Beecher Discourses on the Existing Labor Troubles.

Henry Ward Beecher preached on the labor troubles on a recent Sunday to a vast congregation, made up in about equal numbers of representatives of capital and labor. He summed up in the following words: We hear talk of protecting the workingmen by protecting capital. There never was a principle brought out of protection more abominable. We are seeing some of the results of it now, and we shall see more. And now comes out the fact that through increase of intelligence wages which were never so large before are deemed insufficient for men, and the workingmen are of the opinion that they are not paid enough, though they are paid twice as much as they were when I was a boy. Is it that they are growing greedy? I suppose that except just before election, when they are gods, workingmen are about the same as the rest of us. But it is because men are more developed. There is no man that can be supported so cheaply as the man that has no brain and nothing but belly.

All things, however, are changing, and in the future the top of society is not going to have all the cream and the bottom skim milk. It is not my purpose to enter into any criticisms of the true purpose of the workingmen's combination, but simply to maintain that it is the effect of growing intelligence upon the condition of industry and social life in the civilized nations of the world. We have come to this point by steady growth of a hundred years, increasing every year in knowledge that has become immoral, and it has organized itself into all the products of industry, and and the workingmen, seeing that capital has organized, have determined to organize themselves. When capital organizes there is no outcry. When men organize for legislation or corruption there is no outcry. But when workingmen organize men wonder what it is all coming to. I know what it is coming to. It will bring down a great many things that are high and exalt men that are low. It will not bring equality, but it will bring into harmonious relations the two extremes of society, the producer and the capitalist, and I am glad of this row—I am. It was when the stone was rolled away that the Savior could get out of the tomb, and these things will result in something that will be better for both ends of society.

I am not disturbed about this grand evolution. I will not call it revolution for it is not. God governs all. The attempt of government to say what is or is not property is absurd as it would be if they resolved that the ten commandments did not exist; they don't in some parts of Washington. Don't think I am making an apology or a defense of workingmen. I am not. I know their faults and will tell of them at the proper time, but I have spoken as I have because on one side there is alarm among good people at the present condition of affairs, and I have attempted to show that the spread of knowledge by a logical necessity will involve just such results as are now taking place. These upheavals are healthy. Settle things in tranquility and you will have torpidity. It is the running stream that is the healthy stream. It is the stagnant pool and the swamp that breeds malaria and death."

Hon. James Harlan, ex-Vice Chancellor, Louisville, Ky., says he uses St. Jacobs Oil, that it is a most extraordinary and absolute cure for rheumatism and kindred ailments, and that every family should have it.

A man's dearest object should be his wife. But, alas! too often it is his wife's wardrobe.

One rent paid is worth a dozen in your pants.

Some say that liquor strengthens the voice. This is a mistake. It only makes the breath strong.

The prospect of having a street railway has made the people of Burlington, Vt., quite jubilant.

Minnie Hauk, says a correspondent, flies the American flag daily, rain or sunshine, over her castle in Switzerland.

"Music hath charms to soothe a savage." This is why we occasionally see a cross and snappish cur with a brass band around its neck.—Goodall's Sun.

A man never realizes how little his word is worth till he receives a black eye and attempts to explain how he came by it.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Committee has issued a consolatory address to the faithful who voted for Butler.

The Italian nobleman who wagered that he would cover 31,050 miles on French railways in 50 days has won his wager.

Swinging signs, under a recently enforced ordinance, have pretty well disappeared from the streets of Dallas, Texas.

Gas has been found in Buffalo at a depth of 300 feet. The quantity is not sufficient for manufacturing purposes.

A Chicago woman has been paying a pawn broker $58 a year for the use of $25.

Have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for croup and colds, and declare it a positive cure. Contributed by Wm. Kay, 570 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Artesian wells have been known in China from time immemorial.

The Burdock Plant is one of the best diuretics or Kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock's Blood Bitters is unsurpassed in all diseases of the kidneys liver and blood.

Prohibition is enforced in 100 towns in the state of New York.

Some Remarkable Cures of deafness are recorded of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. Never fails to cure earache.

Type-setting in this country is said to cost $30,000,000 annually.

Stated by H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa. Have guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, sour stomach, billious attacks, liver and kidney trouble.

In some parts of Georgia, bears, wildcats and coons are abundant.

To eradicate dandruff, and keep the scalp moist and clean, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

The lives of many children have been saved by the timely use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

It is said to cost 40 cents to stop a railroad train 1 minute.

* * * * Premature decline of power in either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Book for ten cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Philadelphia consumed during last year 1,273,501 barrels of beer and ale.

Every Woman Knows Them

The human body is much like a good clock or watch in its movements; if one goes too slow or too fast, so follow all the others, and bad time results; if one organ or set of organs works imperfectly, perversion or functional effort of all the organs is sure to follow. Hence it is that the numerous ailments which make woman's life miserable are the direct issue of the abnormal action of the uterine system. For all that numerous class of symptoms—and every woman knows them—there is one unfailing remedy, Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the favorite of the sex.

Half cents were issued from the United States mint for half a century.

A Strong Endowment

is conferred upon that magnificent institution, the human system, by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" that fortifies it against the encroachments of disease. It is *the* great blood purifier and alterative, and as a remedy for consumption, bronchitis, and all diseases of a wasting nature, its influence is rapid, efficacious and permanent. Sold everywhere.

The Presidents—The deceased presidents of the United States sleep widely apart. Virginia holds five of them—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler—making her soil indeed sacred; Tennessee three—Jackson, Polk and Johnson; Massachusetts two—John Adams and John Quincy Adams, father and son; New York three—VanBuren, Fillmore and Grant; Ohio two—Harrison and Garfield; New Hampshire one—Pierce; Pennsylvania one—Buchanan; Illinois one—Lincoln; Kentucky one—Taylor. All of them with the exception of Taylor and Grant, were buried in the states in which they resided at the time of their election.

For thirty years Dr. C. Fawcett has been physician of the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Md., and his published opinion is that he has used Red Star Cough Cure most effectively in curing obstinate coughs and in treating consumption. Price, 25 cents.

Biliousness

Is more prevalent now than at other seasons, the symptoms being bitter taste, offensive breath, coated tongue, sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness and loss of appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines the best known remedies for biliousness, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, restores the appetite.

Bad Taste in the Mouth

"For the past three months I have been troubled a great deal with biliousness, which, on getting up in the morning caused headache and bad taste in my mouth. After using three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am entirely free from biliousness and headache."—J. M. Phillips, Bloomington, Ill.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for biliousness; think it a great remedy for that complaint." J. W. Abbott, Manchester, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

THE ELDER'S SERMON.

Where the Deacon Found Every Word of It.

"I really wish, deacon, that you would tell me what your candid opinion of our minister is."

Deacon Brown looked meditatively at the speaker, a small, wiry-looking man, whose features were almost as sharp as the sharp black eyes fixed so intently upon him.

"I don't know, Brother Quimby, as a candid opinion of our minister would do him any good."

"I dare say not," responded Mr. Quimby, darkly; "but then it would do me a great deal of good to hear it."

"I don't know as to that either."

"There is no one in the church whose opinion I think more of," continued Mr. Quimby. "Not that I approve of giving it to every one. But you needn't be afraid of saying just what you think to me, deacon, for it won't go any further, and it might serve to clear up some doubts that trouble me."

"What doubts?"

"Well, about various things. But you haven't told me what your opinion is, deacon."

"I have only one opinion of Elder Wakeman, and that is that he is a man who tries to do his duty in all the relations of life."

This was evidently something that Mr. Quimby had neither expected nor desired to hear, and he stared blankly at the speaker. But quickly recovering himself, he said:

"Ha! I think I understand you, Deacon. What you say is very well put indeed. I have thought that he might have been a leetle more willing to take advice; but there is no question in my mind but what he tries to do his duty, as you say. But is he sound?"

"Perhaps not. Some ministers are all sound."

The merry twinkle in the good deacon's eye found no reflection in the solemn visage opposite him.

"It's no laughing matter, deacon," responded Mr. Quimby, with a rebuking shake of his head. "I am surprised that you should speak on so serious a subject with such unseeming levity. I referred to being sound in doctrines. I have been a good deal exercised in my mind in regard to this ever since I heard his sermon on 'Justification,' which is no justification at all, as I understand it, and as good old Dr. Seaver used to lay it down. Dear old man! I wonder what he would say if he could come back and hear the new fangled ideas that are taught from the pulpit where he preached such good, old fashioned doctrines nigh onto twenty years.

"If he is where I think he is, he doesn't want to come back. I only hope that some things he used to preach about are clearer to him now than he ever succeeded in making them to me."

"There is no merit in believing where everything is made clear. There are mysteries of faith, deacon, that nobody has any right to try to understand. Now, Elder Wakefield is forever preaching about what we ought to do, as though such poor weak creatures as we can do anything toward affecting our salvation. As for me I am free to own that I don't consider anything I have done, or am doing, of the least account whatever."

"A man ought to know better than any one else the quality of his own works, Brother Quimby, so I won't dispute you on that score. So far as I am concerned I feel that the Lord will have quite enough to do in effecting the work you allude to if I help him all I can."

"Well, deacon, I wish I could have my mind cleared up in regard to Elder Wakeman. What did you think of his sermon last Sabbath morning?"

"There is one thing I might say about it, if I thought it a prudent thing to do. We can't be too careful speaking, especially if it's anything that's likely to affect the character and usefulness of a man like Elder Wakeman."

"Very true, deacon. But you needn't be afraid of my telling; I'm not one of the leaky sort. I knew, as well as I wanted to, that a man of your sense couldn't approve of such doctrine as that."

"Oh, I've nothing to say against the sermon; it was a very good discourse—you won't often find a better. But the fact is, every word it contained—I really don't know as I ought to mention it, though; if it should get about it might make trouble."

"I'll never lisp a word of it to any living soul," was the eager response.

"Well"—here the deacon lowered his voice to a very impressive whisper—"I have a book at home which has every word of it in."

Here the train for which Dea. Brown was waiting came rushing up to the depot.

"Is it possible?" ejaculated Mr. Quimby, with uplifted eyes and hands. "But you havn't told me"—

Dea. Brown was already up the steps, smiling and waving his adieux from the platform of the rear car, which rapidly disappeared around a curve in the road.

He was absent nearly a week. When he returned he found not only the church but the whole village in a state of excitement and commotion.

He had not been home more than an hour when Elder Wakeman called on him, and in the course of the day he was waited upon by two deacons and several church members, to say nothing of being interviewed by various of his acquaintances and neighbors, all of whom were anxious to ascertain if there was any truth in the rumor of the grave charge made against his pastor.

Deacon Brown, though somewhat startled at first by a result so little anticipated, took all this with his usual calmness and serenity. He was very reticent on the subject asserting that he had said nothing that he was not both able and willing to prove when the proper time came to do so. His interview with Elder Wakeman was a private one, but it was noticeable at its close that the countenance of the latter had a serene, almost smiling aspect. But as the elder took no measures to prevent the meeting of investigation that had been called, no particular importance was attached to this. He didn't seem disposed to talk much about it, merely saying that he thought the deacon ought to have an opportunity to prove or explain what he had every reason to believe he had said about him.

The meeting in question was held at the vestry, which was filled to its utmost capacity before the two chiefly interested, Elder Wakeman and Deacon Brown, entered, and who appeared to be the least excited ones present.

Mr. Quinby was there, full of importance, and with an exultation of look and manner only thinly veiled by the gravity which overspread his countenance. He was standing by the stove, the center of an interesting and curious circle, when the two entered, but he avoided meeting the eye of either.

At the motion of Elder Wakeman, one of the deacons called the meeting to order, briefly explained its object, the serious nature of the imputation under which their pastor rested, and appealed to Deacon Brown to put a stop to the talk it had occasioned, by either denying or proving the assertion.

Rising to his feet, Deacon Brown looked around upon the excited and curious, faces that were directed toward him.

"Behold, brethren, how much mischief the tongue can do! I said a few words to one of you, under a pledge of secrecy. I think it was under a pledge of secrecy, Brother Quimby?"

"I considered it to be my duty to tell what you told me," said the individual addressed, turning red.

"You are to be commended for having performed your duty so thoroughly," continued the deacon; "a very painful duty, as it is easy to see! I understand you said that I told you Elder Wakeman stole his sermon from a book in my possession; are you sure I used the word 'stole,' Brother Quimby?"

"You said that you had a book that had every word of it in! Where's the difference, I'd like to know?" was Mr. Quimby's prompt and triumphant rejoinder.

"There might be none at all, and again, there might be a great deal," responded the deacon.

"I did use the language ascribed to me by Mr. Quimby," continued Deacon Brown, addressing the rest of the assemblage; "moved thereto by his evident desire that I should say something to our pastor's discredit, and without a thought that it would lead to this trouble and excitement. I declare, furthermore, that I have seen a book containing every word of his sermon in Elder Wakeman's own library. I have taken the liberty of sending for it, and will offer it as evidence as to the truth of my statement."

Taking a ponderous volume from the hands of his son, who had just entered, Deacon Brown laid it on the table before the presiding officer, who, carefully adjusting his spectacles, opened it.

Giving one glance at its outspread pages, he raised his eyes to the serene and kindly face opposite.

"Why this is a—a dictionary!"

"Very true," responded Deacon Brown. "But you'll find every word of Elder Wakeman's sermon in it—i you look long enough."

"I must confess, however," added the deacon as soon as the general laughter and astonishment had subsided a little, glancing smilingly across the table at Elder Wakeman, "that there are not many that can string them together so as to form such an interesting and instructive discourse."

Here the elder and deacon shook hands, which was the signal for a general hand-shaking, congratulations and good feeling. No one was dissatisfied, with the exception of Mr. Quimby, who, mortified and confounded at the unexpected turn affairs had taken, had slunk from the room.

Slave Markets in Morocco.

In the interior there are slave markets everywhere. The traders take care to feed their slaves well before offering them for sale. The buyers examine the slave's limbs, eyes, and mouth; they make him run and see what weight he can carry, just as if he were an animal. If the slave is a woman between 15 and 25 years of age, the examination takes more time and is much more humilating. Her limbs, her eyes, her mouth, her figure are first scrutinized, and then she is brutally inspected to see if she is likely to have children, or if she has already had any. Women who are imperfect or who are known to be barren are not wanted. Those who have already had children, or who gives hopes of being fruitful, are naturally preferred, and fetch as high as 125f. to 150f. (£5 to £6.) Virgins are eagerly sought after, at prices ranging from 200f. to 300f. This sum is a large one for Morocco, but to obtain it the slave traders do not care what humiliations these poor girls, of from 8 to 14 have to endure in the presence of buyers, and often before the notaries or the judge. To form an idea of this disgraceful traffic (at the gates of Europe) you have only to attend any of the fairs and see how farmers and butchers examine horses and cattle.

Negro boys from eight to ten years of age attract still more attention. Those from Foulahs and Bambara, near Timbuctoo, are always preferred, and fetch generally from 150f. to 250f. The caravans generally take 45 days to perform the journey from Timbuctoo to Souss, the frontier of Morocco. They are frequently attacked on the way by independent tribes, who carry off negroes as well as the articles bartered—say ostrich feathers, gold dust, and ivory. The caravans are got up annually, in December, at Fez, Morocco, and Elegue (in the Souss country) by Morocco merchants (Tadjers), who are noted slave traders. These caravans go to Timbuctoo, where negroes are purchased in exchange for cotton and other goods, and they return to Morocco, the slaves being chained together by the neck, half of them often perishing on the way from hunger, thirst, fatigue and bad treatment. The boys and young girls, being of most value, are placed on the camels and are better cared for. Many of the girls are destined to undergo the tortures necessary to prepare them for harem purposes in the interior. The "Amoo Gheer," or great slave fair, is held half yearly at a large town seven days journey south of Mogador. At this fair from 2,000 to 5,000 slaves are sold or exchanged, and as a heavy tax is levied on all sales it yields a large revenue to the Sheltch of that district, as well as to his Shereefian Majesty the Sultan. At the fondouks, or slave markets, where slaves are sold, the most distressing scenes are constantly witnessed of children being torn from their mothers, and wives separated from their husbands, their cries and protests finding no echo in the inhuman hearts of either their sellers or purchasers. We ask, how long can such a state of things be permitted to last at the very gates of Europe? How is it that Great Britain, which has made such sacrifices and has labored so constantly to put down slavery and the slave trade in most parts of the world, takes no interest in what is going on in Morocco, where her influence can, if she chooses, be exercised for so much good?—Morocco Letter London Daily News.

Donn Piatt is writing an interesting series of "Tales of Labor" in John Swinton's Paper. Speaking of the sudden death of a senator he writes: "The remote cause of his death was attributed to Washington malaria that is said to float over the National Capital and kill the Solons. The fact is that the fatal malaria did not float at all. It is in perpetual solution and well bottled. It is composed of cheap champagne and doctored whiskey, and kills on sight."

William Henry Hurlbert in a letter to the New York Sun tells how the French capital was lately enlivened by the neat repartee of a fair daughter of the West. The hostess, criticising a compatriot, loftily observed: "She is a pretty girl, but she lacks style and what I call 'grand damishness,'" to which instantly rejoined the young lady: "I prefer the lack of that to your 'damgrandishness.'"

Edwin Booth's earnings last year are said to have been between $60,000 and $70,000, although he played but sixteen weeks.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

Profit in Breeding Horses and Mules in the Northwestern States and Territories.

Suggestions as to the Proper Treatment of Shrubs in Spring.

Horse and Mule Breeding.

The prospect, says *The Chicago Times*, for making money by keeping cattle on the open range and ranch is not as good as it was a few years ago. The best locations have been secured, and with rare exceptions the natural supplies of water are controlled by parties who use them as they do private property. In many of the territories there are combinations among the ranchmen who have been on the ground for several years that place all the difficulties they conveniently can in the way of new-comers. They have large capital, and are able to exert a powerful political influence. They can obtain breeding stock to better advantage than men who are seeking to establish themselves, and can secure more favorable terms for transportation. They have prospered as few persons have who have been engaged in any department of stock-raising. Many of them will continue to make money, as they have experience, capital, and facilities that are now difficult to secure. According to the reports of several ranch and range companies made at the close of last year the profits on the capital invested were small. A comparatively high price was paid for young cattle, while beeves sold at low figures. The action of the national government in relation to grazing lands in the Indian Territory and the erection of wire fences on public lands has been unfavorable to the interests of many ranchmen.

Hog-raising is less profitable than it has been at any time since the beginning of the civil war. The price of all pork products is very low. Our pork is excluded from several countries where it was once extensively sold. The periodic alarms about trichina in this country as well as in foreign countries have caused many people, especially in large towns, to abandon the use of pork. The swine disease popularly known as hog cholera has made the business of producing pork very hazardous. There is more risk from disease in keeping hogs than in keeping any other kind of domesticated animals. Feeders who keep hogs in connection with cattle they are butchering for the market derive the most profit from them. The pork they produce is a clear gain. Very few extensive stock-raisers now feed corn or other grains directly to hogs. The outlook for large gains in keeping sheep is very poor. Wool and ordinary mutton are both very low. While many are not inclined to sacrifice their flocks of sheep, few desire to increase them. Some find that there is profit in supplying the local market with mutton; others wish mutton for their own tables, and a few keep sheep for the purpose of keeping up the fertility of their land. All sheep-raisers are hopeful of a favorable turn in their business.

The prospects for making money in breeding and raising horses and mules were never better than they are now. Horses of all descriptions command good prices. As wealth increases in large cities there is an increasing demand for horses that will make fast time on the race course, for fine carriage horses, and for riding horses. The demand for heavy draft horses for use on drays and transfer wagons was never better. The demand for middle weight horses is also good. The increase of street-car lines in all large towns calls for a large number of horses suitable for drawing cars. Street railways make a demand for more horses than ordinary railways ever displaced. The development of Dakota and the western provinces of Canada has created a great demand for horses in the northwest. They are wanted not only for ordinary farm work, but for drawing stages and doing general teaming. These parts of the continent will require more horses than they can produce during the next twenty years. The first settlers of any new country can not engage in horse-breeding very extensively. They have not the capital to purchase breeding stock, to erect stables, and to enable them to wait till animals grow to a size that they can be put to work. They find it to their advantage to raise cattle and hogs for several years after they have settled on their places.

Although the demand for mules in the states north of Missouri is small, owing to a foolish prejudice against them, the demand for them in the south is as good as ever and psomises to continue. Raising mules for the southern market is a profitable business for all who are so situated that they can engage in it. Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa are well situated for breeding and raising mules. The climate is favorable, while grass, corn, and oats are leading crops. St. Louis is the largest mule market in the world, and it is easily reached by railway or river communication by parties living in any of these states. Extensive buildings for protection are not so essential for mules as for horses. Shelters for mules can be made of very cheap materials. The mule is a hardy creature and will stand exposure that will greatly injure a horse. Mares suitable for raising mule colts can be obtained from Oregon or the western territories at comparatively low prices, and good jacks can be bought in Missouri and the states further south. Parties proposing to engage in the business require considerable capital, as there will be no returns for at least two years. After that time a "crop" of mules can be sold every year, and the expenditure of labor and money will be small.

The raising of horses and mules can be carried on in connection with grain-raising and general farming in most of the western states and territories to excellent advantage. Most of the plowing is done in the fall, and the mares that are expected to drop colts in the spring can do this work. The mule or horse colts will be of a size to be separated from their dams before it is time to commence cutting grass for hay or harvesting grain. The mares that have dropped colts in the spring can draw the mower and reaper in the summer and early fall, and can plow the land for another crop later in the season. By judicious management the mares can be made to do work enough to pay for their keep, so that their colts will be a net gain. All the food for the mares and their progeny can be raised on the place, and there will be no money outlay, except for male animals and buildings for shelter. At present prices there is more money in draft animals than in those raised for supplying meat. That such a state of things will continue for a considerable time seems likely. The demand for horses in all countries increases as wealth and civilization increase.

Treatment of Shrubs.

One of the earliest signs of spring which the careful observer of nature notices, says *The St. James's Gazette*, are young shoots and buds on evergreen shrubs, more especially where they have been pruned during the winter. It is probable that a good many, even those who are genuinely fond of their gardens, will scarcely take note of this sign. But this is not altogether surprising, considering how carelessly most persons treat their shrubberies. They require care and cultivation, like everything else; and often the labor which is spent on mischievous "cleaning up" of old-fashioned borders of annuals and herbaceous plants would be better employed on the neglected shrubberies. The two most noticeable mistakes in connection with shrubberies are leaving them to grow unpruned and permitting shrubs to be killed or spoiled through the closeness with which they are planted one to the other. Ladies are the greatest sinners in this respect; women who in other ways show a genuine knowledge of flowers have a kind of horror of touching a shrub, and will permit laurels and hollies, berberis and aucubas to get mixed up together in almost impenetrable and overgrown thickets. Not that any man of taste wishes to have shrubs pruned into fantastic shapes; but there can be no question that such cruel kindness as permitting shrubs to grow unpruned is to cause their premature decay.

Many gardens are to be seen where everything is tended with care and knowledge, and yet where nothing is done to the shrubs but perhaps an annual trimming of some hedge of laural or holly. Nor is it wholesale pruning and thinning which is needed. Overpruning is a common fault. A shrubbery is left to grow for several years, and then an onslaught is made on it: with the result that a number of stumps remain, hideous for a time, and bare branches are left exposed till the growth of spring covers them again. But if shrubs are carefully and intelligently pruned every year—straggling branches cut away and young shoots allowed the light—this kind of wholesale cutting is never needed, and the shrubbery is never disfigured. Moreover, such careful pruning keeps a plant in vigorous growth; there is no waste of wood, and a plant will pass through a severe winter without suffering. Again, as soon as shrubs begin to approach each other too closely some should be removed, and judgment should be exercised in the selection of the emigrants. If the removal is too long delayed the plants will grow deformed, and when some are taken away those which are left will generally not only be spoilt in form, but will never show the same luxuriant foliage on the side which has been shaded from the light and air and overgrown by its neighbor as in that part where it has been allowed free space. Portugal laurels especially—as fine shrubs as any in our gardens—are particularly noticeable in this respect. Shrubs have not the grace of form which characterizes the larger deciduous trees; but that is, perhaps, a stronger reason why such form as they possess should be spoiled as little as possible.

Again, how careless we are in the situation in which we plant our shrubs. A heavy-growing aucuba will be planted close against a flower-border or a walk; and as soon as it begins to show its strength it will be necessary to trim it vigorously, and thus expose the bare wood. We find we have planted an aucuba where we should have put a low-growing berberis, or perchance an azalea. Then, too, we condemn our shrubs without mercy to all sorts of shady places, where they have to struggle for life without light; and we are surprised that they do not flourish when we have planted them in spots where probably nothing but periwinkles or ferns would grow. If the variety and color of the foliage of shrubs be considered, it is equally surprising that so little attention is paid to their grouping. The ideas of many persons in regard to shrubs begin and end with laurels. Is it decided to plant a bank with shrubs? It is an order for so many dozen of laurels, which is forthwith dispatched to the nursery-gardener. But by a well-thought-out arrangement of the peculiarities of different shrubs they may be planted so that their color and size may be seen to the best advantage; and so also that, instead of being a mere monotonous mass of foliage, they may brighten up a garden in the dismal days of winter. Variety is neglected, too. No more brilliant shrubs are to be found than the white or yellow broom and the "islands of resplendent furze," as Wordsworth aptly termed them. Yet they are comparatively rare in our gardens. A border of bright gorse, backed by the dark glossy leaves of the box, for example, lights up a stretch of shrubbery. Again, low bushes of beech will add to a shrubbery tints of the most varied kind in autumn; and long into the winter the rich brown of the leaves causes us to glance at them with pleasure. Shrubberies would thus become more than the monotonous margins of the flower garden, which they too frequently are, and which it seems to be supposed is all they should be.

THE HOME BILLIARD TABLE.

In What Way Ladies May Enjoy After-Dinner Games.

The billiard table in the home needs no advocate, for few homes of pretention are without one at this day; but billiards as a game of skill in the home sadly needs the support of many champions.

The game of billiards, as it is played at the present day, is perhaps not so well adapted to the home as the old English game of a score of years ago. Particularly has it fallen into disuse as a ladies' game. This ought not to be so, for of all royal games, requiring the combination of a correct eye, a steady hand, a thinking head, billiards possess the greatest fascination for those who pursue it far enough to acquire a moderate degree of skill and insight into its possibilities. As an indoor game it has no superior. The exercise which it gives, while not in the least violent, is admirable in its charm and scope, for a great range of muscles is brought into play.

It is altogether probable—though I throw this out as from one entirely unversed in the intricacies of the subject—that modern methods of fashionable female dress preclude that freedom of movement which would enable a woman to play the game without constant use of a bridge; but does this necessarily condemn the game for women? Just as there are now tennis costumes and pedestrian costumes and tricycle costumes for ladies, why do they not adopt a billiard costume and assume their proper place in the home billiard-room? Of course there are exceptions to all rules, and just as I have seen women who were fine rifle shots and good swimmers and excellent bowlers, so have I, once in a great while, seen a woman who could hold her own with her husband at an after-dinner game of billiards, and my experience in such cases has been—I tell it for those who are afraid of making guys of themselves—that I have never seen a cue handled as charmingly and have never seen the graceful curves of the female form appear to such striking advantage as in such games.

Young women, learn the game of billiards, and learn it well! It will repay you a thousand times for your trouble by its charm; and who knows but that some day the skill which you acquire will keep a restless husband from his club when fireside and music will have failed.—*Outing.*

"Hello! Charley, what are you doing now?" "Nothing. You see we had a fire down at our store." "Did you?" "Yes, I was fired."—*New Haven News.*

A LEGISLATOR'S STORY.

The peculiar political changes which have occurred in Michigan within the past few years, causing it to be transferred from the list of safely Republican States to that of doubtful ones, give a seasonable interest to a story told by Mr. M. J. Ludington, Jr., of Verona, that State, an ex-member of the Michigan Legislature. Mr. Ludington, who is one of Verona Mills' most progressive citizens, was elected to the Legislature by an appreciative constituency some six years. That Mr. Ludington has not figured largely in public life since he returned from the State capitol is due to a peculiar concatenation of circumstances that aptly illustrate by what apparently trivial matters a political career may be made or unmade:

"The second day of August, 1879," in the honorable gentleman's words, "was a very hot day, and I ate a hot dinner and got very warm. I got into my buggy after dinner and started toward Verona Mills. I had driven about three miles when I met a Northwest wind and hail storm. I got a little wet and became chilled. I drove on home, sixteen miles distant, and when I reached there felt sick. I went to bed and my wife made me some ginger tea, but not enough to sweat me. The next morning a pain, sharp and piercing as a knife, caught me in the ankles and I could hardly step. The next day I could not walk at all. We did everything we could think of, with wormwood and vinegar, smartweed and other remedies, but with no good effect. Neither my wife nor I could discover what the matter was.

"In three or four days I could not stir nor turn in bed. A doctor was called in who said I had rheumatism of the worst kind. He relieved me a great deal and drove out the pain wherever it caused swellings. I got better in six months and was able to walk a little, but the disease settled in my ankles and continued to trouble me. Last October (1884) I began taking a prescription which the doctor said would drive the swelling out of my ankles. In November the rheumatism began to scatter first to my toes, then to my hips and back and all over me. I then quit taking the medicine, as I was getting worse. I tried everything in my efforts to get better, but continued to grow worse. Finally I could not turn over in bed and it nearly took my life to draw a long breath. My wife had to put mustard plasters on my breast and side to ease me so that I could breath.

"I read an advertisement of Athlophoros in a religious paper published at Detroit, and though I had not much faith in it I sent for a bottle. I thought I should die before it arrived, so great was my pain. In thirty-six hours after I had begun taking the medicine I was cured of my rheumatism, have been able to sleep ever since, and have had no more pain. That was on the 14th of last May. I sent for and got six bottles more from Detroit. After taking four of them the swelling has nearly all gone, except in one of my ankles where I was hurt last fall, and that is getting better every day. Thank God for Athlophoros.

It has done everything for me."

And all this long sickness came from a hot meal taken on a warm day, followed by a chill. If Mr. Ludington returns to public life it may be safe to say that he will go around with a bottle of Athlophoros as a cure for the physical evils from which not even legislators are exempt.

If you cannot get Athlophoros of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall Street, New York.

British hansom cabs often run on American wheels.

No cut rates about this.—Only to answer the constant call for a good and low priced cough and croup remedy do we now introduce our Allen's Lung Balsam in three sizes, 25c. 50c., and $1.00 a bottle at all druggists.

London's Lord Mayor is a Methodist minister.

Opium smokers in San Francisco spend $1,000 on that drug.

Mme. Patti, it is currently reported contemplates another tour of America.

A 50 cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and thoroughly cure the worst case of recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle for chronic cases. Pleasant to take.

A colt eighteen inches high is attracting attention in Meriden, Conn.

The first report of an Alaska grand jury has just been made.

Chicago consumes 100,000 pies per diem.

Every Invalid has an opportunity of knowing that Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters acts as an irresistible specific in dyspepsia, liver complaints, kidney diseases, rheumatism, gout and all disorders proceeding from a depraved condition of the animal fluids. To decline taking a sure remedy when sick, is to court suffering and invite death.

The tailor hopes to succeed this spring by clothes attention to business.

"The Bawl Breaker"—Athlophoros is just the stuff and we are selling lots of it," Cook Bros. druggist of Fenton Mich. write regarding their success in handling this great and successful remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia.

The colleges of this country contain 18,000 female students.

Socdologies

What throat is the best for a singer to teach high notes with? A soar throat. If it becomes too painful use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, which cures a hoarseness and a husky voice.

It has been asked which travels faster heat or cold, and answered heat. Because any one can catch a cold. It therefore follows that every one should keep Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, which will cure coughs, colds, and croup.

Mexico has over 13,000 miles of telegraph lines.

Facts.

Father it is as essential for you to provide a safeguard against that night-fiend to your children, croup, as to their hunger. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure croup, coughs and colds.

The business man, practical in all things, does not care to lose sleep at night, that would unfit him for business the following day, so keeps Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, which will prevent croup and cure coughs, colds and consumption.

Three things to contend for—Honor, country, friends; and the latter are often a fruitful bone of contention.

BARBED WIRE.

If you have barbed wire fences, keep Veterinary Carbolisalve in your stables. It cures without a scar and renews the hair its original color. 50 cents and $1.00, at Druggists or by mail. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

The habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

There are 1,000 vacant houses in Adelaide, Australia.

An exchange says: There are more puns on Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup free of charge, than are paid for by the owners. A good thing deserves the notice of the press.

In one year Troy, N. Y., manufactures thirty-six million linen collars besides three and one-half million shirts.

There are only twenty-five Republicans and Independents in the Mississippi Legislature. There are 180 Democrats.

Wheat shipments from California, Oregon and Washington territory give employment annually to more than 400 sailing vessels.

Over 700 different works have thus far been published in Germany on vegetarianism, in addition to a monthly magazine on the subject.

A one-hundred-year-old carriage in which President Monroe once rode, went for $7.25 at a Vergennes, Vermont, auction the other day.

There is great excitement at and about Lisbon, Ransom county, Dakota, over reported gold discoveries in the valley of the Cheyenne river.

I have found out a gift for my fair. It is not a ring of gold, nor flowers for her hair, nor pearls for her white neck, but Salvation Oil for her sore throat. She's a singing bird.

Has anybody called a temperance lecturer a water-spout?

A sudden elevation in life, like mounting into a rarer atmosphere, swells us out, and oft n perniciously.

To err is human, but you make no mistake if you use Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, for dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague and malaria, poor appetite, low spirits, or diseases of the kidneys, stomach and liver. 50 cents.

The remark is timely that there are from two to three hands on watch every hour, night and day.

Hip-pockets for lap-dogs are the latest innovation in ladies' dresses.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50.

Constipation is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner. Purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25 cents.

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

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Vinegar Bitters allays feverishness. It relieves, and in time cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and similar painful diseases.

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Never before has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of Vinegar Bitters to heal the sick.

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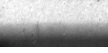

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