THE ROCKIES.

Around the camp fire's glow,
Wild, dreamy, clear yet low,
Starts the gay song from crag to crag accer
Along the mountains bold.
Through still airs keen and cold, es with the river's music ble By laughing waves beset
The shore's vexed peobles fret,
While the bright stream, its flashing spume

In ripples plays awhile Around each rocky iste, Then slips away into the shadows gliding. Now, as our flown words fade

Through murky glen and glade,
A thrillish hush on every stirred heart fa
Comes silent calm, profound,
Save for some forest sound—
The gaic's sigh, wolf's cry, or, in amorou
The locely cik's low note,
No comes and now remede. Now near and now remote,

Like weird section toues in distance dying.

Sweet as a lover's lute,

Soft as a low breathed flute,

The cooleg echoes from the rocks replying.

Who would not ever be Thus careless, wild and free, alceping,
As trustingly we rest
On loving Nature's breast,
Fanned by the night wind's wings about unswees

How levely is night's noon, Lit by the silver moon Through leafy waving branches softly gleaming While the calm stars above, Like bright eyes looking love, Gaze pensive down upon us fondly dreaming. —G. L. Blood in Overland Monthly.

A DEMORALIZED "DOG CORPS."

The Joke Played on Freuch Military

Men by an English Officer. An amusing story is told in connecti with an English officer, who recently passed through Belfort, a well known fortress in Provided with letters of introduc tion to the officer in command, he was treated with great distinction, and among to witness the efficiency of "the dog corps," their training quarters being at that stronghold. The dogs are huge animals, mainly of the staghound and collie breed, crossed with the English bull dog. To strangers they are very ferocious, and every day they are shown soldiers in German uniform and are expected to fly at them, being at first withheld by a strong chain. This lesson being thoroughly learned the dogs are taken to the outposts near one of the small redoubts that environ the city, and each one is attached to a sentinel. Sometimes a sham German creeps up or saunters along. The dogs fly after him with such zest that, as a rule, the soldier has

The English officer appeared to be much pleased with the result, but was very sceptical when the Frenchmen claimed that they could send the dogs from the output to advanced patrols with messages and receive an answer in due course of time. The Englishman doubted the statement to such a point man doubted to statement to such a point as to lead to an animated discussion, and a wager for a punch and cigars, the experi-ment to be made on the following morning. The French officers came to the rendezvous in carts especially constructed for the transportation of the dogs and wrote their mes sages and attached them to the collar in a small pocketbook. The Englishman looked on with a quizzical smile and appeared highly amused, when, under instructions, the dogs started off at a run to various points on the advanced line where were stationed the

The hounds ran true for a couple of hundred yards, when, to the astonishment of the Frenchmen, they all broke off at a tangent and began running round in a large circle in tween prints and descriptions thought I a state of furious excitement. The instruct-ors went to investigate the matter, but could his person. No two things could be more were brought back to the starting point and were again released, with a similar result. The Englishman won his wager by rising early in the morning and cantering around the circle trailing an anisod bag behind him. The bounds, true to their instinct, forgot their military training on striking the supposed scent of some animal and immediately followed it, much to the discomfiture of the staff of "the dog corps."-San Francisco

Negroes of New Orleans. The negroes are instinctively polite, and, in Creole families, especially, many have at-tained a degree of polish not unworthy American imitation. They are fond of copying the customs of the whites, and at their ements, for example, their speeche are apt to be at least as long and their floral tributes as profuse as in similar assemblages

of the lighter race.

In New Orleans, at least, there is no department of labor for which they are fitted to which they are not allowed to enter The men are coachmen, house servants, letter carriers, carpenters, masons, shoemakers, chimney sweeps, gardeners, carpet layers, upholsterers, mattress makers, furniture movers, and they enjoy a monopoly of the organ grinding business, while the women who are not engaged in strictly domestic service pursue the occupations of seamstresses, hair dressers and vege-table and fruit venders. One is in great demand when a fashionable dinner or nch is pending, for she is not only a cun ning artificer of the old time dishes, but she understands, besides, their proper arrangement upon the table. Another, who was formerly herself a slave owner, drives about the city in her little cart selling sausage meet and bogshead cheese of her manufacture, and she owns several little houses whose foundations have been laid in her jars of pickles and preserves. As a rule, however, the negro population is unstious.—New York Post.

One can scarcely realize, when passing through much of this country, that it is thickly peopled. Our sees large areas of cul-tivated lands, but apparently no houses. But every now and then, half hidden among trees, one sees a mud wall ten to twelve feet high and covering, say, from a 100 feet to 400 or 500 feet square. This mud wall conwithin it little hovels and cow yards for a dozen, twenty, or more families. Womer and children constantly ask for "backshish" (presents). They do it most good naturedly, and never get angry when we drive them off with a good humored thrust from our cases. About the large cities the old rulus cover many miles more or less cultivated. Along the roads in those children by the dozen ran by our carriage crying "backshish" in all the tones possible to youngsters from 3 or a years old up to 10 or more. Boys half naked girls with rings in their ears and noses, and bracelets and anklets jingling. All hav-beautiful teeth, and grin and laugh and potheir stomachs to assure us they are qui empty. None are so poor that they do no put rings and bracelets on the girls. I had woman beg of me today, and yet she mu have had on a dozen or more of these orna thus carried on the females. When necessit es they soll or pawn them. The wome are thus the bankers of the men.—Carte Harrison in Chicago Mail.

Again the reproachful news comes from abroad that Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, now blistd and old, is living in wretchedness and poverty in Turin. Forty years ago, when he visited America, the simple mention of the fact that he needed funds would have brought forth a hundred offers of hole, they say, the better the doughnut.

—Our Dumb Animals.

"Did you ever notice," inquired a law yer, "that in nearly every occupation the capable worker has a nick name for the botcher who is engaged in the same business? Take my business for an illustration. The first class lawyer is called an attorney or counselor, while the 'ne'rdo-well' is termed a shyster. At sea an incompetent sailor is called a marine; on land the third rate actor is called a hamfatter or barn stormer; the shiftless newspaper reporter or journalist, a blacksmith; the physician who never cures, the quack; the cheap stevedore, a lumper; the looking glass prize fighter, a

"All the terms are used in reproach to to make a distinction between the good and the bad worker. To call a sailor a marine is worse than calling him a murderer. You might just as well say he was clumsy or ignorant of his duty. sea when a captain calls one of the occupants of the forecastle a marine, the unfortunate is made to come on deck and shoulder a handspike. This is the worst kind of punishment in the eyes of an able bodied seaman. The term 'sojer' is also used at sea, but not for incompetency, but to a seaman who tries to shirk his duty. These terms are recognized in the courts, too, for I recall an instance when a Capt. Murray, in an angry mood, called a lawyer of San Francisco a shyster. The lawyer began action against the captain. The latter on the stand testified that he did not call the attorney a shyster, but a shy sir. It was a clever move on the part of the captain, but the court refused to believe him, and he had to pay."—New York Mail and Express.

Railway Cars in Russia.

The Russian railway cars are made of ron throughout—the walls, the roof, the floor and the partitions. Even the win-dow sashes are made of metal. There is no wood about them except the finishings, which strikes one as a good idea, particularly since the holocausts that have recently occurred on our railways. The plates are not more than half an inch thick, so that the cars are light as well as substantial, and there is no rattling sound. When the plates get loose I suppose they are taken to the shops and tightened.

The exterior is painted an indigo blue and handsomely varnished, but there is no superfluous decoration. The interiors are luxurious, the walls being covered with white silk brocade, and the long sofas, which extend across the compartments at right angles with the car, being upholstered in the richest Russia leather. The sofas are as comfortable as Turkish easy chairs, and when one sinks down into them he thinks of the hot and hard seats he is accustomed to at home, second class cars are finished in plush, in a similar way, only the sofas have partitions so that one cannot lie down, and there is ordinary paper on the walls. The third class cars are perfectly plain, with seats running lengthwise and uncush-ioned, like cars of the elevated railroads in New York. - William Eleroy Curtis in Chicago News.

Bulwer Lytton as a Dandy,

Until his death in disagreeable old age, Bulwer Lytton (then Lytton Bulwer) posed as a dandy and imagined himself a man of exquisite taste in dress. He was as gorgeous as D'Israeli himself, in gold and jewels and flashy waistcoat, but he didn't carry them well, as Willis testifies: "Toward 12 o'clock, Mr. Lytton Bulwer was announced, and enter the author of 'Pelham.' I had made up my mind how he should look, and be could scarcely be mistaken in my idea of see no reason for the dogs' strange move—unlike, however, than the ideal Mr. Bul-ments. After some trouble and delay they wer in my mind and the real Mr. Bulwer who followed the announcement. primis, the gentleman who entered was not handsome. I beg pardon of the boarding schools, but he really was not. He is short, very much bent in the back, slightly knock-kneed, and if my opinion in such matters goes for anything, as ill dressed a man for a gentleman, as you will find in London. His figure is slight and very badly put together, and the only commendable point in his person, as far as I could see, was the smallest foot ever saw a man stand upon."-The Haberdasher.

Beet Root Sugar in Europe. A continental authority has calculated that the production of sugar from beet root grown in Europe during the year 1887 will show a very decided reduction on the previous year. From the figures for the past year-which are, of course more or less approximate—it is calculated that 275,000 tons less of beet root has been grown in the beet root growing countries of Europe during 1887 than is 1886. The decrease is not confined to one country, but is general, the single exception being Belgium, which has, it is estimated, produced 100,000 tons last year, as aguinst 91,000 tons in 1886. In Germany and Austria the decrease amounts in each country to about 100,000 tons. Russia shows a diminished production of 75,000 tons, while France more fortunate, comes within a few thousand tens of the previous year. total production of beet root in 1886 was 2.625,000 tons, and last year it is estimated the crop did not exceed 2,350,000 tons. - Chicago Times.

Men in Extreme Distress.

Who are these who stand on bleak corners handing circulars, programme Who are these who come to the hous door when the shades of night have closed comfort and domesticity within and, ringing, ask enough with which to buy a night's shelter? Who are these that timidly and with faint heart, late at night, sidle up to passers along the streets

and ask for help? Sometimes they are dead beats. Some times they are condensed offense, stenchful and infamous, but oftener, and indeed oftener than you think or imagine, they are men driven by extremity of distress, and by a perfect regiment of wee, to that last resort, their wits. They are at their wits' end for a fire, for a bath, for a bit of bread, for an unbroken shoe for a moment's comfort. You turn them from your door. The police move them on, the societies with long names and deep pockets take time "to consider" their cases.

-Joe Howard in New York Graphic.

The highest salaried freak now traveling in this country is Mile. Christine, the

FOREIGN LANDS.

L. in Brutality.

SCURVY AND TYPHUS FEVER

Rage in the Wake of the Famine in Russia-The Czarina Gives an Immense Sum.

Berlin's debt is \$56,000,000. Austria wants Germany to admit he

hoge, too. American cars will be used on an En lish road.

Government management has reduced railroad fares in Saxony. Three thousand people in London have

the influenza or la grippe.

A co-operative home for single women is to be started in Vienna. The first consignment of American bacon has arrived in Berlin.

London theaters issue something like 50,000 free passes every year.

The sarcophagus of the Emperor Frederick has been placed in his tomb. It is reported that Italy has decided to abolish the decree against American pork.

World's Fair. The Czarina has given 20,000,000 rou-

oles to the Russian famine sufferers from her private purse. A unique present by the British war office to the Salvation Army was 30,000

worn-out helmets. An English doctor at Simla, India, has succeded in discovering, separating and neutralizing a special microbe of leprosy.

Russia is experimenting very extensively with the idea of using metal buckle's sleepers upon the railroads in that pound. The time limit of the Russian loan

which is being taken up in France has been extended from October 31 to November 1. It is estimated that no fewer than 70,

000 girls are employed in the public houses and drinking bars of the United There are said to be nine inmates of the Camberwell (England) workhouse who have reached ages varying from 103

to 108 years. Ted Pritchard, the London pugilist, was last week sentenced to a month's imprisonment for a cowardly assault

upon a barkeeper. A new method of torture has been dis covered by Siberian jailers, whereby prisoners are compelled to subsist on

salt herring alone. The endeavor to strengthen the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy by commercial union is not progressing very favorably.

The fishing fleet of Yarmouth, England, have returned to port, and give fearful descriptions of the effects of the recent storms on the coast. In Vienna the Prefect of Police has ordered an investigation of whether the

long, sweeping skirts of ladies tend to spread contagious diseases. A Judge in Glasgow has decided that the amount of copper used in tinned

the process need not be stopped. Until recently the Royal Palace at Berlin has been lighted only by candles. Emperor William has had gas put in, and is now arranging for electric lights.

The civil authorities of Leipsic, Germany, have struck a crushing blow at the sausage industry in that country by deciding that it is illegal to use dog meat in sausage.

The latest report from Turkestan indi-cates an abundant crop of cotton. The cotton grown there is from American seed, and the development within a few years has been wonderful. The English Conservatives have been

prematurely jubilant over having escaped the leadership of Goschen. Telegrams from Balfour deny that he had been offered the leadership. Forty-three of the leaders of the rev-

olution in Uruguny are in prison at Montevideo. Dr. Pantoleon Perez was shot while trying to escape from the barracks, Martial law prevails. Peat fuel has been found very succes

ful in Russia. It is produced by a patent process, and is cheaper than coal, has less weight and bulk, and contains scarcely any sulphur. The Pope in a note to the powers says the recent Pantheon disorders were of

extreme importance, and insists it is impossible for both the Italian government and papacy to remain in Rome. An agrarian lawsuit in the Caucasus, n which the plaintiff is the Prince of

Mingrelia, has so many people concerned with it, the witnesses amounting to 2,000, that the court is sitting in the open air. The British and the Portuguese, hav-

ing settled their quarrel in Mashona-land, are amicably working together to construct a railroad from the Indian Ocean to their adjoining possessions in the far interior. Some estimates of the wonderful

value of the fishing industry of Great Britain can be gained from the state-ment that the total catch of fish on the coasts of England and Wales in 1890 was 5,000 tons, exclusive of shell fish. Hon. John A. Sleicher has been ap-

pointed editor-in-chief of the New York Mail and Express, to succeed the late Major J. M. Bundy: Mr. Sleicher re-tires from the editorship of Frank Les-

One of the successful lawyers of the Pacific Slope, a son of the famous John C. Breckinridge and a brother of the or a moment's comfort. You turn them com your door. The police move them in, the societies with long names and cep pockets take time "to consider" heir cases.

Who wonders that the prisons are fullipposed by the control of the cont stowed the name on his new-born beir.

ing in this country is Mile. Christine, the two headed mulatte girl. She is paid about \$750 a week, and has a white maid in constant attendance upon her. She is 26 years old, and has saved enough from her salary to buy a fine farm and a mansion in South Carolina.—New York Evening World.

One Opinion of the Craller.

The health journals and the doctors all agree that the best and most wholesome part of the ordinary New England country doughnut is the hole. The larger the shole, they say, the better the doughnut.—Our Dumb Animals.

General Booth, the Salvation Army Commander, whose authority extends over 1,0/0,000 soldiers, is a loose-jointed and rather awkward man of medium height. He is angular and narrow-chested, but the possessor nevertheless of great physical vigor. His eyes are dark and piercing, and an iron-gray beard talls in profusion over his chest. His lands are large, and remind the observer of the typical horny hands of the son of toil. General Booth is now 62 years old, and for forty years he has been preaching the gospel. He is a man of great earnestness and force, and seems entirely devoid of sham and pretentions ness. General Booth, the Salvation Army

PORTLAND MARKET.

Produce, Fruit, Etc. WHEAT-Valley, \$1.50@1.5214; Walla Walla, \$1.40@1.421 per cental. FLOUR—Standard, \$4.80; Walla Walla,

FLOUR—Standard, \$4.80; Walla Walla, \$4.60 per barrel.

OATS—New, 40@43c per bushel.

HAY—\$11@13 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, \$18@19; shorts, \$20
@21; ground barley, \$22,50@25; chop feed, \$20@22 per ton; feed barley, \$20 per ton; brewing barley, \$1.15 per cental.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 35@
373c; fancy dairy, 30@32%c; fair to good, 25@27%c; common, 15@22%c;
Easteru, 25@31%c per pound.

CHEESE—Oregon, 12%c; Easteru, 14@
15c per pound.

15c per pound. Eogs-Orego Oregon, 10c; Eastern, 25@271/c

per dozen. POULTRY-Old chickens, \$4,50@5.00

Yourray—Old chickens, \$4.50@5.00; young chickens, \$2.50@4.00; ducks, \$5.00 @8.00; geese, \$9.00@10.00 per dozen; tarkeys, 15c per pound. VEORTABLES—Cabbage, nominal, 75c@ \$1 per cental; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; Onions 75.00%1 per cental; restators 40.00 Onions, 75c@\$1 per cental; potatoes, 40@ 60c per sack; tomatoes, 40@50c per box; sweet potatoes, 134@2c per pound; Cali-fornia celery, 75c per dozen bunches; lancy Oregon celery, 50c per dozen

Faurts-Sicily lemons, \$8.50; Califor-FRUITS—Sicily lemons, \$8.50; California, \$5.50@6.50 per box; apples, 50@80c per box; bananas, \$3.00@3.50 a bunch; pinespples, \$4@6 per dozen; peaches, 50@76c per box; grapes, Tokay, \$1 per box; muscat and black, 75@90c per crate; pears, 65@85c per pound; quinces, \$1 @1.25 per box; cranberries, \$10@11 per bayasi. Organ, cranbarries, \$0.50, per barrel; Oregon cranberries, \$9.50 per

Smyrna figs, 20c per pound; citrons, 27c per pound. Nors-California walnuts,1114@1234c; hickory, 854c; Brazils, 10@11c; almonds, 16@18c; filberts, 13@14c; pine The German interior press is showing nuts, 17@18c; pecans, 17@18c; cocoa nuts, 17@18c; hostility to the Chicago world's Fair.

Honey-17%@18c per pound. SALT-Liverpool, \$14.50, \$15.50@16.50;

tock, \$11@12 per ton. Rice-Japan, \$5.00; Island, \$5.75 per ental.

BEANS—Small white, 234c; pink, 234c; bayos, 334c; butter, 332c; limas, 334c per pound. COFFEE-Costa Rica, 2016@21c; Rio,

21e; Mocha, 30c; Java, 251c; Arbuckle's, 100-pound cases, 221c per Sugar-Golden C, 4%c; extra C, 4%c; white extra C, 45gc; granulated, 55gc; cube crushed and powdered, 6c; con-

fectioners' A, 51ge; maple sugar, 10c per pound. Syrur-Eastern, in barrels, 47@55c; half-barrels, 50@58c; in cases, 55@80c per gallon; \$2.25@2.50 per keg. Cali-fornia, in barrels, 30c per gallon; \$1.75

per keg. DRIED FRUITS-Italian prunes, Petite and German, 7c per pound; raisins, \$1.20@1.50 per box; plummer dried pears, 8@9c; sun-dried and factory plums, 9c; evaporated peaches, 9@11c; Smyrna figs, 20c; California,

figs, 7c per pound.

Canned Goods—Table fruits, \$1.65@ 1.80, 2½s; peaches, \$1.80@2.00; Bartlett pears, \$1.80@1.90; plums, \$1.374@1.50; strawberries, \$2.25; cherries, \$2.25@2.40; blackberries, \$1.85@1.90; raspberries, \$2.40; pineapples, \$2.25@2.80; apricots,\$1.60@1.70. Pie fruit: Assorted, \$1.10@1.20; peaches, \$1.25; plums, \$1@ 1.10; blackberries, \$1.25 per dozen. Vegetables: Corn, \$1.25@1.65; tomatoes, \$1.00@3.00; sugar peas, \$1.00@0.1.15; string beans, 90c@\$1.00 per dozen. Fish: Sardines, 75c@1.65; lobsters, \$2.30 #8.10; Crown, \$7.00; Highland, \$6.50; Champion, \$5.50; Monroe, \$6.75 per case. Meats: Corned beef, \$2.90; chipped beef, \$2.15; lunch tongue, \$3.10 1s, \$6.00 2s; deviled ham, \$1.35@2.65 per dozen.

Miscellaneous. Name Base quotations: Iron, \$3.00 steel, \$3.00; wire, \$3.50 per keg. IRON—Bar, 3/4c per pound.

STEEL-101gc per pound. Tix-I. C. charcoal, 14x20, prime qual ity, \$8.00@8.50 per box; for crosses, \$2 extra per box; roofing, 14x20, prime quality, \$6.75 per box; I. C. coke plates, 14x20, prime quality, \$7.75 per box. LEAD-43/c per pound; bar, 61/c.

SOLDER-1316 (#1616c per pound, ording to grade. SHOT-\$1.85 per sack. Новявановя-\$5.

NAVAL STORES-Oakum, \$5 per bale rosin, \$4.80@5.00 per 280 pounds; tar, Stockholm, \$12.50; Carolina, \$7.00 per barrel; pitch, \$6.00 per barrel; turpen tine, 65c per gallon in carload lots.

The Meat Market.

BEEF-Live, 21/6c; dressed, 5@6c. Murron-Live, sheared, 31/2c; dresse

VEAL-5@7c per pound. Smoked Mears-Eastern ham, 1316c; other varieties, 1216c; breakfast acon, 13@15c; smoked bacon, 1114@ 1134c per pound. LARD-Compound, 10c; pure, 11@13c; Oregon, 1014@1214c per pound.

Hides, Wool and Hop

Hides—Dry hides, selected prime, 814 @9c; 1/4c less for culls; green, selected, over 55 pounds, 4c; under 55 pounds, 3c; sheep pelts, short wool, 30@50c; me-dium, 60@80c; long, 90c@\$1.25; sheardium. lings, 10@20c; tallow, good to choice, 3 @31/c per pound. Woot.—Willamette Valley, 17@19c;

Eastern Oregon, 10@17c per pound, according to conditions and shrinkage. Hors—Nominal; 12@15c per pound,

Bags and Bagging.

Burlaps, 8-oz., 40-inch, net cash, 6c; urlaps, 101, oz., 40-inch, net cash, 7c; purlaps, 12-oz., 45-inch, net cash, 73-cc burlaps, 16-oz., 60-inch, 11c; burlaps, 20 oz., 76-inch, 13c. Wheat bags—Calcutta, 22x36, spot, 9c; three-bushel oat bags, 8c. Centals (second-hand wheat bags),

Purely Technical. Magistrate-What is the charge against the boy, officer?

Officer-He stole five cents, your Honor Magistrate-We'll let him go. That is nerely a take-nickel offense.-Yenowine's An Allied Species.

Customer-Have you any link sausage!

Young and Enterprising Market Man-Sorry to say we haven't sir. Lynx are very scarce this season, and the nearest thing we

Papa-Come oure, children, and give this lady a kiss. This is the new mamma I prom-Der Kleine Karl-But, papa, she isn't nev

-Fliegende Blaetter. Gosling-I wonder why they put in a hy-ohen between the names of man and wife in unouncing a marriage! Old Bache—To keep 'em apart.—Munsey's

Ed-Von're late! Did you miss the train! Ned-No; but we had to wait three hours at Troy.
Ed-I see. Troy weight, ch!-Lowell CitiAGRICULTURAL.

A Column of Valuable Information.

HOW TO MAKE FARMING PAY.

Quite a Number of Important and Essential Conditions Should Not Be Omitted.

In order to make farming pay there are several important or essential opera-tions which must not be omitted. They may be combined as a whole without interiering or clashing. The following are

some of the requisites:
1. Control of the land by drainage and convenient access to the fields. If the owner is kept off from working the soil in spring for weeks or a month by watersoaked ground, he is losing one of the indispensable means for success. In such cases good tile-draining has often doubled the crops without any increase of labor in raising them. Good, well-laid tile drains have a great advantage over other improvements, because they are durable and permanent. Unlike wooden structures, they are not liable to destruction by weather or fire. They admit of being finished in portions in different years, conferring their benefits as fast as com-pleted. They enable the farmer to plant his crops early in spring and to harvest them before the advent of mud and frost in autumn. They give him a good mel-low soil to work through the season instead of encountering crusts and clods. Besides this ready access to his land by a soil in good condition, the additional aid should not be overlooked of a convenient entrance to every field by means of a good farm road and well-laid-out prem-ises. Each field is to have a separate entrance and not be reached through

some other field or on another crop. 2. The land must be made rich by fer tilizers. In most cases barn manure will be most important and valuable. No materials for its manufacture should be wasted. Absorbents should be sufficient to hold all the liquid parts. When ap-plied it should be well diffused through the soil and not thrown on and half-covered in clods and lumps. Besides this manure commercial fertilizers may be purchased and used wherever a careful trial on the land has proved any of them to pay their cost and labor of applying in the increased growth of the crops. Plowing in clover and other green crops should not be omitted. It sometimes proves the most efficient means of enriching the land and increasing its products. An advantage frequently results from alternating the clover crops with rye and buckwheat, and when used for this purpose the rye should be turned under as soon as the heads appear and before the grain is formed in order to prevent it from becoming so hard and woody as not to mix well with the soil.

3. A constant attention to clean seed and in procuring and improving the va-rieties will sometimes make all the difference between encouraging profits and discouraging failure. Various graves of success will result between the two. 4. Convenient tools and convenient

buildings will be essential in all good farming. The labor of horses will be better and cheaper than hard work by hand. Costly and complex machines are not wanted; a few simple and efficient implements may accomplish a great deal. A spacious toolhouse and shelter for all when not in use may keep them in smooth running order and double their durability. Plows, harrows, cultivators, harvesting implements, seed cleaners and varior hand tools will often seed make the difference between clean, mellow land with growing, luxuriant crops

and weedy, slipshod premises. 5. Domestic Animals.—The most prof itable breeds or grades are obviously of much importance, the rapid increase of fine animals of late years giving oppor-tunities all through the country for securing what may be desired. Poor animals are not wanted by purchasers, but good ones pay better in several ways. 6. Raising Fruit.-The farmer who has

stablished a good routine of work for

the season cannot have this series broken in upon by work of a different character, which the marketing of perishable small fruits would require. If he carried on his thrifty farm work efficiently, he would be led to give imperfect attention to the berries and not attend properly to the work of cultivating, picking, assorting, selecting market and other essentials; and it is this attempt to carry on at once two unlike kinds of business that has given the copious supply of poor fruit in the markets of the country at large. Orcharding winter apples, however, is not lable to same objection, where the delay of two or three days may not destroy the chances of a whole crop, as with perishable fruits. The farmer may make the raising of winter apples a part of his farm routine. The required pruning of the trees need not check his other operations; the application of fertilizers to the soil need not interfere with their application to other crops, and the spray-ing of the trees would be a- easily done as the work on the potato bugs. The careful assorting of only the best for barreling and shipping might properly form a part of the autumn work. This exclu-sion of perishable fruits from the business of marketing should never prevent the moderate farmer from raising a family supply, requiring but a small portion of the care and labor of select marketing. Strawberries, cherries, raspberries and currants, which would do their own marketing on the farmer's table, and s sufficient supply of peaches, pears and grapes need not require any sacrifice of the growth of other crops.

7. Vigilance, temperance and estab-lished order will be absolutely necessary to make farming pay in the best manner. The farmer must not spend his hours in idle talk at the blacksmith shop, tavern or saloon, nor make his reading of frivolous publications. The young farmer who has not succeeded in making farming pay to his satisfaction must not expect to accomplish his desires at a dash in single year. A steady, onward progress will reach a great deal in the end. The business will become attractive to him as he succeeds, in the same way that fail-ure would render it repulsive to him and tend to drive him to other operations to which greater objections would

Job's Plague. The superintendent was talking to the little ones about the plagues of Egypt. "Now," said he, "can you tell me what th

plagues were?"
There were prompt answers, and all but one of the plagues were named. The last one was too much for the school. Thinking to help out the children by suggestion, the superintendent said:

He was given a "reward of merit."-Provi-

"Don't you remember the other! Of course you know what Job had." A little hand went up. "Well, Tommy, what was it?"

PLENTY OF TIME.

Plenty of time—plenty of time!
Oh, what a foolish and treacherous chime!
With so much to see, and so much to be tagg
And the battle with evil each day to be foug
With wonders above us, beneath and around
Which sages are seeking to mark and expour
With work to be done in our fast passing prin
Can ever there be for us "plenty of time?"

There to work out the duties that make life

Oh, surely there cannot be "pienty of time!"

-Camilla Crosiand in Chambers' Journal.

HOW MEG LOST THE BABY

One morning Mrs. Sackett put Julis

carefully into her carriage. She tucked

her up with rugs, afghans and shawls.

She said this every day. Meg took as

of the other. The baby was used to this,

she heard her mother's voice.

"M-e-g!"

"Yes'm!

"Yes'm!"

Where was his own man, who didn't seem Our schooling at most lasts a few score of years Spent in sunshine and shadow, in smiles or in the circumstances.

While none are quite equal, howe'er they ! classed.

And judgments too often are faultily passed.

Twist eternity past and its future to stand
Like a child sea surrounded on one speck of

says she. It serves Jin

pretty trick to wheel he

the stout wom

railing.

"Hat ha! ha!"

Could two bables be Meg stood in doubt a few mir the two women discussed the secremembered the little boy whose a seen up the street and stepped ball the talkers.

Will you please tell me who's h baby!" she asked. The eyes and tongues of all to directed at her at once.

Meg often wondered how the baby could breathe; but Julia was fat and hearty, and Meg knew that she grew heavier. So it must have agreed with her. "Keep where it's pleasant and sunny, and take good care of her," said Mrs.

all insisted on escorting Mex & much care of Julia as any well meaning but careless girl of fourteen does of a baby. At the crossing she thumped the carriage down into one gutter and banged it up out street and into the right mournful little boy sat on the fee his attitude showing his

your twing, Jimmie!"!

and only opened her eyes wide and gasped on arriving at the opposite side.

Meg was just turning the corner when "Stop at Hurd's and send home three

"This young lady has lost by
Jimmie," said the tall woman h
"Perhaps it's the one you've fount"
Jimmie's face brightened. He pounds of brown sugar and a half pound of Meg thrust her elbows through the handle of the baby carriage, and crocheted as she walked. Crocheting tidles was Meg's favorite pastime. She always had a tidy and led the way upstairs.

under way. Hurd's was a corner grocery store, with a door opening on each of the two streets. Meg wheeled the carriage close to the show window and fastened the wheel with a

stone so that it couldn't roll off. Julia sat still, gazed with attention at the resplendent advertisements of Jenk's soap and Tompkins' ginger, although she must have known these placards by heart. Babies have to endure so much which they do not understand that it is not surprising

that they become philosophers.

Hurd's was crowded, as it always was in the morning, but Meg did not object to waiting. She chatted with Katle Allen and Lou French, and even drew out her tidy and did two rows before the salesman had time to attend to her.

Then she ordered sugar and ten with as grand an air as that worn by Mrs. Pousonby, who "resided" in a four story brown stone house on a stylish avenue, while Meg lived in a "third flat."

"Wait for me!" said Katie Allen. "I've got to go to the butcher's." "All right," answered Meg. She waited, and when Katie started she walked with her, talking briskly, down the street almost a block before she suddenly

cried, "Oh! I forgot the baby!" "What baby?" asked Katle.
"Why, I had our baby with me, and I've gone and left the carriage outside the

"There wasn't any baby at the door when we came out," replied Katie.
"Sure enough," said Meg, "there wasn't!" She gazed in bewilderment at Kate's

round eyes, and then cried:
"Ob, I know! I came in at the other door-that's it. She's round on Harrison The girls ran laughingly back, and turned the corner. There was no baby nor car

They stared at each other, and Katle would have laughed, but that Meg looked

"Perhaps you didn't bring her." "Yes, I did! I left here just here. I know I did! "Could the carriage have rolled down the street?"

vain. No carriage was in sight. "Perhaps a policeman thought she was lost and took her to the station house,' auggested Kate.

Meg began to cry. Kate's words seemed cruel.
"Run home quick and tell your mother about it!" Meg took Katie's advice. She ran fast

for she was frightened. Mrs. Sackett heard her story, and gave her a severe scolding "Some boy took it to scare you. It must be about the neighborhood. Go and look! she ordered. She was a hard working

woman, and treated things in a matter o fact way.

But when Meg came back to report tha no one had seen baby or carriage any where, Mrs. Sackett became alarmed. She forgot to scold this time. She put on her bonnet and searched the street thorough ly. She inquired at all the stores, and

even went to the police station. Coming back from her fruitless expedi tion she dropped wearily into a chair by the door. Meg could not bear to see her mother's white face. She picked up her hat and crept down stairs. An organ man was playing a lively tune

and Lou French's little sisters were dance ing to the music. They came up to ask Meg "if the baby was found," and Meg, without looking at them, choked and rushed down the street. She walked on it a breathless state for several blocks, and happened to pause for breath just where there sat, on a doorstep, a boy about twelve years old, with a woebegone and tear stain ed face.

Meg looked at him and asked abruptly "What's the matter? Have you lost baby!"
"Lost a baby!" shouted the boy indig-

nantly. "You clear out of this!" He seemed to look as if he thought she was making sport of him. Meg was glad to "clear." She had only spoken out of the abundance of he thoughts. She walked along, surveying absently the windows she passed. rondered if all the babies who lived in

were hunting for any of them in grocery At the next corner she stopped again. Three women stood there talking. Said

those houses were safe, or if their parents

one of them, a small woman:
"I told her, says I, 'Mrs. Smith, you'd better report it at the station house. It belongs to somebody that's looking for it, of course!' says L''

"She wouldn't take the trouble. She's too elegant!" remarked a stout woman, "That's so," replied the first speaker

it. Jimmie brancht it home and he'll a century."—Kate Field's !!

Why, you know he left it be while he played marbles, ass came along and took it hor

"You may depend she was may when he brought home a strang of "Ha! ha!"

"Why!" "Well—use wheel Mercy on us! do you know wheel Mercy on us! do you know wheel Mercy on us! Mercy on us! Mercy on us! Mercy on us!

while I went into a store on the she explained. "We've been been been been all the morning." The three women were delighted

"You'd better go up and tals woman, Jimmie looked at ber, his m

expressing unutterable things. "Come, Jimmie, come," crishis little woman; "take us upstain a to see your mother!"

glance at Meg, remembering a spoken to him. He turned intui-"Here's somebody come for they e announced gruffly. He threw open the door ast a stely got behind it, whence he call

observe proceedings or escape if he find it prudent. "I thought somebody would me claimed a drawling voice. The child would be called for. She ed belonged to nie people!"

The speaker rocked herself in the

Her hair was in papers, and also

pink wrapper. In her lap lay me-ered tidy, at which she took a stitches. It may be recorded in Meg gave up tidies from that day She did not stop to examine to however, but snatched up one did babies who crawled about the fer kissed and hugged Julia mas h than she had ever done before Jimmie, behind the door, was to

He wondered if he should feel them fection for Lauretta if she were b three hours. The three women all talkel The lady in the rocking chair issue placently, convinced that she is in that could be expected when their

the strange baby to creep on beray

"I told Jimmie," she laughed wit two babies to take care of installa Jimmie had disappeared into the mamma; she's fretting about he' Meg, holding the baby tight. "We

much obliged to you, ma'am, for is her here.' Mrs. Smith bowed politely. Shifts with her forefinger where Meg wat the baby's clothes and wraps. Meg dressed ber and carried her down stairs, followed by a cheering morning!" from Mrs. Smith. Wil

heart she tucked Julia once more carriage. Jimmle stood watching to get that kid back?" Meg laughed out of her glains.

"Did you feel awful bad when you she was gone?' "Of course," said Meg again made you do such a stapid tim wheel home the wrong baby!" Meg looked up and down the street in "Oh," he said, grinning, "I dist her home!" He lowered his ton playing with Bob Price, and I sets

of course!"

fellow, and he didn't know her, par "Good gracious!" exclaimed Ma ing at Jimmie with horror.
But Jimmie was bursting wrongs. "Perhaps you think you had the time of it, but if you had to sum tra baby three hours, you'd tast baby was worse than losing one

Meg was so impressed with it

conviction that she said not a ver

Lovett Carson in Montreal Star. The Umbrella Proved Eres Romieu, the famous Parisin! one day caught in a shower and seek refuge in a doorway of the house. It was 6 o'clock already had an engagement in the Cale for that very hour. The rain his rents. There was no carriage a done? While he was lamenting luck a gentleman with a large passed by. Romieu was seized and inspiration. He rushel grasped the stranger by the signature gravely installed himself unit is

tecting umbrella.
"I am overjoyed to see you" a
diately began. "I have been be you for two weeks. I wanted up about Clementine." Without giving the strangerin

press his surprise, Romies ratis with gossip and anecdote until ka the unknown companion to the Cafe de Paris. Then he gland with a face of well feigned sale "Pardon, monsieur," "I believe so," said the strang "Good gracious!" added Ross discreet; don't repeat what I se I am mistaken."

"I promise you."
"A thousand pardons!" Romicu hastened within the his friends. Saddenly one of the "Your cravat is rumpled."
Romieu put his hand to is:
turned pale. His pin-a als

phire—was gone. On furthered The man with the umbrells ra pocket.-London Tit-Bits. "Who is the coming man, Bres

"The pre-historic man, I some

Purifies the BLOOD, Cures CONSTIPATION, IND BILLIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, OF

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