prof. Dick found that a horse not working could be kept in fair condition on twelve pounds of hay and five pounds of oats, but if a good amount of work has to be done he should receive fourteen pounds of hay and twelve pounds of oats and two pounds of beans. We know of many Horses that receive twenty pounds of oats and two pounds of beans, and hay ad. lib., but they are used for fast work, and are kept in prime condition. The quantity of sustenance in food depends on the nature of the animal; some require very little, others a great deal. Young animals require far more than old animals, and animals more than lean ones, and so on. Two pecks of steamed potatoes, with a quarter of a pound of meal and a little salt, given every day to a pig weighing twenty-four to twenty-eight lbs., will make it prime fat in nine weeks. Mssrs. Gilbert found that if a 1,400-pound ox were taken from grass and put under cover, he would gain about twenty pounds weekly by being fed daily on crushed oil-cake, eight pounds, chopped clover hay, thirteen pounds; turnips, mangolds, and straw. The late Dr. Voelcker gives the following as a distinctly fattening sheep diet: Twenty pounds per sheep per day, four ounces linseed cake and 312 ounces mangelwurzel.

Foul Cisterns.

Cisterns become foul from organic matter chiefly flowing in with the water from the roof. The only way to purify the water, while in the cistern, is to throw in some substance or substances that will chemically unite with the impurities, forming an insoluble compound that will be precipitated to the bottom. Dissolved alum will affect this but will leave the water hard. Hypermanganate of potassa, which can be purchased at any drug store, will precipitate the impurities and at the same time leave the water softer. About one ounce of the compound to fifty gallons of water is the usual proportion. The chemical reaction is marked by a purple coloring, and the hypermanganate will not be added until this coloring disappears.

Flaxseed Fed in the Stalk.

One of our subscribers asks, says the National Live Stock Journal, whether flaxseed, fed in the stalk, is a safe feed for cows with calf, and for horses and mules, and what would be a moderate daily ration of the seed if it can be fed daily. He also asks whether it is true that, by the use of flaxseed, more straw can be assimilated than by the use of other feed, and if the same value—say oats valued at one-half of flax (in the stalk).

It is not safe to feed flaxseed in the straw to cows with calf, unless in very small quantity. The seed is so laxative that it appears to have a strong effect upon the bowels, and is very apt, in considerable quantity, to cause the explosion. And it is not prudent to feed this seed, in much quantity, to cattle, horses, or mules, as it is too laxative as a common food, but, at the same time, it is one of the best means at the feeder's command to improve the condition of his animals. Our correspondent can use it most profitably by shelling the seed and then grinding one bushel of flaxseed with 15 bushels of oats, or oats and corn; or he can boil the flaxseed and then mix it, in small proportion, with the oats, or oats and corn. This quantity, or a small a proportion of flaxseed that there is no danger of injury, and there is still flaxseed enough for the health of the cow. If the flaxseed is boiled, one pint of seed, boiled, will be enough to mix in the feed for two cows.

If the seed is ground with oats, as mentioned, the cow would eat it little more than the half pint here given for boiled seed, but after boiling it has a stronger effects, and it would not be safe to feed more per cow, as a call. This ground feed, in this proportion, is admirable for horses, mules, sheep and pigs. Our correspondent's two pounds would be the usual weight of oats fed to such animals.

With this combined grain, cut hay, horses will thrive, and have a soft coat, and this also indicates good digestion. It is true that a small quantity of oats, as here indicated, of flaxseed will enable animals to digest and assimilate more straw than when no seed is given. Thisombination will thrive, feed for the purpose of fattening cattle, pigs or sheep. The danger in feeding in the straw is that too much will be eaten of the flaxseed, causing too great looseness.

For Growing Pigs.

As an excellent mixture for growing pigs, according to the Iowa Homestead, The proposition is to take sixteen bushels of oats and ten bushels of corn and grind them well together, then intimately mix with this 100 pounds of wheat bran, and at Iowa prices made a feed that costs but about 70 cents per hundred. But Eastern pork raisers should not be deceived regarding cost of production, it would be considerably more here than appears to be the case in Iowa, where oats cost 25 cents per bushel and oatmeal $1.75 per hundred, while here the mixture would cost as more than corn meal. It is claimed that corn does much more good when fed with a little oatmeal than if fed alone, which a careful trial will determine.

"Steer Clear of Incubators."

This is the sound advice of a Home and Farm correspondent to would-be poultry-raisers on a small or large scale. He tested the question two years with the result of having his results greatly increased for the old-fashioned mothering.

"I was starting a poultry farm, and was very enthusiastic over the idea of hatching out chicks artificially, and determined to spare no pains to make success of it, if possible. During the incubation you must look after them every 24 hours, day and night. If the temperature gets a little too high, you lose your labor and eggs. If you neglect to turn the eggs, you will hatch deformed chicks, and not many of them. If you forget to moisten them sufficiently, the chicks will not be able to get out."

However, to get the chickens hatched was only the beginning of sorrow, and having capacity for infinite care, involving broken sleep, he concluded very well, his bes' count being 193 from 240 eggs.

"But right here the trouble begins. I had an artificial mother or brooder, after the most approved pattern, and I gave the chicks every attention; still they died. It is almost impossible to keep them from over-crowding in cold or cool weather, you must separate them into squads of twenty. Take great care to keep them up at night and keep them dry and warm in daytime, and, after all, you will be fortunate if you raise one half. I am thoroughly cured of the non-sitting varieties, but I shall keep hens to hatch and rear the young in future."

Art of Conversation.

The art of conversation is not cultivated as carefully as it should be. We are, as a general rule, either distressed by the silence of timid or indifferent persons or bored by the loquacity of brainless babblers. Parents should impress upon their children that they have a place to fill, and that they must be able to fill it gracefully, if that a person without the "ability to pay for his place" can have no status in the social world, and that he must learn to early life to "make conversation." Matters of interest should be discussed in the home circle, and each, according to his light, should give his quota of ideas to the general fund. Some one has aptly said "Conversation should be a ball tossed from hand to hand gracefully and without violence, neither endangering the players nor the object of their play." The shining lights among conversationalists are those who suggest ideas, who draw out the thoughts of those with whom they come in contact, and who are able to tell the common story of life in an entertaining manner. An incident in my experience illustrates this. At a summer resort the table at which it was my lot to sit had fallen into a state of stagnation. It was impossible to carry on any conversation owing to the apathy of those present. One evening two brothers, well known in literary circles, joined the guests at the table, and in less than ten minutes there was a feast of reason and flow of soul that was mentally refreshing.

Roasting and Stuffing the Turkey.

Roasting is the general way of serving the Thanksgiving bird, and variety is chiefly made by using different dressings for filling and gravy. A medium-sized turkey will require two and a half or three hours' roasting; a large one will need to be cooked an hour longer. When placed in the oven the pan should be covered over the bottom to the depth of an inch with water, and more added from time to time as it cooks away. The turkey must be basted frequently with the gravy in the dripping pan, and at the same time with cold butter. A good plan stuffing is made by cutting a loaf of stale bread into small pieces, adding enough salt and pepper to season it high, and water sufficient to moisten thoroughly, but not to make it so wet that it will not hold into a firm ball. Stuff the turkey with this, filling the body and the opening for the craw. The above forms the basis of several kinds of filling, which are variously flavored with sage, or sweet-marjoram or thyme. It is well to omit all such herbs unless it is known that they will suit the taste of all the company, for it is better to have only a plain stuffing than to make it unpalatable to some or two. A new stuffing is made by moistening two cupfuls of bread-crumbs and the same quantity of crackers, rolled, with boiling milk, adding salt, pepper, and two hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, and mixing lightly but thoroughly. Whole oysters mixed with bread-crumbs make a most excellent stuffing, which is liked by almost every one. Select small oysters, free them from all bits of shell, and drain them dry; add one-third as much bread-crumbs, seasoned, as oysters; a liberal supply of melted butter, salt, and pepper. A good deal of additional care is required in a cupful of very finely-chopped celery.—Harper's Bazar.

A New Mince Meat Recipe.

A mince meat, which has been much praised by every one who has tasted it, and which seems to possess the virtue of suiting all tastes, is made as follows: Take three pounds of cooked lean beef, three pounds of beef-suet, five pounds of apples, two pounds of currants, three pounds of raisins, one pound of citron, three pounds of sugar, one ounce teaspoonful of cinnamon, same of ginger, same of nutmeg, one scant half-tea-spoonful of cloves, same of mace, same of allspice, one level tea-spoonful of salt, two wine-glassfuls of strong brandy, four of sherry, the juice of two lemons, one pint of water in which the fresh peel of two lemons has been boiled, the remaining peel cut into which has been stirred one tumbler of gooseberry or currant jelly, and as much cider as is needed to make the mixture moist sufficiently juicy. The meat, suet, apples and raisins must be chopped as fine as possible, and the citron cut into very small, thin bits. All bits of skin and gristle must be carefully removed from the beef and the suet, and the suet especially must be minced to a powder. To insure the spices being evenly distributed, mix them with the dry sugar, then mix sugar and meat together before adding the rest of the ingredients. Mix all together thoroughly, and set over the fire until heated through.—Harper's Bazar.

A Real Pirate.

In an illustrated article on Gardner's Island, in the December Century, George Parsons Lathrop writes as follows regarding an unexpected visit from the notorious pirate: "Lord John Gardiner one forenoon observed a mysterious sloop with six guns riding at anchor off the island. It was Kidd's fast vessel, the Antonio. This Lord John was a large, hearty man, who lived generously, was 'clever' to the Indians and squaws, and had so much ability in affairs that, although he married four times, and spent a great deal of money, he portioned off his daughters handsomely, and left a large estate. Kidd, he said, was not a person to be scared by a mysterious armed sloop, so, after she had lain in sight two days without making any sign, he put off in a convenient boat and unexpurgated shewas. As became up over the side, Captain Kidd—till now unknown to him—received him with the utmost courtesy, gave of a thriving desperado, and asked after the health of himself and family. Then, in answer to Lord John's inquiries, he said that he was on his way to Lord Bellomont at Boston; would Gardiner do him the favor to carry two negro boys and one white girl ashore, to be kept there until he returned or sent an order for them? Gardiner consented, and went back to the island. The next morning Kidd resumed intercourse by sending ashore a request that Gardiner should come on board at once, and bring six sheep with him. This was rather forcing the acquaintance, Gardiner might have thought; but he complied. Thereupon Kidd paper-pinned his acquaintance into intimacy, and asked him if he could spare a barrel of cider. Lord John once more proved neighborly, and found that he could spare the cider, sending two of his men ashore to fetch it. While waiting for their return, Kidd got out from his cargo two 'pieces of damaged Indiamuslin—a rare and valued fabric in its pristine state—which he put into a bag and requested Gardiner to take as a present to his wife. It is likely enough that the captain, seeing in Lord John a capacity for such things, produced some of his fifty-shilling rum, or three-hundred-pound Madeira to be tasted. Something at any rate, warmed him up to increased generosity, for in about a quarter of an hour, he presented the Lord of the Isle with some muslin for his own use. When the men came back with the barrel of cider, he ordered them to roll aboard a gold for their trouble. Furthermore, after getting ready to sail he offered to pay for the cider, but Gardiner protested that he was sufficiently recompensed by the present to his wife. They parted at last; and Kidd, gallantly firing a salute of four guns, sailed for Block Island. His purpose in lingering in the waters was to get rid of his suspicious freight before going to Boston, during which stay near the island two New York sloops took off part of their cargo; and three days later he returned from Block Island in company with another nefarious sloop, which relieved him of chests containing plate and gold and other goody. This time Kidd again sent for Gardiner and committed to his charge a box of gold, a bundle of quilts, and four bales of goods. The box of gold, as Gardiner afterwards found, was proposed, was destined by Kidd for Lord Bellomont. All the treasure and merchandise was buried in some swampy land near Fresh Water Pond, Home Pond, within a mile of the manor-house to be kept for Kidd or his order.

"If I call for it and it is gone," Kidd declared to Lord John, 'I will take your head or your son's.'

Canadian Volunteers.

Canada's army consists of a military force of 36,000 men, not including the reserve militia. The force is sometimes spoken of as volunteers, sometimes as militia, but there is in reality no such difference. The force is essentially a volunteer force, composed of civilians from the interior of country, those raised in the former being called "city corps," and in the latter "rural corps." The amount of drill required by the Militia act for each man is about 16 days in two years. Many of the rural corps are not called out annually, and do no more drill than that prescribed of them, while the city corps resemble much the volunteer corps of large towns at home, and drill annually as arranged by their commanding officers. The men receive 50 cents (2s.) a day for authorized drill. They are armed with the Snider rifle. In addition to her militia, Canada possesses a regular force organized and equipped, distributed in schools throughout the different Provinces for purposes of instruction, and composed as follows: Two schools of Cavalry, Quebec and Kingston, each possessing two field guns (9 pounder R. M. L.); a cavalry school at Point Lewis, Quebec; and three infantry schools, viz., at Toronto, St. John, Province of Quebec, and Fredericton, New Brunswick. The total number of the schools combined amounts to 1,500, the Militia act, exceed 750 Suit the taste of all the company, for

A Great Schemer.

From the Chicago Herald.

"This Phil. Armour may be a very smart man," said the long-haired passenger from Wisconsin, "but I have a scheme which will make a million dollars while he's making a cent—a million to his cent I say."

"What, pray?"

"Yes, me. I'm the very man that's got the scheme. Got it right in my head, too. And if you'll promise not to give it away I'll tell you what it is. You promise? All right. Well, to begin with, wheat is a great staple ain't it? The world depends for its Yorkwest regulates the price in the world according to its quality, doesn't it? As soon as farmers get their crops harvested they begin to put out and take to market and sell it, don't they? The wheat comes in as fast as it is needed and can be shipped, and so the price is regulated. Now, my wheat is offered, but by the quantity raised, don't it? Well, see here. Suppose I get up a company; we incorporate under the laws of Dakota, and we sell out 1,000 agents, who travel all over the Northwest during the first seven months of 1886; they sign no ten farmers a day, or 10,000 altogether, or 80,000 a week, or say 1,500,000 farmers during the seven months, they get each one of these farmers to join our association, taking stock to the extent of his wheat crop, whatever it may be; every farmer agrees under penalty not to sell a bushel of wheat until the price touches $2 at Chicago, and to give the association all he gets over $2 a bushel; then 1,500,000 farmers will produce four-fifths of the wheat crop of the country, and thus we'll have the 1886 crop in our pool; there'll be no wheat offered in the market, and none to be had for love, food or money; the price will go sailing up to about $5 a bushel in less than ten days after Chicago hears the world must have wheat, and we'll have a corner on about all the wheat in America. We'll make such regulations as to the prices to be sold for, that we can keep the price at about $3 all fall and winter. Millions in it? Why, millions will fall to me for it. The farmers will fall to each other in their haste to get into our association. We'll be the absolute owners of the grain market, and if the crop is 500,000,000 bushels we'll make about $500,000,000. Our expenses will be only $2,000,000. And that ain't all. We'll make railroad stock short, because if the roads can't get any wheat to carry they'll have to pass their dividends, and down will go their share prices quite at a jump."

"Great scheme."

"Great scheme! Why, man, in two years I'll be able to buy Chicago. I'll build a palace the walls of which shall be $20 gold pieces. But say!"

"What?"

"Lend me half a dollar till I get my company started, will you?"

A Vivid Contrast Suggested.

They do not haze at Vassar, but the class of '88 saw fit to "recognize" the class of '89. A correspondent of the Tribune gives this account of the affair:

The parlors of the college were thrown open and decorated with rugs, draperies, pictures and knicknacks. On either side of the entrance stood a young girl in a wrapping dress of whom handed the visitor a dainty programme, the other a pipe bound with ribbon. "When before did a pipe signify war?" mused the visitor. The light of the first room was so tempered and softened that one would fancy an effort had been made to imitate moonlight, but a laughing freshman explained: "This is the freshman room. There is nothing green about us you see. We board at once, and bring six sheep with him. This was rather forcing the acquaintance, Gardiner might have thought; but he complied. Thereupon Kidd paper-pinned his acquaintance into intimacy, and asked him if he could spare a barrel of cider. Lord John once more proved neighborly, and found that he could spare the cider, sending two of his men ashore to fetch it. While waiting for their return, Kidd got out from his cargo two 'pieces of damaged India-muslin—a rare and valued fabric in its pristine state—which he put into a bag and requested Gardiner to take as a present to his wife. It is likely enough that the captain, seeing in Lord John a capacity for such things, produced some of his fifty-shilling rum, or three-hundred-pound Madeira to be tasted. Something at any rate, warmed him up to increased generosity, for in about a quarter of an hour, he presented the Lord of the Isle with some muslin for his own use. When the men came back with the barrel of cider, he ordered them to roll aboard a gold for their trouble. Furthermore, after getting ready to sail he offered to pay for the cider, but Gardiner protested that he was sufficiently recompensed by the present to his wife. They parted at last; and Kidd, gallantly firing a salute of four guns, sailed for Block Island. His purpose in lingering in the waters was to get rid of his suspicious freight before going to Boston, during which stay near the island two New York sloops took off part of their cargo; and three days later he returned from Block Island in company with another nefarious sloop, which relieved him of chests containing plate and gold and other goody. This time Kidd again sent for Gardiner and committed to his charge a box of gold, a bundle of quilts, and four bales of goods. The box of gold, as Gardiner afterwards found, was proposed, was destined by Kidd for Lord Bellomont. All the treasure and merchandise was buried in some swampy land near Fresh Water Pond, Home Pond, within a mile of the manor-house to be kept for Kidd or his order.

"If I call for it and it is gone," Kidd declared to Lord John, 'I will take your head or your son's.'

The Wife of Carl Schurz.

Ben: Perley Poore.

Carl Schurz, when in the senate, was blessed with a devoted wife, two lovely daughters and a baby boy. After one of the senator's great speeches, a lady said to his wife, "I am sure you feel proud of your husband!" "Do you imagine that I do," replied Mrs. Schurz, with a slight accent, her expressive eyes lighting up. "My husband tells me that I am his severest critic, but his last speech was to me very satisfactory. He was in the mood to speak—his voice, everything, was in accord. And eighteen years ago we came to America, and he did not speak a word of English. We were in Philadelphia, but my husband felt the greatest desire to visit Washington. He did come here, and some one took him on the floor of the Senate, and he wrote to me. 'My dear, I have had the honor to go on the floor of the senate and I feel that one day I shall stand there and speak, and you, my dear, will be in the gallery listening to me.' I wrote to him. 'O Carl, how can you think it possible for you to speak one day in the senate, when you know not one word of English?' But now," she added, "it has all come true, and you can imagine how happy I am when I sit in the gallery listening to him."

When Mr. Sumner was passing away, Mrs. Schurz came to his house and sent repeated inquiries. Leaving the bedside of the dying statesman, I went down into his parlor, and had to tell her that there was no hope. "How sad! how sad!" exclaimed, "that he should be dying in my room, when I sit in the gallery listening to him."

When Mr. Sumner was passing away, Mrs. Schurz came to his house and sent repeated inquiries. Leaving the bedside of the dying statesman, I went down into his parlor, and had to tell her that there was no hope. "How sad! how sad!" exclaimed, "that he should be dying in my room, when I sit in the gallery listening to him." "to think that he is dying with no woman to smooth his pillow." To those who know the story of Mr. Sumner's unfortunate marriage, her womanly remark was deeply significant. It was not long before Mrs. Schurz followed him to the dark river.

New Jaundice and Liver Complaints are Free from Calomel.

These diseases are so common that it may be assumed that everybody has or at times them. In all cases of Jaundice or Liver Complaint there is an upset condition of the liver, which ob-tructs the natural flow of the bile, and instead of being used in the process of digestion, as it should be, it is taken up by the veins and carried into the general circulation and the consequences are that bile is deposited in the capillary vessels and poisons the skin. This is what causes the sallow appearance of a person with confirmed jaundice. The congested condition of the liver, which is the obstruction to the natural flow of bile, is invariably produced by Malaria. There is no agent known that is so sure to remove and injure as a dose of calomel, and no poison so disastrous and subtle. To prevent all ill effects from calomel, we advise the use of Dr. J. R. Henion's Sure Cure for Malaria. It is an elegant preparation, for sale by all druggists, and is a positive and radical cure for all forms of Malaria and all kinds of chills.

Dr. Henion consults free of charge, by mail, all those who are sick or ailing. His Sure Cure for Malaria. Write him at Rochester, N. Y.

THE TRUTH ON MY TESTIMONY.

"Home Endorsement of the Highest Possible Order."

The following voluntary letters regard ng the standing and character of two gentlemen whose names are now prominently before the public are most unusual.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 3, 1885.

We take pleasure in saying that Hon. Daniel H. Bowen is this city is one of our oldest, well-to-do and most reliable citizens and business men. Mr. Wellington Hibbard, has duly served as our mayor, and is one of our most active and popular men among us. He comes into the business transactions with so much attention and accomplishing so much good. There is no physical trouble which is more painful than rheumatism, and there is none which is more dangerous, it may at any moment go to the heart, when instant death will be the result. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is a purely vegetable compound, and has been noted in this city for years for the endorsement of high medical authority in addition to the praise of the public by men whose reputation is unimpeachable.

The Petit Journal of France is said to clear $100,000 a year.

I was unable to walk and my right arm had to be carried in a sling because o. rheumatism. Three bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup have relieved me, and I can now walk without a cane and have had no return of rheumatism. Fulton Watt, 1 E. Jackson St., Michigan.

Gratz Brown left eight children, only one of whom is of age.

The Tree at Santa Barbara are being dug up and replanted walnuts planted in their place.

Don't neglect a cough and let it remain to irritate your lungs when a safe and speedy remedy can be had for 50 cents in Dr. Bigelow's Pectoral.

Italian politicians in New York city savings banks have fully $250,000 to their credit.

E. L. Jones, Ashland, Ohio, cured cold of scald-head by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

In Lane Valley, Oregon, cobbler has fallen heir to a fifteen million estate.

CONSUMPTION.—For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered which has shown such decided merit than Allen's Lung Balsam. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

Three things to admire: Intellectual power, dignity and graceful ness.

Have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for croup and colds, and declare it a positive cure. Geo. Gentry by Wm. Kay, 50 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman has been elected a director of the First national bank of Letsonia.

THE BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is one of the best diuretics or Kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and unsurpassed as a tonic. Burdock Blood Bitters is unsurpassed in all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood.

Dr. Filmore Bennett, author of "The Sweet By and By," lives at Richmond, Ill., and is quite poor.

SOME REMARKABLE CURES of deafness are recorded of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Never fails to cure earache.

Bishop Green of Mississippi, the oldest American Bishop, is still active in the harness at the age of 86.

Stated by H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa., Have guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. Best seller we have. Stomach, bilious attacks, liver and kidney troubles.

A colossal statue of William H. Seward is in process of completion by Walter G. Robinson of Auburn, N. Y.

Relief is immediate and cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50c.

Hot-house strawberries are selling in New York at $1 per box.

BETTER. A member of the Pioneer Press staff, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is doing us better on his hands, has completely cured it in less than a week. Sold by all of Cole's Carbolic Salve.—[Pioneer Press, St. Paul.

Tennyson's fortune is now set down as amounting to $1,000,000.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, 15c.

Mrs. Judic takes banjo lessons.

"Rough on Corns" Ask druggists, 15c.

Gray hair is more boo-ton than ever.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief, 15c.

Australia is in a bad way financially.

(BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.)

They are the most wonderful medical discoveries of the nineteenth century. Ask your druggist for "Rough on Rats" Rough on Corns, Rough on Toothache, Rough on Piles. Retail everywhere, 15 cents a box. Wholesale agents wanted. Address, Wells and Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A farm of 40 acres, located one and one-half miles from the city of Ann Arbor, Mich., on the Ann Arbor road, one of the best market farms in the products in Oakland Co., Mich. Will be sold cheap if taken at once and in a first class state of cultivation. Fair price and easy terms. Will take into account exchange if wanted. For price and terms address

H. I. MOFFAT, Buffalo, N. Y.

HallorsSauce Expressly for family use. Only cents a bottle. Best and cheapest.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA NERVOUS PROSTRATION MALARIA CHILLS AND FEVERS TIRED FEELING GENERAL DEBILITY PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES IMPURE BLOOD CONSTIPATION FEMALE INFIRMITIES RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

VINEGAR BITTERS

is the great Blood Purifier and Life-Giving Principle, a Gentle Purgative and Tonic, a perfect Regulator of the Bowels and of the system.

In Vinegar Bitters there is vitality but no alcoholic or malarious poison.

Diseases of the blood, in whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the bitters.

Vinegar Bitters always invigorates. It restores the vitiated blood, supplies the vital fluid, Gout, and similar painful diseases.

Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation and prevents Diarrhoea.

Vinegar Bitters has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS to heal so quickly.

Send for either of our valuable reference books (of which we have a large variety) treating Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance, Tobacco and Opium, but should be read by every child and youth in the land.

Any one or more of the above books mailed free on receipt of four cents for postage.

R. H. McDONALD Drug Co., 632 Washington St., N.Y.

HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP

A GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

RHEUMATISM is caused by a "Retention of Effete Matter in the blood" and there is great

DANGER

that it may at any moment, attack the HEART and cause Death. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is all used in England, Scotland and Ireland, and is the best cure for all Rheumatic Diseases.

CATARRH

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, radically cured. Address, with 10 cents in stamps, for book, World's Dispensary Medical association, Buffalo, N. Y.

According to G. A. Sala, wanderings in Australia carn eight shillings a day or eight dollars, and have meat three times a day—if they want it.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it, 25c.

The average cost of a session of congress is $3,000,000.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.,
JACKSON, MICH.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

TRADE MARK.

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

PROPRIETORS, THE TURNER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

CT JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain

Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Backache, Pleurisy, Stiff Joints, Sore Muscles, Toothache, Earache, Headache, Sciatica, Lumbago, Swellings, Contracted Muscles, Old Sores, Wounds, Bruises, Cuts, Stings, Bites of Insects, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Felon, Tetter, Salt R