

A MODERN SAMSON'S FEAT.

GEORGE MOATS' TREMENDOUS UNDERTAKING.

Carrying 200 Pounds a Distance of One Mile Without a Single Rest—Mishap on the Way.

"A wonderful act, isn't it?" remarked a gentleman in the audience at the museum, as the "iron-jawed" man raised the barrel of water high in the air with his teeth. "How does it strike you, Uncle Jerry?"

"Uncle Jerry" was a tall, gaunt man, whose sunburnt face, slouch hat, and ill-fitting clothes gave him a decidedly provincial air. "Waal, it's purty good," said he, reflectively, as he scratched his chin, "but it looks ter me like a trick—somethin' he hez practiced for a long time. Git him away frum his bar'l an' I reckon he ain't so stout. But talkin' about weight-lifters, I know a feller in this State as is a weight-lifter, an' a weight-carrier, too, uv which latter, I will remark, thar ain't many. I knowed him when I used ter buy hogs down in Illinois, nigh on ten years ago. He lived in Princeville, a little town in Peoria county, which wuz allays jist as big as it is now, an' allays will be. Moats wuz this feller's name—George Moats. He was about fifty-five years old when I knowed him—past his prime, but a hustler yet. He wuz built like the statues ye see in the drug store winders uv ole Atlas a-holdin' up the world, an' wuz the only man I ever see that hed no armpits. They wuz rounded out with muscle, an' made him carry his arms bowed out like a dood. He weighed about 250 pounds, and I reckon wuz one uv the slouchiest men on airth at that time: All the clocs he wore wuz a pair uv overhauls an' a cotton shirt, an' he gen'ally had aboard a considerable dose uv liker; but George wuz one uv the best-natured men in the world, an', as he used to say, no man knowed his strength.

"The best thing that I ever see George do wuz carryin' 200 poun's a mile without layin' it down or restin' on the way. Now, you fellers look as ef thet wasn't much uv a trick, but let me tell yer it's a big thing. Any uv yer kin lift 200 poun't an' mebey carry it across this room, but whar will yer fine a man thet's got the nerve ter pack it a mile without weaknin'?"

"It happened this way: I hed ben a-stayin' aroun' Princeville some time a-buyin' uv shoats for winter fatnin', an' one afternoon wuz a-settin' on the hotel porch with a lot uv other fellers, George amonst the rest. George wuz full of liker, as usual. As wuz mashed down inter a chair, half asleep, his head on his breast, an' his big, bare feet turned up ter the sun aginst a post. A little sport uv a feller, named Charlie Fast, wuz a-readin' in a Chicago newspaper how a feller here hed tried ter carry 200 poun's uv shot a mile in the expersition, an' hed fell down on it. George grunted like a fat hog, an', sez he, 'That feller mus' be a chump; my ole woman can do it.'

"I'll bet ten dollars you can't do it," sez Charlie, a-winkin' at the boys. "This kinder riled George, an' sez he: 'Ye wouldn't say that, Charlie, if ye knowed I hed ten dollars.'

"Jist then Fred Beach come outen the saloon, an' sez he: 'I'll take the bet, if George sez he kin do it.'

"An' then ole Jim Rice, the landlord uv the house, sez 'I'll take \$3 of the same, fur I know George kin pack anythin' he kin lift.' So Charlie tuk 'em both an' the money wuz put up in my han's. George wuz ter git half the bet if he done it, an' Charlie wuz ter pick the mile ter be traveled and the weight.

"We went across the road ter the drug store an' got two 100-pound kegs uv white lead. Each one wuz put into a grain sack, the two tied together and slung across George's neck. The whole thing weighed 200 poun's and wuz put on him the wuz wuz possible.

"It wuz a blazin' hot day an' the black Illinois mud wuz six inches deep. Charlie hed picked out the south road from town, 'cause it wuz up-hill an' down. As the roads wuz purty slippy, an' George wuz purty drunk, it wuz decided that he shud hev a minute ter git up in case he fell down. So, arter considerable wranglin' about one thing an' another, which wuz a pint made by Charlie ter tucker George out afore the walk begun, the hull town started down the road, George a-leadin'. The knot on the back uv his neck kep' a-botherin' him a good deal, so he kep' a-shiftn' the kegs, sometimes on his back, sometimes on his breast, an' agin carryin' one on each arm, an' all the time a-staggerin' under his whisky, an' a-slippin' an' slidin' aroun' in the mud, like he wud fall every minit.

"The mile ended with the fust cross-roads, and the last stretch uv it wuz up a steep hill. George kep' up all right till he started up this hill, when the kegs, the mud an' the liker got the best uv him and down he went. He hed got the idee in his head thet he musn't put his han's on the groun' ef he fell, or he wud lose the bet. So, instid uv breakin' the fall with his han's, he throwed 'em aroun' on his back, an' the 200 poun's aroun' his neck shot him inter the mud like he'd ben throwed offen a house. He spattered mud on the hull party when he lit, an' thar he lay, his head half buried in the mud, an' one bleary eye a-blinkin' up at us like a dyin' coal in the ashes. Charlie Fast got out his watch, an' purty soon he sed: 'Half a minit, George.' But George sed nothin' an' we thot he wuz dun up. Jist then ole Vaughn Williams pulled out his wallet, kind-a-solemn like, unwrapped the shoestring from it, wet his finger, an' sed: 'Genelmen, I'll bet \$50 he gits up with it on time.'

"The boys all yelled an' looked at George, an' Charlie sez: 'You've got jist ten secuns more.' And then George

spit the mud outen his mouth, an' sez he: 'If ye think fifty dollar's worth thet I kin git up' with this here, Vaughn, I'm a-goin' ter git up? An' he did. He rose right up, offen his stumak without movin' his han's, an' them two kegs a-danglin' over his face like two big ear-drops, an' while the boys wuz a-yellin' he walked up ter the top uv the hill an' throwed them kegs over a stake-en-rider fence 'leten-rail high. We hed ter let the fence down ter git the kegs back inter the road, an' thar wuzn't a man in the crowd as cud lift both uv 'em, an' put 'em in the wagon we hed fetched along ter haul 'em back. Fred Beach laffed, an' sed he reckoned as how he wuz a jedge uv manflesh as well as hoss-flesh. An' Charlie Fast he sed he'd seen luck like his'n run on for a year et a time, an' then turn 'roun' an' git wuss; but he sed he never lost \$15 easier, an' George hed earnt his half uv it, sure. But ole Vaughn Williams he chuckled kind-a low like, an' sed he acted like George wuz a pow'ful man, but he knowed thet George's son Os cud carry the ole man an' his load.—Chicago News.

Curing a Catarrh.

Cold is a tonic that invigorates the respiratory organs when all other stimulants fail, and, combined with arm-exercise and certain dietetic alternatives, fresh, cold air is the best remedy for all the disorders of the lungs and upper air-passages. As soon as the oppression of the chest, obstruction of the nasal ducts, and unusual lassitude indicate that a "cold has been taken"—in other words, that an air-poison has fastened upon the bronchi—its influence should at once be counteracted by the purest and coldest air available, and the patient should not stop to weigh the costs of a day's furlough against the danger of a chronic catarrh. In case imperative duties should interfere, the enemy must be met after dark, by devoting the first half of the night to an outdoor campaign, and the second half to an encampment before a wide-open window. If the fight is to be short and decisive, the resources of the adversary must be diminished by a strict fast. Denutrition, or the temporary abstinence from food, is the most effective, and at the same time the safest, method for eliminating the morbid elements of the system; and there is little doubt that the proximate cause of a catarrh consists in the action of some microscopic parasite that develops its germs while the resistive power of the respiratory organs is diminished by the influence of impure air. Cold air arrests that development by direct paralysis. Toward the end of the year a damp, sultry day—the catarrh-weather par excellence—is sometimes followed by a sudden frost, and at such times I have often found that a six hours' inhalation of pure, cold night-air will free the obstructed air-passages so effectually that on the following morning hardly a slight huskiness of the voice suggests the narrowness of the escape from a two weeks' respiratory misery. But, aided by exercise, out-door air of any temperature will accomplish the same effect. In two days a resolute pedestrian can walk away from a summer catarrh of that malignant type that is apt to defy half-open windows. But the specific of the movement-cure is arm-exercise—dumb-bell swinging, grapple-swing practice, and wood-chopping. On a cold morning (for, after all, there are ten winter catarrhs to one in summer), a woodshed matinee seems to reach the seat of the disease by an air-line. As the chest begins to heave under the stimulus of the exercise, respiration becomes freer as it becomes deeper and fuller, expectation ceases to be painful, and the mucus is at last discharged en masse, as if the system had only waited for that amount of encouragement to rid itself of the incubus. A catarrh can thus be broken up in a single day. For the next half-week the diet should be frugal and cooling. Fruit, light bread and a little cold, sweet milk, is the best catarrh-diet. A fast-day, though, is still better. Fasting effects in a perfectly safe way what the old-school practitioners tried to accomplish by bleeding; it reduces the semi-febrile condition which accompanies every severe cold. There is no doubt that by exercise alone a catarrh can gradually be "worked off." But in-doors it is apt to be steep, up-hill work, while cold air—even before the season of actual frosts—acts upon pulmonary disorders as it does upon malarial fevers; it reduces them to a less malignant type.—Dr. Osmond, in Popular Science Monthly.

What Job Never Experienced.

Job was a man possessed of a great deal of patience, and he was capable of standing almost anything that came along in the way of annoyance; but we'll venture to say that he never had a porous-plaster on his back, right between the shoulder-blades, where he couldn't possibly reach it with his hands, and where it was so troublesome that he had to rasp his spine on the edge of the door.—Puck.

A correspondent who noticed an account of a remarkable case of hereditary longevity of life in a Scottish family, recently printed, gives the record of the Bigelow family, of Peru, Vt. In the instance reported from Scotland the united ages of nine children amounted to 572 years; but the correspondent states the united ages of the seven daughters of Mr. Asa Bigelow made a total of 608 years. These seven sisters were born in 1791, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1810, 1812 and 1816.

Russia produces annually about \$4,000,000 worth of honey, or over 18,000 tons, beside 5,000 pounds of wax worth \$2,000,000. It is nearly all consumed in the empire, however.

The dead-letter office gets over 4,000,000 letters a year.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Seed Potatoes.

How to cut potatoes for planting has been a subject of continual interest for discussion in the farmers' clubs and the meetings of the agricultural associations, and the subject also of no little experiment; but unfortunately in this connection as well as others, there is no definite record of all the conditions prevailing at the time of the experiments, or of the quantitative results secured. The subject is an important one, and has within the last year or two been made a matter of experiment. In Germany Lydecker has directed his attention especially to the value of the eyes on different parts of the tuber, and the depth of planting upon the quantity of the crop. He finds that the end eyes are more prolific than the side ones; and that a better crop is secured by shallow than by deep planting. Woolny experimented with potatoes that were uncut, those cut in the direction of the long diameter through the center, and those cut through the short diameter, and his crops showed that uncut potatoes furnish the best seed, while of the parts of cut potatoes the pointed ends were more prolific than the other halves of the tubers. He found also that the pointed ends gave larger tubers than the medium-sized whole potatoes. Except to increase the seed, therefore, it is better, in view of the quantity and quality of the crop, to plant whole uncut potatoes. On the other hand, Forbisch finds that there is a limit to the weight or size of the potatoes to be used for seed, but he does not state what this limit may be. Yet he finds that the extension of disease in the crop tends to increase with the increased size of the seed.

The Care of a Colt.

Every farmer may rear a colt, or a pair of them. And if he will do this and turn the colts over to his boys for their special care, and as their property, it will be one excellent way of interesting them in the farm work. And in the remarks we now propose to make we intend them specially for the boys' use. A boy and a colt may get on very well together, for as a rule a colt will do more for a boy than it will for a man. A boy will pet the colt and not kick it with a rough boot if it is a little stupid at times, and a colt knows what kindness is as well as a boy does. The way to a colt's heart is through its mouth, and it soon learns to love and obey the hand that feeds it or gives it sugar. But it needs training from the very first and will learn all the more and all the better the sooner its training begins. The first lesson in training a colt is to put on a halter, a soft, easily fitting one, but it must be strong and securely fastened. The worst thing that can be done in the training is to make mistakes and put the colt off the right track. So that if a colt's halter once breaks it may teach him to become a confirmed halter-breaker when a horse. After the halter had been worn a day or two the colt should be taught to lead by it and to be tied up. In leading the colt it should be taught to walk along quickly, but not to run. Walking is the first pace to be taught, and a fast walking horse is worth a good deal more to a farmer for his work than one that could run a mile in a minute. It makes a difference of one acre's plowing in a week, and of a mile an hour on the road with a load. The next lesson is to teach the colt to be handled all over, to lift its feet, to stand over, to back, and have its head handled. After every lesson a little sugar should be given, or a piece of bread with some sugar rubbed on it. This will cause it to come to hand when called, which is a very important lesson to be taught well.

Overfeeding a colt is very hurtful. At first, when a month old, the colt may be taught to lick a little fine oatmeal with a little sugar in it. A teaspoonful at first is enough, and in a week it may have a tablespoonful. When it is three months old a few oats may be given, but no corn or cornmeal. A pint of oats a day will be enough for another month or two, and when a colt is six months old it may have a quart a day. If anything should happen to the mare and a young colt is left a helpless orphan it may be reared on cows' milk by adding one-third warm water and as much sugar as will make it slightly sweet. Mare's milk has about half as much fat and twice as much sugar in it as a cow's milk, and cow's milk is, therefore, not healthful for a colt unless watered and sweetened. It is quite easy to teach a colt to drink as a calf does; but if it is weak at first it will suck from a common nursing bottle or from a small can with a spout or a coffee-pot with a rag tied on the end of the spout.

The greatest care should be taken not to make a colt angry, and never to whip it. In leading it it may be touched behind with a little switch if it pulls back, and in leading it it should be held by the halter and never by the end of a rope, as then one has better control over it. Lastly, kindness, patience, and firmness will enable a boy to teach a colt anything, just as a boy knows these will enable a man to teach a boy anything.—New York Times.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Apricot trees may be transplanted at any age without suffering from the change.

A large area of the poorer land and of the hill and mountain country, of no agricultural value, is fitted for the profitable growth of timber.

Lima beans are grown more successfully if planted in rows, seed six inches apart, than if planted in hills. The rows should be about three feet apart.

Mr. J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, N. Y., grew last year a crop of six-rowed barley, estimated at eighty bushels per acre. It was grown on land that had

been heavily manured for mangels the previous season.

Very good results have been obtained from the application of from six to seven hundred pounds of gypsum to an acre of potatoes. Many farmers prefer to use that amount in three applications during the growing season.

The New York Times suggests that farmers steep their seed wheat in some caustic solution that will destroy the germs of rust and smut. These substances destroy the spores of seeds of the minute plants that produce the diseases. Smut is rapidly increasing, and precautions should be taken to prevent it.

Drainage not only deepens the soil but improves its texture and quality. The roots of crops will penetrate only to the depth at which the soil is drained. The land that is well drained can be worked sooner after rains and endures the drought better, while the ground warms earlier in spring and permits of more abundant crops and better tillage.

In the American Farmer Mr. D. Carter, in giving an account of the growth of a tomato on a pile of slaked shell lime, states that it was four feet long and abounded with tomatoes. He was surprised at its growth and fruitfulness under the conditions, and considered it demonstrated that slaked shell lime was the fertilizer for that plant, when heavily applied, it seeming to answer all purposes.

There is a point to be noticed in regard to the introduction of new varieties of strawberries, which is that when grown in localities different from that in which they originated they sometimes disappoint the buyer. Very often an originator manures highly, mutes well, keeps down suppur blossoms and runners, and cultivates carefully before displaying his crop, while the variety may be really no better than some other well-known variety if given the same good treatment.

Salt has been greatly recommended as a specific manure for the quince. It is undoubtedly helpful, but it owes its good effect more to its influence in keeping the soil moist and preventing its freezing, than to any inherent manurial properties. There are undoubtedly times when salt is absolutely hurtful to quince trees, applied in large quantities after deep cultivation, which has broken, torn and bruised the slender roots. Of the mineral manures, potash in the form of wood ashes, leached or unleached, we have found most beneficial.

One of the most successful persons in raising peaches is Mr. Andrew Sweeten, of New Jersey, according to the Farm Journal. The land is sandy but he plants the trees deeper than they were in the nursery. At time of planting he places two quarts of lime and a small quantity of manure on the surface about each tree, cultivates well and raises truck on the land until the trees are large. He removes the surface earth around the trees for two or three feet when manuring, making the depth about three inches, and after filling the manure in covers it with earth.

In a well-planned system of farming the subject of crop rotations should be carefully considered, as one of the essential elements of success in its highest and best sense. Early writers on agriculture, even from the times of the Greeks and Romans, have quite uniformly urged the advantages of a succession of crops from the teachings of experience. That these practical rules of alternating crops of different habits and modes of growth are based on correct but not fully explained principles has been shown by direct experiment. At Rothamsted, England, Drs. Lawes and Gilbert obtained nearly as much wheat in eight crops, attended with eight crops of beans, as in sixteen crops of wheat grown consecutively without manure in another field; and also nearly as much wheat as in eight crops alternated with ba refallow.

Removing Stains from Cotton or Linen Goods, etc.

Grease spots are best removed by soap; stains from oil colors, as a rule, do not resist the action of a mixture of soap and caustic potash. If spots of tar or axle grease are unaffected by soap, they will usually yield to the solvent action of benzene (ordinary ether, or of butter, which may afterward be removed with soap and water. For ink stains, dilute hydrochloric acid, which must subsequently be carefully washed out, will generally be found effectual. For the same purpose oxalic acid or salts of sorrel (hydrogen potassium oxalate) may also be employed, and that most economically, in fine powder to be sprinkled over the stains and moistened with boiling water.

The action of these solvents may be hastened by gently rubbing, or still better, by placing the stained portion of the fabric in contact with metallic tin. If there is much iron rust to be removed, dyer's tin salt (stannous chloride) will perform the work at less expense than the oxalic acid compound. Another solvent for such stains consists of a mixture of two parts argol with one part powdered alum.

Bilberry stains usually yield to the stains of burning sulphur. Stains caused by red wine, white wine, and fruit juices in general are treated successfully with salts of sorrel or with solution of hypochlorite of soda. The latter especially must be carefully removed when the ends have been attained.

Another well-tried plan, when space is available, is to spread the stained fabric on the ground in the open air, smear the spots with soap, and sprinkle ground potash or common salt upon them. Water is added and replaced when lost by evaporation. After two or three hours' exposure the whole fabric may be washed, and will be usually freed from its stains.—Industrial Record.

Large Fortunes in Germany.

"Large fortunes are rare in Germany," says Vanity Fair. The London World replies that, on the contrary, there is no country where there are so many large fortunes among "the territorial aristocracy."

In Germany proper there are twenty-six estates which are larger than any in Great Britain with the exception of the Duke of Sutherland's domain; but an enormous number of acres of his Scotch estate are a trackless waste. The landed possessions of Prince Schwartzenberg cover 120 German square miles, those of Prince Lichtenstein extend over 104 square miles, Prince Esterhazy's eighty, and Count Schonborn's sixty. There are numerous estates of fifty square miles.

A Sharper's Trick.

A man, for having successfully played this trick in Chicago, is now in prison: Enter a grocery or drugstore and ask for a cake of soap and tender a \$10 bill in payment. The clerk returns a \$5 bill and \$4.90 in change. Then discover that you already had ten cents in change, which you put with the \$4.90, asking the clerk at the same time to give you a \$5 bill for the change. After getting the bill pull out the first \$5 bill and say to the clerk: "Here is \$5 more—just give me back the \$10." Simple as this plan is, it frequently fools the confused clerk, and leaves the customer \$4.90 and a cake of soap ahead.—New York Evening Post.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was first prepared in liquid form only; but now it can be sent in dry forms by mail to points where no druggist can readily be reached, and to-day the Compound in lozenges and pills finds its way even to the foreign climes of Europe and Asia.

The government will spend \$100,000 in improvements at Hell Gate, New York.

Heart disease has brought many to an untimely grave. The heart is as liable as other organs to disease; if you have it even in the slightest form use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. \$1 per bottle at druggists.

There are 90,000 acres given up to oyster culture in Connecticut.

Have you heart disease in any form? If so, use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator: 30 years have proved it a sure remedy for organic or sympathetic heart disease. \$1 per bottle.

MANY Iowa farmers are emigrating to Dakota.

I can safely recommend Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of catarrh, cold in the head, etc. Before I have used the first bottle I purchased I find myself cured. At times I could scarcely smell anything and had a headache most of time.—Henry Ely, Agent for the American Express Co., Grand Haven, Mich. (Price 50c.) Last winter I found positive relief from Catarrh with Ely's Cream Balm. Was troubled for years. I have no doubt a thorough use of Cream Balm will cure a majority of cases.—E. D. Norton, Ithaca, N. Y. See ad.

Quantity and quality. In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample card, 32 colors; book of directions, 2c. stamp.

Bald Heads. when you have tried everything else and failed, try our Carboline and be happy; it will prove its merits. One dollar a bottle, and sold by all druggists.

PUREST AND BEST COD-LIVER-OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

"Bucku-Palms." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

The Testimony of a Physician. James Beecher, M. D., of Sigourney, Iowa, says: "For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam, called Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and in almost every case through my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky."

Officeholders. The office held by the kidneys is one of importance. They act as nature's sluice-ways to carry off the extra liquids from the system and with them the impurities both those that are taken into the stomach and those that are formed in the blood. Any clogging or inaction of these organs is therefore important. Kidney-Wort is Nature's efficient assistant in keeping the kidneys in good working order, strengthening them and inducing healthy action. If you would get well and keep well, take Kidney-Wort.

"Rough on Coughs." Knocks a Cough or Cold endwise. For children or adults. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c.

Low Prices For Butter. The New York Tribune in its market report, explained why some butter is sold for such low prices. In speaking of butter, it said: "Light colored goods are very hard to dispose of and several lots were thought well sold at 8 to 10 cents." If butter makers would get the top price, they should use the Improved Butter Color, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It gives a pure dandelion color and never turns red, or rancid, but tends to improve and preserve the butter.

"Rough on Corns." Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

You claim too much for Samaritan Nervine, says a skeptic. Patrons say the opposite. "Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine cured me of Epilepsy." Jacob Sates, St. Joseph, Mo.

Phoenix Pectoral cures cold and cough. 25c. Camphor Milk cures aches and pains. 25c.

Headache is immediately relieved by the use of Puso's Remedy for Catarrh.

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