

LD JONAS and his companion. Robert White, had strayed away from the mining camp and were alone in a wild, desolate part of the Rocky Moun-

Jonas was an old time miner, and knew the mountains as well as any man

living. Robert White was merely a boy, and

a comparative tenderfoot. It was the noon hour, and the two had halted to partake of their small store of rations. They had been eating for several minutes in silence when at last Jonas said:

"Looks kind o' discouragin' at the present writin', don't it?" "Rather," Robert replied.

"We've been away from camp a week r.ow," Jonas went on, "an' though we've put in the time steady lookin' for Old Washita's great heaps o' gold, we hain't seen no hair nor hide of it so fer."

"No," Robert admitted, "and it begins to look a little like we were not going to see anything of the kind." "It does look a leetle that way, fer a

fact," Jonas agreed. "To my mind the chances air that the blamed Injun was lyth' all the time when he told 'bout so much gold."

"Then you've about concluded that we are on a wild goose chase?"

"Yes, jest about. You see, Bob, Old Washita said the gold was to be found on this here slope, 'twixt the foot o' the spur up thar an' the river down yonder."

"Yes, that's true." "Wal, we've searched the ground over faithfully time an' ag'in, hain't we?"

neither, have we?"

"No." like the old Injun lied?"

"Well, it does look that way, Jonas; but yet I can't hardly believe he did. You know the old man was dying, and we had taken him in and cared for him, and I can't believe that he would hatch up a lie under such circumstances just to get us to make a chase like this."

"It don't look like he would, shore gold here like that old Injun told bout, one end of it to a tree and let himself whar is it? That's the question I'd like | down, but then he remembered that to have answered, if you please.

"It's a question I can't answer, sure." Bob said, with a shake of his head. "Still, I think Old Washita was honest, and that the gold is somewhere in this vicinity."

with a sigh. "I've counted lots on and called out: findin' that gold, an' figgered out my wife an' children an' make a nice | see what I've found." home for 'em; an' now it comes mighty hard to be disapp'inted an' have all my asked. figgerin' go for nothin'."

"Yes, it's pretty tough," Bob admitted | Bob replied, "and rich as Old What'ssadly; "but if we can't find the gold we can't help it. We've done our part in searching for it faithfully."

"Yes, an' thar's nothin' more we kin | Old Washita's gold. There's a wagondo. Tough as it is to do so, we've got to give up the sarch an' go back to camp. an' take to work for wages ag'in. Our dream o' wealth is shore knocked out." "It certainly looks like it."

There followed a long silence, during which Jonas and Bob appeared very thoughtful. The failure to find the great amount of gold Old Washita had



THE GOLD LAY IN SHINING HEAPS told about was a great disappointment to them both.

Old Jonas had spent years in the West seeking a fortune, and always luck had been against him. Time and again he had been one of the first to reach a new goldfield and stake off a claim, and while others who came after, struck wealth all around him, his claims invariably turned out worthless. To him it began to look as though fortune had decreed that he should never gain a stake.

Bob was a new hand in gold-hunting. and as yet he had not received very many rebuffs from fortune. Only for a few months had he been in the mountains, and consequently he had not had time to get a taste of the disappointments that had fallen to the lot of Jonas. Still he had come cut full of confidence, and even a few months' defay in the accumulation of a fortune was a great disappointment.

Bob, however, was more regretful o their failure this time on old Jonas' account than on his own.

Two or three months before he had been very sick, and old Jonas, seeing that he had no friends near, took care of him as a father would, and nursed him back to health again.

From that time Bob had loved the old man, and had been anxious at all times to do something to repay his

He knew how much Jonas wanted to return to his wife and children, and when old Washita, who came to them dek and dying, and was taken in and cared for by them, told them of great heaps of gold over on the slope to the east. Bob resolved that for Jonas' sake, more than his own, they would find

But now they had made the search. and had made it thoroughly, and no gold had rewarded their efforts. It was a long time before either spoke.

but at last Bob said: "Jonas, what do you think we had

etter do next?" hardly know," Jonas replied.

"Shall we go on searching?" what's the use? We've gone over We have noticed that no one desires ground time an' ag'in, an' if thar

was anything to be found, we'd shorely DAIRY AND POULTRY a-run across it before this." "Yes, that's true. Still, I hate to give

the thing up." "So do I, Bob. I hate it tarnation bad. You don't know how much I counted on findin' that stuff, an' how I've planned and figgered on how I'd do after I got it. Bob," he said softly, "I've hoped ever since Old Washita died to be able soon to go back home, an' thinkin' 'bout my wife an' children has set me to yearnin' to see 'em, an' now this disappointment is almost killin'. It jest knocks me all to pieces, an' right now I'd be glad if a streak o' lightnin' would

come down an' kill me." "Jonas," Bob cried, "don't talk like that. We will find something yet. Other things will come up for us, and before long our fortune will turn."

"Mine will never turn, Bob. I've give it a fair showin', an' it never turns. I'll die poor, an' I'll never see my wife an' children ag'in. I give it all up."

"But you musn't do it, Jonas," Bob remonstrated, laying his hand on the old man's shoulder. "You must keep up courage and hope for the best." Bob did not feel very sanguine himself, but he was not ready to give up

the fight. Having given up the search for Washita's wealth, Jonas and Bob packed up their "traps" and started slowly back up the slope on their way to the camp over the range. They

walked along in silence, too sad to talk. When they had gone a short distance Bob noticed a small opening in the ground at the root of a large upturned tree. He stepped up close to it to examine it, though for what reason he did not know, when suddenly the earth gave way under his teet, and he shot downward and disappeared from view.

Jonas saw him go and hurried forward, and called after him, but received no reply. Then he peered down in the hole, but could see nothing,

After a minute or so there came to "An' we hain't had a smell o' no gold Jonas' ears the noise of a terrible scuffling down below. He called again, but got no answer. The scuffling con-"Then don't it begin to look kinder | tinued for a little longer, then there was the report of a pistol. Then all was

Five minutes elapsed and Jonas was beginning to grow frantic. Had Bob been killed, or why did he not answer? What was the meaning of that scuffling, and that shot, and the deathlike silence that followed?

Jonas cast about for some meres of enough." Jonas admitted, scratching descending into the hole, but could find his head perplexedly. "But what none. He thought of the rope they had puzzles me is this, Bob. If thar's any brought with them and decided to tie Bob carried the rope, and that when he fell he took it down with him.

"What can I do?" he cried aloud, almost wild with anxiety.

Several minutes passed, and Jonas had just resolved to leap down after "I wish to gracious I knowed whar Bob, when the latter suddenly apbouts in this vicinity," old Jonas said | seared, not more than ten feet below,

"Catch the rope, Jonas, and fasten how how I'd go back East to one end to a tree, and come down and

"Are you safe an' sound, Bob?" Jonas "Safe and sound as a dollar, Jonas,"

his-name." "Rich?" "Yes. I've killed a bear and found

load of it. Come down and see for yourself." It did not take old Jones many minutes to tie the rope and descend into the hole, which led back into a little cave, where the gold lay to shining heaps just as Old Washita had said. One look at the precious metal and then Jonas threw his arms around Bob

and cried like a child. "It was the lucklest day of my life," he said, "when I went to nurse you

through that sickness." "And the luckiest day of both our Hves," Bob added, "when we took the old Indian in and cared for him."

Jonas was silent a moment, and then he said earnestly: "Bob, this looks like a reward for

don't it?" "It does," There was another long silence, then

Jonas said fortune. If a man does his duty and does it well fortune will smile on him in time."

"I believe that," Bob acquiesced. "An' now, at last," Jonas went on, "I'll git to see my wife an' children. We're both rich, an' we'll go back east together, an' we'll enjoy life,"

"Yes," was all Bob said. But that was enough. He was too happy to see Jonas' joy to say more.

WORTH KNOWING.

A project is on foot to erect a monument to Lavoisier, the great French

The sky is whiter over the cultivated than over the uncultivated portions of the earth's surface.

A Malaysian spider, which is normally of a bright golden tint, is said to have the power of "darkening down its bril-Hant coloring when frightened."

Nearly every Japanese trading junk has its cat, because cats have the power to chase away the O-bake, the "honorable ghosts" of men drowned at sea A cat of three colors is best,

The unrolling of an Egyptian mummy, supposed to be that of a princess, disclosed a curious fraud. The priests who did the embalming probably spoiled or mislaid the body intrusted to them. and for it substituted that of an ordi-

Strasburger, an authority on veget able biology, finds transpiration to have much effect on the size and shape of plant leaves, and deduces the general law that the more sunlight and the drier the atmosphere the thicker and

smaller the leaves will be. It is now believed, and with high probability of the truth of the theory, that the shooting stars which sometimes fall to the earth in a semi-molten condition, are almost or wholly devoid of heat when they enter the atmosphere. They are set on fire by friction against the

air, due to the rapidity of their motion. In the sixteenth century there was a curious chactment in England whereby street hawkers were forbidden to sell plums and apples, for the reason that servants and apprentices were unable to resist the sight of them, and were consequently tempted to steal their employers' money in order to enjoy the costly delicacies.

to try Christian science on smallpox.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate Th Department of the Farm-A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



AGRICULtural college professor lays it down as a dictum that no cow is worth keeping that gives less than "6,000 pounds of milk or 250 pounds of butter a year." This asserproffessorlike not

far enough to fully cover the situation. Cows that milk 6,000 pounds in a year are not plentiful enough to cause intelligent dairymen any degree of cordiality. If instead of urging a condition where cows that their being brought up to and, if poshave heard of 250 pounds butter cows house. When first hatched, guineas that did not pay, and others that yield- are exceedingly wild, and unless conagement and the adaptability of the hatched.

seen in Maine or Wisconsin. The southern farmer, as a rule, looks upon a cow as an outside consideration. When he begins to consider her as a truly good farmer should we will see this fearful waste of cow life greatly reduced. The trouble is not in the climate, but in the understanding and practice of the southern farmers themselves.

Profits in Guineas.

A flock of guineas are about the mos profitable poultry that can be kept in they are where they can have unlimited range. The common or pearl guineas are just as good as the albino or white variety, but when cooked their flesh is not so white. In the morning when they are let out of the poultry house they often do not stop longer than to pick up a little of the grain given to the flock, and then they wander off to tion is all right as the field in search of weed seeds and far as it goes, but bugs, which they like better than anyit thing that can be given them. They never grow tame, like hens, but the white ones are much more domestic in their habits than the colored ones are.

The white guinea hens lay in the nests with the hens during the whole to accept the professor's dictum with fore part of the season, but when they get ready to sit, they will steal off and hide their nests and hatch their eggs did not respond to the limitations he if they are not watched. Do not let sets be cast aside, he had advised them hatch their eggs, as they are the most careless mothers, and a guinea sible, exceed the requirements he im- hen that will raise two chicks out of of overfeeding. But while we say so poses a healthier effect would follow. 20 hatched will be doing pretty well. It is questionable if the cow that the Hatch them under hens and let the from it, we would not be understood professor had in his mind's eye is al- hens raise them, and they develop a as advocating its use alone during the ways a source of profit. This question great affection for their foster mother, is one of cost of production, and that refusing to be weaned during the whole comes in connection with a grain ration varies in different sections and with season, but following her faithfully of some kind; it stimulates the appetite different men in the same section. We whenever she is out of the poultry and, no doubt, aids digestion.

FRIZZLED FOWLS.

porcine mind when it is laying on a pound and a half a day?

When it is possible, and every farmer should make it so, the pig should have an opportunity to eat grass as soon as he desires other food than his mother's milk, writes J. M. Jamison in Farmers Home. It is a wrong idea to think of keeping young pigs in a small pen devoid of all green growth, till they are four to six weeks old; it requires very careful feeding to be in a degree successful by such management. No difference how well fed, the pigs need more exercise than they will take when they have not entire liberty.

With too many farmers, there is a

time to go out to pasture for all stock; they are kept in close confinement till the grass has made a certain amount of growth. It is much better for the sows, at farrowing time, to have their house in the pasture field, or on a grass plat. The pig farmer should have as a motto, posted some place where he can see it every time he feeds his pigs, "pasture is the cheapest and most healthful food for pigs." Another thing to be remembered, it is nearer a perfect ration than any other, aside from that of the dam's milk. There is no mixing or fussing required to prepare this for the pigs; the part of the farmer, and when al- happened he did not wonder at the exways before them, there is no danger | citement. much for grass, and expect so much pasture season. Its greatest benefit

A custom with many, not to be commended, is that of allowing the pigs ed only 200 pounds being a source of fined in a place where they cannot get but little, if any, other food while on profit. In both cases the result was due | away, they will wander off and perish, | grass, the dams also have a limited to the men who owned the different leaving the nest very frequently with- ration which results in their becoming sojourn in the "Rockies," or enjoyable cows. There is always more in man- in two or three hours after they are veritable walking skeletons by the time side trips to the Black Hills, Yellowmanager to existing conditions than Guinea eggs do not take well in mar- ditions the pigs cannot make a growth Coast. For full information apply to the average instructor concedes. The ket because of their small size, but for that will give the owner a pront. One agents of connecting lines, or address professor's scheme of 6,000 pounds of house use they are as good as any, and serious objection to this practice, it W. B. Kniskern, General Passenger and milk to make 250 pounds of butter they are produced in such abundance takes longer feeding when preparing Ticket Agent Chicago & North-Western milk to make 250 pounds of butter | they are produced in such abundance | takes longer feeding when preparing | permits us to know his standard of a and at such little cost that any one for market to get them ready, extending

CAUSE FOR TITTERS.

Sunday School Was Excited Over an Unusual Occurrence.

When Superintendent Ogden of the

big Methodist Episcopal Sunday school tapped his bell for silence he failed to get the usual response. Ripples of excitement, in the form of titterings, whisperings and subdued hilarity pervaded the entire room. The cause was ample to account for everything that happened, however, says a Cape May special. At 12 o'clock, noon, in the parsonage beside the church, Clinton Hand of Miliville, and Miss Hannah Kimsey, the very handsome and attractive daughter of William Kimsey, of this city, had been wedded. Bride and groom are members of the Sunday school, and they both took their seats In their respective classes as though nothing unusual had happened. The groom is a member of Pastor Gifford's class, and the genial gentleman performed the ceremony and, of course, could not find it in his heart to rebuke the young men who insisted upon congratulating the happy benedict. Mrs. Hand, swathed in rosy blushes, sat in her class, the teacher of which, H. C. Thompson, cashier of the local bank, witnessed the nuptials and was one of the first to offer congratulations. When it is ready for them without labor on Mr. Ogden came to know what had

Low Rates to Colorado.

On account of the meeting of the National Educational Association at Denver, Col., July 5th to 12th, 1895, the North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets to Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Manitou at a rate not to exceed one fare for the round trip (with \$2.00 added for membership fee). The time limit of these tickets will be extremely liberal, and an excellent opporthe pigs are weaned. Under such con- stone National Park or the Pacific Ry., Chicago, Ill.

Good for the Shoes.

Vaseline is highly recommended for use on shoes, instead of any kind of polish. Put it on at night, rubbing it in well; after wearing the shoes a short time in the morning you will be surprised at the polish they will take on. A little lampblack mixed with the vaseline adds somewhat to the polish.

A Fine Harvest

Awaits investors in wheat, who buy now, as wheat is at the present price a splendid purchase. The drought of 1851 sent wheat up to \$1.44. Wheat will soon be \$1. You can speculate through the reliable commission house of Thomas & Co., Rialto Lidg. Chicago, Ill. Only small margin required. Write to that firm for manual on successful speculation and Daily Market Report. Free.

Emanetpated.

Mrs. Ricketts-What do you think of Mrs. Dickey?

Mrs. Snooper-She is one of the manliest little women I know.

ALL OUT OF SORTS

Ttred, weak and weary. If this is your condition, stop and think. You are a sufferer from dyspepsia and great misery awaits you If you do not check it now. Hood's Sar saparilla is the best medicine you car take. It has peculiar power to tone and strengthen the stomach. Remember

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Cut out and send this advertisement.

doing right toward our fellow-men, birds has a tendency to curl up, as if feather slowly, and show a tendency. The legs are of medium length; the the bird had been stroked the wrong way. It also curls up at the ends. This is not true of the tail feathers, though "Bob, I'll never again find fault with the webs of even these are disconnect-

good cow as he knows her, as well

as determine the quality of milk that

meets his approval. An easy sum in

twenty-four pounds of milk are neces-

sary to make a pound of butter with

cows that would receive his endorse-

ment. While the professor was about

it he might as well have indicated a

better cow than the one selected. We

have known of many cows whose an-

nual milk yield did not reach 5,000

pounds that considerably exceeded 250

pounds in butter product.—Am. Dairy-

Losses of Cows from Exposure.

department of agriculture for the

month of April is a table showing the

losses of milch cows the past winter

in the various states and territories.

It is quite interesting to note the differ-

ence in these losses. Much to the sur-

prise, no doubt, of many, the most

northern states show the least loss.

The following is the percentage rat-

ing: Maine, none; New Hampshire, .2;

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

and Connecticut, none: New York, .3;

New Jersey, .3; Pennsylvania, .6; Dela-

ware, not reported; Maryland, 1.2; Vir-

ginia, 2.2; North Carolina, 2.8; South

Alabama, 6.3; Mississippi, 6.8; Louis-

iana, 9.2; Texas, 3.6; Arkansas, 3.7;

Tennessee, 3.0; West Virginia, 2.1; Ken-

tucky, 1.6; Ohio, .7; Michigan, .1; Indi-

ana, .7; Illinois, .5; Wisconsin, .3; Min-

nesota, .3; Iowa, .6; Missouri, .9; Kan-

2.3; North Dakota, .2; Montana, 2.1;

Wyoming, 2.8; Colorado, 3.4; New Mex-

ico, 2.0; Arizona, 1.2; Utah, 4.6; Neva-

Oregon, 1.2; California, 2.1; Oklahoma,

It will be seen, says Kansas Farmer

that Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana

lead all other states in winter loss.

In the report of the United States

On this page this week we show ed and loose. They are of divers col- frizzled plumage. In form they are a pair of "frizzled fowls." This term ors, though the white and black varie- long-bodied, square and plump, with a is used because the plumage of these ties are the most common. The chicks prominent, wide breast and broad back. for the curling plumage as soon as it carriage quite sprightly and animated. is perceptible. The combs are general. This fowl is common throughout Southly rose, though sometimes single. They ern Asia, Java, Sumatra, the Philipbreed true to feather, seeming to pos- pines and Ceylon. It is also found in sess peculiar power to reproduce the the West Indies.

can afford to keep a flock of these fowls | the feeding period into the cold months. for the eggs for home use. Besides being a cheerful bird, they are as good simple division enables us to state that | as a watchdog, to tell when there are strangers around. They detect a stranger as soon as he comes near, and set up their shrill cries. They also serve to frighten hawks, as they are sure to raise a clamor if one comes in sight,-Ex.

Summer Protection for Hogs. The fact is generally overlooked that hogs need about as much protection in summer as in winter, says Farm and Dairy. They are not well calculated to stand extremes of either heat or cold, but they will stand extreme cold better than extreme heat. Cattle and horses can endure extreme heat reasonably well, the nog cannot The farmer is liable to forget the difference and apply to the hog summer methods that do well enough with other kinds of stock, and as a result

loses heavily in thrift and perhaps does not know it. In addition to the right kind and quality of food in summer the hog requires, if he is to be profitable to the owner, shade and water. He takes to Carolina, 2.2; Georgia, 9.5; Florida, 13.6; the mud, not becasue he likes mud per se, but, because of the water in it. Water he must have, not merely for drinking but for bathing, and the cleaner it is the better for him and his owner. Shade too, he must have in the coming hot days. There is no shade sas, 1.3; Nebraska, 1.8; South Dakota, so desirable as that of a grove. If the Creator ever invented a nicer thing for shade than a tree we never heard of it. Lie down under one on a hot day and da, 1.4; Idaho, 1.4; Washington, 1.5; study the plan of it. Its leaves are constantly thriving to cover the vacant places and keep out the sun, not because they are trying to protect you, but, because they are greedy for sunlight themselves. As the tree grows One would naturally expect from the the lower limbs perish and thus give mildness of the climate in these south- | free play to the air beneath. The tree ern states that the result would be appeals to and rests the mind as well vastly different. We are of the opin- as the body. The color of the maves. ion, however, that the real cause of this | their graceful motion in the light great percentage of loss lies in the fact | breeze, the habit of the limbs of yieldthat in the southern states the cow is | ing to the blast and then returning, left very largely to shift for herself in all tone and freshen the mind under

the winter months. We know from fatigue. sheltered, nor fed with anywhere near never mind that, turn them in. Who the attention and thoroughness that is knows what thoughts may occupy the a French king about 1500 years ago.

which is always expensive,

Drinking Vessels. Now we find ourselves in need of

many drinking vessels for the young ducks and chickens. Our little partner makes these by putting peg legs in bits of board to form small benches. In the center of each little bench he bores a hole large enough to admit the head of a large bottle. He sets the little bench tightly down over the fruit can he has previously cut off, so it won't be too high for the little chicks to reach into. The bench is not as wide as the can, so there is an inch on either side for the chicks to drink from. Now fill the bottle with water and invert quickly into the hole in the bench. The can fills until the water reaches the neck of the bottle, when it stops until the chicks drink it away, when it fills. For the old hens, we like a jug inverted in a V-shaped trough best; it keeps the water cool. Too much cannot be said against the use of open vessels. symptoms of diarrhoea appear, use few drops of carbolic acid in the drinking water and look out for lice. Lack of success in poultry raising is often due to carelessness in supplying plenty of fresh water. Another mistake in dack raising is I think in giving water for bathing. We have the best success when ours only have what they wish to drink. It is disastrous to young

ducks to get their backs wet. A familiar bill in past sessions at Albany makes it a felony for one man to entice away his neighbor's bees. It was introduced in all seriousness, but was killed by a Tammany leader who amended it twice. First, that each bee should wear a collar, and, second, that it should have the name and address of its owner stamped on its business end for identification.

Except in the use of better iron and better nails, there has been no particular improvement in horse-shoeing for years. The shape and manner of putting on the shoe remains the same, alactual observation that cows in the It would almost seem that a grove of though there is room for improvement southern states are neither cared for, trees is too sacred for their hogsnips; So far as there is information, the first horse with shoes nailed on belonged to