

REALLY GOOD MANNERS.

They consist in Making Happier Persons Whom You May Meet.

It has been the fashion to assume a strong indifference toward strangers, even if one does not feel it, and not only toward strangers in this manifested, but toward those who are associated together in business, and the ones whom one meets every day.

A woman who was assistant in a large school, one day said to the principal, who was a man, that the manners of the boys in the school were not such as they should be.

A young girl was going from her home in Connecticut to a school in Massachusetts, a distance of one hundred miles, and was obliged to go alone.

It was a very exacting waitress who, when sent to wait upon a guest at a hotel, hesitated and said that she did not like to wait upon him because she had never been introduced.

WINNING FRIENDS.

The Value of Association With Able, Honest and Energetic Men.

It is bad policy to be haughty, repellent, un-social. The most resolute and determined aspirant to wealth or position may stumble as he climbs, and if no one stretches out a finger to save him, may roll headlong to a depth far below the point from which he started.

But it is not from prudential motives merely that the energetic and persevering assist each other. All men of vigorous minds and elastic temperaments sympathize with effort.

Let no one, whatever his talents, his opportunities or his confidence in his own powers, despise the alliance of such men. No human being ever was or will be capable of achieving eminence in the business world without at least the indirect help of others.

—He (at a New Jersey race course)—“Several of the horses in this race have been scratched.” She—“Well, I don't wonder; I was never so nearly sated up in my life.”—N. Y. Sun.

CHINESE ECONOMY.

People Who Can Do Almost Any Thing by Means of Almost Nothing.

The Chinese are pre-eminently economical, whether it be in limiting the number of wants, in preventing waste, or in adjusting forces in such a manner as to make a little represent a great deal.

Another example of careful, calculating economy is the construction of the cooking pots and boilers, the bottoms of which are as thin as possible, that the contents may boil all the sooner.

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LONG WALKING TRIP.

An English Family with Six Children Walk Five Hundred Miles.

Mrs. Adam Acton, an English lady who has one residence in St. John's Wood, London, and another in Ormisdale, Arran, is the heroine of the latest remarkable pedestrian feat—a walk of five hundred miles in England and Scotland, beginning in London and ending in Glasgow, and performed, not alone, but in the company of her whole family of six children.

Our party consisted of six children, the youngest in our famous baby coach, which has been, oh, thousands of miles on the Continent and in England and Scotland, and my husband and myself and two maids—ten in all.

As soon as we got into the North of England we always had porridge for breakfast. We never had much meat; on the only two occasions when we had really a good dinner, we found that we could not walk afterward.

“Of course the trouble was boots,” Mrs. Acton continued. “We were recommended all sorts of hygienic soles, and every thing, and we tried every thing, and we had to give them all up. We gave up boots altogether and took to “sand shoes”—canvas shoes with India rubber soles.

“Not on Him—There are no flies on J. M. P. Brayton, Esq., who owns that beautiful ranch commonly known as Jackass Dell. He entered our office the other day and left a peck of potatoes of his own raising. His wife is one of the handsomest women in the West.

George Was Not Afraid.

Young lady (badly frightened)—O, George, here comes pa. George (ditto)—Where? Where? Young lady—Hear him stepping along the hall in his stocking feet?

George (greatly relieved)—Be calm, darling, be calm. George is not afraid of stocking feet.—Washington Critic.

—A fight between a rattlesnake and a coach-whip, near Moultrie, Fla. is thus described: The rattlesnake watched his antagonist, but could not obtain an opportunity to strike.

—The report of the Trustees of the Vermont Lunatic Asylum shows the whole number of patients admitted to the asylum in fifty-two years is 6,288, 3,222 men, and 2,966 women.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Some Fine Specimens of Unadulterated Frontier Journalism.

OUR CIRCULATION.—There are newspapers which do more blowing about their circulation than we do, and there may be a few who add more subscribers in a single week, but the Kicker gets there just the same.

OUR EXCUSE.—We have been severely criticised because we refused to attend the funeral of old Pete Shilly, who died on the street of too much whisky one night last week.

MUST TAKE THEIR CHANCES.—Three times during the past month we have surprised ourself and the public by mopping the floor with assailants, while on two occasions we have indignantly took to flight.

THE COLONEL HAS GONE.—Tony society pretended to be all upset last week because Colonel DeClairre was arrested for a horse thief and taken to Nebraska to stand trial.

CONVENIENT MANGERS. How Stock-Owners Can Save Much Disagreeable Work. The manger which is in general use in most stables is very inconvenient and causes unnecessary work every time the horses are fed.

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He Had Had Experience.

Applicant—Twenty-five dollars a week seems a small salary for the hard work of a reporter, sir. Editor—Perhaps it does, but the field is overcrowded. We refuse applications almost every day. I think you said you had had experience as a newspaper man?

Applicant (with dignity)—I was principal of a school of journalism for a year. Editor (coldly)—Yes, sir. We pay \$15 a week to beginners.—Chicago Tribune.

—Cultured Dame—“Just like a man! You grab a paper as soon as it arrives, keep it all to yourself, and then blame me for not being informed on matters of public interest.” Husband—“Well, my dear, I'll read the paper aloud if you wish. Let me see—“Another Ocean Horror.” “O, don't read that.” “The Progress of the Campaign.” “I don't care for politics.” “Issues of the Hour.” “Never mind that.” “Science Solves a Problem.” “I hate science.” “Mrs. Tiptap's Part.” “Description of the Dresses.” “O, read that.”—Philadelphia Record.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—An impecunious young man refers to his “uncle” as a very dear relative.

—There is a dog at Seymour, Ind., who will look at a clock and then put his paw on the exact hour as marked on a card.

—Experiments show that tropical sugar-corn will grow in many parts of Arizona and that it is as productive as in the Sandwich Islands. It is also ascertained that the boxwood tree will grow there.

—A Philadelphia marketman rejoices in a cablegram from Prince Bismarck ordering twelve pairs of canvas-back ducks. The same dealer supplies Willie Collins with New Jersey snipe.

—A visitor who examined some town records upon Cape Cod furnishes this extract from an old sermon, preached about 1760, on the sin of wearing periwigs: “Adam, so long as he continued in innocence, did wear his own hair and not a perwig.”

—A cooking school lecturer has bravely attacked the custom of the multiplying of little dishes upon the table. She says that the greatest need of the American table is not variety, but variation; variety in food does not necessarily preclude a certain amount of routine.

—In some of the counties of Dakota they pay five cents a tail for prairie dogs, and in one place they pass as currency. A man goes into a saloon and for his drinks throws on the counter proper tails. It looks a little novel in church to see prairie dog tails going into the contribution box, but so it is.

—The method of inoculation for the prevention of splenic fever and other fatal diseases in domestic animals, which was discovered by Pasteur, has spread to Asia, where it is now applied to elephants, with success. Those huge creatures, in a domesticated state, are liable, it seems, as well as other animals in the service of man, to fatal epidemic diseases.

—Not long ago an Italian workman on the water-works at Dover, N. H., received notice that he had been drafted into the Italian army. He at once settled up his small affairs and started for his old home. Asked why he didn't stay here and pay no attention to the draft, he said that if he did he would never dare to return to Italy, for he would be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

—In cleaning out the lower levels of the caves at Dordogne, in France, along with some of the most rudimentary stone arrow-heads yet discovered, there were found a great many oyster shells piled in such a manner as to show that the Neanderthal man used the bivalve as a common article of food. The oyster is thus demonstrated to be the oldest domesticated delicacy known to man. These relics are estimated to be over sixty thousand years old.

CONVENIENT MANGERS.

How Stock-Owners Can Save Much Disagreeable Work.

The manger which is in general use in most stables is very inconvenient and causes unnecessary work every time the horses are fed. I scarcely know a stable which has not what might be called a regulation manger—a box about two feet wide extending across the front end of the stall and about three feet deep. To feed a horse in it the hay must be lifted and crowded into each manger separately, and there is no possible way to clean out one of them except to lean over and scrape up the contents with the hands, for they are too contracted to permit the use of a broom or shovel.

I have two stables with the stock standing facing each other, and instead of having a feed row between these stables into which to throw the hay—perhaps down a stairway at one end—and then have to carry it and fill twelve separate manglers, I make the feed row itself a manger. I raise the floor a foot higher than that from which the horses stand and let them eat directly from it. The feed row, or manger as we now call it, is made five feet wide, if for two rows of horses and cattle, or two and a half feet wide for a single row. It is floored with dressed lumber, the floor running lengthwise of the manger, and the sides of it are boarded from the inside so that there is not a projection, and it can be scraped or swept from end to end in a very short time. In winter when both stables are full I sweep the manger twice or three times a week and shovel the waste into one of the stalls for bedding, or if we are feeding corn fodder I remove the waste every day. If we are feeding the fodder without cutting I carry the long stalks out to the barn-yard and scatter them around the straw stack. I have a door at the end of the manger for this purpose, but when, as we often do, we cut the fodder to lengths of six or eight inches, the waste all goes under the horses for bedding. The feed boxes for grain are not in the manger but are in the corners of the stalls.

—There are still on the pension rolls of the Government over 800 men who served in the war of 1812. That war ended seventy-three years ago, and there were about 50,000 men who were recognized as having had a pensionable part in it. Taking these figures as a basis a Boston newspaper man calculates that if the same proportion of veterans of the war of 1861 survive for a like period, there will be as late as 1928 some 16,000 survivors.

SUCCESS IN FARMING.

How to Make Agricultural Pursuits Pleasant and Profitable.

The rule may be laid down with few exceptions, that men like the business in which they are successful, and acquire a dislike to that in which they fail. To the farmer, large and fine crops, raised at reasonable expense, and paying well in money, afford positive enjoyment; and he can not help feeling a certain delight, aside from the money profit, in viewing the rich and luxuriant fields, under clean and neat cultivation, the result of continued good management.

The farmer who would make rural pursuits attractive to his sons and induce them to continue farmers, should surround them with pleasant associations, give them an interested share in the profits, present to them a handsomely laid-out homestead, with neat fences, clean fields and good-looking buildings. He should not make them mere drudges as a matter of convenience to himself, but throw upon them some responsibility, and give them the stimulus of participation in successful results.

A great mistake is made by many cultivators in spreading out their business over too many acres for the amount of appliances they can use for thorough and profitable work. Superficial culture is the great enemy of good farming. The word “slipshod” should never truthfully apply to farm management. A wheat-field thoroughly cultivated before sowing, often makes all the difference between twelve bushels an acre and luxuriant crops of twenty-five or thirty bushels. It is more economical of labor to cut and gather three tons of hay from an acre of meadow, than to spread all the work required for the three tons over four or five acres, as is often done by poor managers. The single rich acre is more easily plowed and cultivated in obtaining the seventy shelled bushels of corn, than the three badly tilled acres for the same amount of crop, even if done in the most careless manner. The man who has a moderate sized and productive farm has a shorter drive for his team in drawing in crops and in returning manure, and in the daily routine in the superintendency of work.

But it must not be understood that merely occupying a small farm means profit and success, nor that a large one is failure. A large farm may be admirably managed and yield corresponding profits, provided the owner has the means to carry it on in the best manner. So on the other hand the occupant of a small place may easily neglect and mismanage it. But the mistake is quite common that the small farm is a detriment, because the best care is not given to it, a course which is much easier on the whole than on broad domains.—Country Gentleman.

How to Make Hens Lay.

Put two or more quarts of water in a kettle, advise an exchange, and one large seed pepper or two small ones, then put the kettle on the fire. When the water boils stir in coarse Indian meal until you have a thick mush. Let it cook an hour or so, and feed it hot. Horse-radish is chopped fine and stirred into the mush as prepared in the above directions, and for results we are getting from five to ten eggs a day, where before we had not got any eggs for a long time. We hear a good many complaints from other people about not getting eggs. To such we would warmly recommend cooked feed fed hot. Boiled apple parings seasoned with red pepper or boiled potatoes seasoned with chopped horse-radish are good for food, and much better than uncooked food.—National Stockman.

Love in a Dry-Goods Store.

An old dry-goods merchant of New York, says one of the worst things to contend with in the business is love affairs between the unmarried employees. When a young lady, say, in the hosiery department, falls in love with a nice young man in the dress-goods department there is trouble ahead. If the young man should happen to return the young lady's affections the trouble is doubled. In nine cases out of ten the tender passion unfits its victims for work in the same dry-goods store, especially in the case of the young ladies. Once they get in love with a young man at another counter their mind, instead of being at their own counters, is continually at the young man's counter, and business suffers. It is the same with young men, and when far gone the only remedy is to discharge them.—Chicago News.

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