The Educated Miss.

She's a dainty little maiden
With artistic graces laden,
Quite aware of her attractions and rejoicing in her teens;
She parades with ostentation
All her Vassar education,
With a reminiscent flavoring of culture and of beans.

With suggestions by the legion,
She can scale the airy region
Where the transcendental fantasies in gay disorder float;
With a languor rare and queenly
She can voyage most serenely
Through the hazy sublimation of the misty and remote.

She can read the rocky pages
Of the geologic ages
When the mighty megatherium was sleeping in its lair;
With features bright and smiling
She is often most beguiling
With medieval narratives of knight and "ladye fair."

She is often entertaining
When most learnedly explaining
How the philosophic systems in a measure disagree.
She is posted in quadratics
And the higher mathematics,
And can ask you for the butter in the language of "*Pares*."

She's an educated daisy,
And could run a fellow crazy
With a stock of information too numerous to rehearse;
She brought away from college
Such immeasurable knowledge
Of the correlated members of the whizzing universe.

Still, I hope this gentle maiden,
With such erudition laden
And so eminently fitted with philosophers to cope,
Yet may manage to discover
Something worthy in a lover
All intent upon the making of a merchantable soap.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Seasonable Topics that Can be Studied with Profit at the Fireside.

(Compiled by a Practical Agriculturist.)

More Eggs in Winter.

This is the very time when eggs are worth the most, when hens want to lay as much or more than they do at any other time, and when they are not allowed to do so by most poultry keepers. Folks think there is a great mystery about making hens lay in winter. There is none; anybody can do it; that is, the hens will lay if you let them. They bear a good deal of cold in the sunshine, and even freeze their combs and toes, and yet will not stop laying altogether if they sleep warm. Now, do not begin to plan setting up a stove in the hen house, or introducing steam pipes. Artificial heat is not poisonous, perhaps, but very nearly so to chickens. They are warm themselves, and need only to be crowded on their roosts, with the roosts all on one level. The ceiling of the roosting room should be only a few feet above the fowl's heads, and provided with ventilation from the floor if possible. Give them very close quarters, with no drafts of cold air, and clean out under the roosts every morning, not excepting Sundays. The combs will then redden up, and eggs will be plenty on less feed than usual. It must not be corn, however, or only a small percentage of it, for this will make them too fat to lay well if they sleep warm. A capital way to arrange a henhouse for winter is to make a ceiling of rails about six feet above the floor, covering the rails with salt hay, or coarse swamp hay of any kind. The roosts should be about three feet high above the floor, and movable, so that they may be kept perfectly clean. For small flocks of 30 to 50 hens, it is little trouble to take the roosts down every morning, when the floor is cleaned, and replace them at night. It removes from lazy fowls the temptation to sit in idleness on the roost for half the day

Remedy for Cribbing Horses.

The habit of cribbing is considered by the best modern authorities a symptom of indigestion or a diseased condition of the stomach. Horses addicted to this vice are generally thin in flesh, but this condition is probably the result of the disordered state of the digestive organs rather than to the act of grasping and pressing upon the manger or some other object with the teeth. A horse in which this habit has long existed can readily be recognized by the worn and rounded appearance of the edges of his front teeth, also by the enlarged appearance of the muscles which depress the jaw. The habit can be prevented in several ways, but is liable to return again when the preventing conditions are removed. By taking away the manger and feeding from the ground the animal will have nothing to rest his teeth upon, hence as a rule cannot gratify his propensity in this direction, except in some very obstinate cases, when they will seize one of their knees and use that for cribbing purposes. By nailing a strip of sheep-skin about eight inches in width the entire length of the crib, selecting a skin covered with long wool and sprinkling it freely with cayenne pepper, renewing it occasionally, the worst criber can be persuaded to desist from his habit.—*Cultivator.*

Drying Cows.

Mr. George Simpson, an English dairyman, says he has found, to his cost, that the ordinary practice of drying continuous milkers giving from twelve to sixteen quarts daily does not answer at all. Instead of attempting to dry cows giving large quantities of milk, he now finds it better to turn them in a loose box and feed on oat straw. By this means the flow of milk is reduced, and gradually they dry themselves off, without any evil effects following. The practice of suddenly checking the flow of milk of good milkers by the ordinary method has resulted, in his case, in three of his cows slipping their calves within forty-eight hours after the drying process had begun. It has been observed that, where it has been attempted to dry large milkers suddenly, the uterus and breast became inflamed. Dairymen will find it highly important to pay particular attention to their cows, especially those of the Guernsey and Jersey breeds, which are great milkers.

Luxuries Unappreciated.

A farmer is very apt to regard his bins of grain, root-house stores of vegetables, his nice porkers, and his fine flock of chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, his daily gathering of eggs, his nice butter, milk, rich cream, and other such articles as he produces, as the necessities of life. But one-half of the world, yes, two-thirds, or even all of it not engaged in husbandry, look upon the majority of these things as luxuries. The farmer who grumbles at such a lot in life cannot appreciate a good living. How many thousand villagers are there all over the country who would gladly exchange with him? Farmers, we admit, are often short of money; yet the majority of them have plenty that will bring money, and all who have half the energy and thrift necessary to make a living in a village or city have a home well supplied with comforts and live on the fat of the land.—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman.*

One of Nature's Marvels.

Peter Henderson, in illustrating how little the graft is influenced by the stock, says that if we take a graft from the sourest crab apple, and insert it in a branch of the sweetest apple tree we can find, the shoot which grows from the crab graft will ever remain a crab, in no way affected by the sweet apple stock on which it is growing. The result will be the same if the operation is reversed, with the sweet apple grafted on the sour; the individuality will not be changed. Or, you may take a young seedling apple tree, graft another into it, and then another into the last growth and so on with many successive grafts, rubbing off all the shoots that start below, the last graft will hold its identity unchanged. Or, you may set a hundred kinds of roses into a bush which has a hundred branches, of all different colors, forms and odors. Each will hold its own character for color, form and fragrance, be it crimson, white, pink or yellow, double or single, or of tea or other odor.

How Sheep Stand Cold.

Mr. W. D. Kerfoot, manager of the British American Ranch Company, states that the sheep recently brought in by his company, numbering some 8,000, have all done well so far. The recent cold weather had apparently no disastrous effect, the only loss being among a few of the late dropped lambs. Except with the hospital sheep, it has not been found necessary to give them any feed beyond what they have rustled for themselves. They are corralled every night and save this they have not required much attention.—*Calgary (N. W. T.) Herald.*

Small Orchards.

Country Gentleman: "We have often strongly objected to planting orchards so large that they could not receive the best culture and attention. A vast quantity of small and poor fruit is not so profitable as a smaller amount of the best quality which will sell at high prices. Major Brooks says that one of his neighbors intends to cut down half his big orchard, and bestow all the manure he has to spare on the remainder. To enrich orchards, he advises ploughing under clover and rye, and applying muck, ashes, lime, salt, commercial fertilizers and stable manure."

How to Prune.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: "Prune for a low and stout growth of tree. Fruit trees should be pruned downward more than upward. Potatoes, cabbage, or low crops requiring manuring, are best for an orchard. Better still if nothing else is grown on the land than the trees. Let the land be kept well mulched with some coarse litter, and the soil will remain mellow enough for the tree roots to find a living. It were well to plant a variety of kinds on the same land, large and small together, and keep the soil well manured. But spare the axe and save the tree."

Agricultural Brevities.

Hard work pays large dividends on the farm.

It is cruelty to clip horses used in slow work.

Horse-radish demands a deep, mellow and rich soil, made fine by thorough and perfect tillage. It does well on black muck if the latter is well drained and free from lumps.

The globules in Jersey milk are exceedingly uniform, thus rendering churning a simple matter. There is economy in having cows for a butter dairy the fat globules in whose milk are as nearly as possible of uniform size.

The pitch pine, Scotch pine, Norway pine and Norway spruce, hemlock, black spruce, white spruce and American larch all make excellent wind-breaks. The larch is a coniferous tree and a rapid grower, though it is not an evergreen.

How to Speak.

Those who have won their spurs on the field of oratory are often asked to advise young men anxious to become public speakers.

John B. Gough, one of the most brilliant examples of the natural orator, has been pressed again and again to reveal the secret of his art. His reply, we believe, is usually:

"Secret! Bless you! I have none to reveal. If a man has anything to say, why, let him say it—that's the only way I know to become a speaker."

Mr. Gough's advice is not unlike that given by Job Walmsley, a Yorkshire temperance lecturer, noted for his humor and rough eloquence. A young gentleman, ambitious to shine upon the platform, once called upon Job, with the usual question.

"Tha wants to be a public speyker, doo' tha, lad?" said Job, looking at the youngster in a quizzical way. "An' tha thinks awm the chap to put tha up to a wrinkle obout it? Tha's right, I am.

"Now, harks tha! When tha rises to mak thy speych, hit taable an' oppen thy mouth. If nowt comes, tak a sup o' watter an' hit taable again, and oppen thy mouth wider than afoor.

"Then, if nowt comes, tak thysen off, and leave public speykin' to such as me."

The camphor laurel, a native of China, and the tree from which most of the camphor of commerce is obtained, seems to have been introduced successfully into California, one tree in Sacramento having attained a height of thirty feet. The wood, every part of which smells strongly of camphor, is light and durable, not liable to injury from insects, and much favored by cabinet makers.

A wedding arranged to take place in Charleston, Md., a few days ago, had to be temporarily postponed, owing to the theft of the marriage license. The intended groom had gone to Northeast, three miles from his home, to get the license and buy some wearing apparel. While returning he was attacked, and not only his money was stolen, but also his wedding outfit, which he wore, and the marriage license.

NINE SCORE YEARS OLD.

An Astounding Story That Leads Some to Suspect That Adam and Eve May Be Alive Still.

Dr. Levi E George was interviewed the other day concerning the Moqui Indians of Arizona, whom he recently visited. Said he: "I will describe the particular tribe of the Moquis in which I discovered the most remarkable cases of long life. They are called the Wakoyas and comprise about 150 people, males and females. Of these there are only about seventy children, about sixty middle aged persons, and the rest include at least fifteen centenarians. They do not intermingle with the roving bands of savages, preferring a fixed habitation in their little village in the valley of the Chausaka River, one of the hundreds of small streams tributary to the Colorado. They dwell in stone houses or huts, engage in agricultural pursuits to a limited extent and enjoy many of the arts of civilization. They are, nevertheless, very secluded in their little punch-bowl of a valley.

"Our visit to the place was made about six weeks ago. The chief proved to be of an obliging disposition and showed us all about the village. We were followed by a crowd of young Wakoyas, and were preceded by the chief, while around us barked and howled a number of dogs, with which the village abounded. After proceeding a short distance we paused before the door of a low stone hut, covered with a skin roof, the cracks in the walls being filled with brown adobe. Our leader entered without going through the ceremony of knocking. 'Muskee! Muskee!' we heard him shout repeatedly from within. But Muskee was evidently not at home, and the chief came back with a disappointed look on his dark face. We met the object of our search about twenty yards from his door, and were presented to him in Indian fashion. He appeared to marvel at our unexpected appearance, but his astonishment was nothing compared to ours as we gazed at his strange and unnatural form. His shoulders and limbs were clothed with deerskin robes, and his face, which seemed to be barren of flesh, was covered with dry, wrinkled skin; his fingers were extremely long, and his palms and wrists were withered and shrunken, while his whole body, which was much attenuated, was bent over until his back assumed the shape of a half circle. I had never seen such a specimen of aged humanity before."

"Did you discover his age?" inquired the interviewer.

"Our Moqui guide, who spoke English almost perfectly, and whose veracity we had tested on previous occasions, told us, after making the necessary inquiry, that the man was 175 years old, and I have not the slightest doubt, nor would any one have after seeing the ancient Wakoya, that such was indeed his age. After looking at us for some few moments, during which he rested his chin heavily upon the long staff which he clutched with one of his dried-up hands, he mumbled a few words in answer to questions put by the chief and our interpreter, and then, raising his head and stretching out his limbs, he shambled off towards his hut at a tolerably smart pace for a man 175 years old.

"But the greatest surprise was yet to come. We were ushered into a rudely constructed stone building of greater dimensions than those before visited in the village. It was almost dark inside, and the room was ill-smelling and close. When our eyes became assustomed to the dim light we saw a skin clad figure kneeling in one corner of the room and engaged in breaking light sticks of wood into small faggots. We were told that it was a woman whom the chief had brought us to see, and that she had not noticed our approach, being blind and deaf. The chief placed his hand on her shoulder, and she slowly turned around. I could not see quite plainly, and was at once struck with a feeling of repulsiveness almost akin to the horror one feels towards visions seen in a nightmare when her hideous face and blank, sunken eyes met my gaze. Her face was of a greenish-yellow color, and what little there was left of flesh or skin clung to her bones as though stuck there by some adhesive compound. It bore a parched, dessicated appearance, like the outer flesh of a mummy. The lower jaw, which was devoid of teeth, obtruded considerably beyond the angle of her sharp, hooked nose. Her arms appeared to be almost bare of any fleshy tissue, and the skin covering them was dry and hard. She is 182 years old. This places her two years beyond the reputed age of the patriarch Isaac at the time of his death, and she must have first seen the light in 1702, or seventy-four years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence."

"Did you learn her name?"

"The people of the village call her Watsuma. She has only one living relative, a great-grandson, who is 86 years of age."

"How has the record of her years been kept?"

"In the immemorial fashion of this tribe—by punching small round holes in a piece of smoothly-polished horn at the end of each twelve-month. I expressed a desire to see the record of Watsuma's age. At first she was very backward about producing it, but finally directed her young attendant in a slow, hoarse speech to go and bring it to her, which was done, and then, without allowing us to take it from her bony fingers, she held it up for inspection. The 182 holes were counted by our wondering party, and the ancient relic was replaced in its position in an inner recess in the wall of the hovel."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—The question whether young women shall pursue the same line of studies as their brothers seems to find its chief objection in their different physical constitution. Arguments on this subject are finely handled on both sides; but the perfect adaptation of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the cure of ailments attending the feminine organism needs no argument; its works are its proof.

A hotel is to be built in Pittsburg seven stories high, with the kitchen on the top floor, and electric fire-escape in every room. The escape is to be operated from the office. By touching a button there the guests are simultaneously aroused, every window thrown open, and a flexible ladder loosened that reaches to the ground.

* * * The worst pile tumors cured in ten days, rupture in one month. Pamphlet two (3c.) stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Words of Warning and Comfort.

If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer. If you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, tonic, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health and vigor.'

If you are costive, or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you are ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

—If you are a frequenter, or a resident of, —a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries —Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady.

"By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Childhood does sometimes pay a second visit to man—to youth never; how responsible are we for the use of a period so precious in itself, which will soon pass away, and never return.—*Mrs. Jameson.*

Those who have Tried it Say

The best proof of the great power of Polson's NERVILINE over every kind of pain is obtained by the use of a 10 cent bottle. Nerviline requires no puffing; every bottle tells its own story. It cannot fail, for it is a combination of the most powerful pain subduing remedies known to medical science. Nerviline is equally useful in external or internal pains. Try the great remedy. Ten cent bottle at any drug store. Large bottles only 25 cents.

The artificial ice factory at Prescott, Arizona, turns out two tons of ice per day.

Imitation!

Is the weak man's inspiration and the highest point ever reached by a numerous class in the community. Without the ability or perseverance to work from an independent basis, they cling like barnacles to ideas emanating from others and with perverse blindness believe them to be their own. Now that explains why that widely known and much appreciated remedy—PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR, has a dozen or more imitators. Not having sufficient merit in themselves unprincipled dealers, for a large profit, palm them off on unsuspecting and confiding customers as "just as good," etc. Beware of all such and use only Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sure, safe, harmless. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston proprietors.

Somebody says the average size of American families has decreased one-tenth since 1850.

Human Calves.

An exchange says: "Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages result from human calves being allowed to run at large in society pastures." Nine-tenths of the chronic or lingering diseases of to-day originate in impure blood, liver complaint or biliousness, resulting in scrofula, consumption (which is but scrofula of the lungs) sores, ulcers, skin disease and kindred affections. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all these. Of Druggists.

There are 4,000 public libraries in the United States, containing 15,000,000 volumes, towards the support of which $3,000,000 is annually paid.

How Women Differ from Men.

At least three men on the average jury are bound to disagree with the rest just to show that they've got minds of their own; but there is no disagreement among the women as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's "*Favorite Prescription.*" They are all unanimous in pronouncing it the best remedy in the world for all those chronic diseases, weaknesses and complaints peculiar to their sex. It transforms the pale, haggard, dispirited woman into one of sparkling health, and the ringing laugh again "reigns supreme" in the happy household.

When the sun of virtue is set, the blush of shame is the twilight. When that dies, all is darkness.

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THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

☞ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.☜

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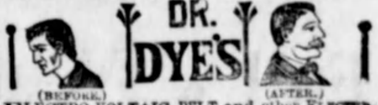

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