

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Five Thousand Dollars to Any Charitable Institution,

If It Cannot be Done as It is Stated.

Rochester, N. Y., Union and Advertiser.

Friends of Ex-President Arthur are very much disquieted.

Of course he is not going to die! He is in the hands of a very particular physician.

His doctor does not call it Bright's disease! No, it is stomach disorder that he is suffering from now, and every few hours he takes a cold, and from time to time many other symptoms are developed. These symptoms the public should know are really secondary to Bright's Disease.

His physicians say that everything that medical skill can do for him is being done.

This is not so!

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AGRICULTURAL.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

THE SUNFLOWER FOR POULTRY.

This stately, if somewhat coarse looking plant, has some claims on the attention of those who keep poultry, aside for its use for ornament in the value of the seed for feeding. The quick growth of the plants, and the ample shade they soon afford if planted where fowls assemble, is also an argument in their favor. An enthusiastic grower of the plant in connection with poultry keeping, thus speaks of it in the *Poultry Journal*: As a shade for fowls and growing chicks the plants are unequalled; the birds preferring them to the cornfield, shubbery or artificial shade of any kind. Again a given quantity of ground will produce more bushels of sunflower seed than of corn, and it is certainly superior as poultry food. I plant it in rows three to three and a half feet apart and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows. I cultivate with a horse when I find the hoe is tedious. Such a distance between the rows affords excellent space for the coops of hens with their broods. The plants make excellent shade, and the occasional cultivation gives the chicks fresh earth to enjoy themselves in. When the seeds are sufficiently ripened for food I bend the stocks of the smaller heads over, so the flowers will hang about twelve inches from the ground. This allows the chicks and fowls to do their own harvesting of these; but leaves the larger ones to ripen fully, when they may be gathered and threshed with a flail, run through the fanning mill and kept for future use. No other food will fit all compare with them to produce eggs to give a fine glossy plumage.

A FINE HOUDAN EGG RECORD.

Having come to this state for my health three years ago and settled here a year and a half since and started fruit-growing, last fall I added poultry-keeping to the business. I started with six breeds of fowls—Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, White Leghorns, Houdans and black-breasted Red Games—obtained from the best fanciers of this country. I intended to keep only two varieties, but was, by actual experience, to decide which two I preferred. I have four Houdan hens which are exceptionally fine layers. They were all hatched in May, 1885, and on March 11th last I separated the various breeds into breeding pens. From that date to April 17th these four hens laid 125 eggs, all quite large and pearly white—125 out of a possible 148, if each laid an egg a day for the 37 days. The lowest number of eggs laid in any single week was 21; the highest 25. This is an average of anything else in the same line around here. The great production in the breed more than in the feed, in this case at any rate; for being a novice in poultry-keeping, I do not know enough of the business to push the hens to their utmost capacity. I feed no "eggine" or any other stimulating food; they get no more than ordinary feed and care, the same as the other chickens. Who can beat this record—four Houdan hens lay 125 eggs in 37 days, or at the rate of 310 eggs a year apiece!—*Cal. Corr. Rural New Yorker.*

FEED FOR BUTTER.

It is not necessary to feed oily food for a large production of butter. On the contrary, nitrogenous food mixed with selected food rich in starch and peculiarly well flavored fatty matter is preferable. It is a fact that oils taken into the digestive apparatus are largely absorbed directly by the blood and are carried, without change, into the milk, thus giving to the butter a flavor like that of the food. But when peas, bran, malt, sprouts, and other food rich in nitrogenous elements, and fats which have an agreeable flavor, are used with cornmeal or other starchy food, the whole is thoroughly well digested, and pass into blood and the milk in a changed form, and not directly. The butter is thus of a better quality than when all meals are fed. The selection of food for dairy cows is a matter for the greatest care, and also for individual experiment. A good mixture of food for cows used for making butter is 100 pounds of peas, or Southern cow peas, 200 pounds of corn and 200 pounds of fine wheat or rye bran, all ground together. To eight quarts of this meal may be added four quarts of thoroughly soaked malt sprouts and one of cotton-seed meal for a full daily allowance, divided into three feeds for a large, full-milked cow.—*N. Y. Times.*

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

The Humboldt Statesman remarks, Farming in California lacks diversity. It is conducted in the same manner as at the south, years ago. In the great valleys the staples are wheat and barley, and when these fail the results are disastrous. Climate and soil certainly favor a diversified agriculture. The immense areas owned by single farmers should be divided up and opportunity given for more densely populated communities. The Citrus Fair at Sacramento has created a diversion in favor of fruit-raising. Vineyard-planting has already been going on some years, and with the introduction of other articles for the valley is adapted, must come greater security from the calamitous results heretofore attendant on the partial or total failure of the great staple—wheat.

BRIEF NOTES.

Leave plenty of potato to your potatoe if you want strong plants.

The Savoy drumhead cabbage is one of the best late varieties ever cultivated.

It is a good plan to have two sets of roosting poles for the hens, and change them each week, setting them outside when not in use.

The total amount of wheat raised last season in all the wheat producing countries of the world is estimated from 1,927,000,000 to 1,969,000,000 bushels.

The free use of clover seed and keeping of farm stock enables farmers to maintain land in good condition for ordinary cropping without purchasing commercial manures.

A number of Black Javs have been carried to England. The breed attracts some little attention there. The Plymouth rock has never been very popular on the other side of the water.

If you would have orderly stock, go around the pasture and put the fence in good order before turning out the cattle. If they find one weak place and get through a few times it will be almost impossible to make that spot strong enough to hold them.

English authorities say that sulphur mixed with grease will enable cattus to resist the attacks of the gad fly, and thus be free from the warble maggots or "grubs." The dressing is well rubbed along the backs of the cattle several times during the summer.

PROTECTING SHOPPERS.

The Private Detective Who Mingles With the Throng in the City Streets.

A tall, haughty young woman, with large diamond earrings, moved lazily through the throng of shoppers in an up-town dry goods establishment the other day. She viewed with indifference the great variety of objects exposed for sale, and chatted gaily with a young and stylishly-dressed companion, casting haughty looks of displeasure at the more vulgar shoppers whenever, as frequently happened, they were rude enough to jostle against her. A handsome Japanese leather shopping sachel swung from her left arm, and, in a harder jostle than any she had yet received, the spring snapped and the sachel swung open. Inside lay a purse, some loose greenbacks and odd change temptingly exposed to view. The fair one continued her elegant walk utterly oblivious of the danger threatening her purse.

A stylish young fellow who had been darting hither and thither in the throng suddenly rested his eyes on the open sachel. They twinkled for a moment, and then he became very earnest and apparently very anxious to reach the street. He forced his way up to the sachel, dexterously hid it from view, and slyly stole his hand into its depths. He was about to withdraw it again, when he met with a sudden and unexpected shock. A stout, heavily-built man, with his overcoat buttoned up to the ears, who had been moving slowly with the crowd, apparently indifferent to every thing and everybody, had suddenly taken a violent interest in the dapper young man, and it was his hand which had arrested the thief just as he had started to remove purse and money from the open sachel.

The young lady turned around with a slight scream, much disturbed, and there was a commotion in the immediate neighborhood.

"Keep your sachel closed, madam," remarked the stout man calmly, and before she had recovered from her fright he had disappeared with the thief in his custody.

A reporter, who had watched the foregoing, followed the two men into a private office at one end of the second story.

"I should think that you would know enough to keep out of here," said the stout man angrily to the thief.

The latter laughed carelessly and submitted to being searched without a murmur.

"What's the odds," he returned with a grin. "The bosses won't have us arrested, so we run no risks. Once in a while we strike a duffer when you're off galivanting with the daises. That was a pretty lay you spoiled just now, though," he added, regretfully. "Won't you come out and have something?"

"Not just now," replied the stout man, ironically, "but I'll see that you get out."

"I am the house detective," he said a little later, after having conducted his charge out of a side door. "I have been a detective nearly all my life, and I owe my present place to the fact that I know by sight every professional thief and pickpocket in the country. I get a large salary for doing nothing but walk up and down through the store all day, and am entirely my own master. I have several assistants also, but I am responsible for all. If a pocket-book is lost, an article taken from a counter, or a clerk knocked down, I am held to answer, so that I am obliged to keep my eyes wide open all the time.

People are very careless. A dozen times at least every day I have to warn ladies that their shopping saches are open, or that they have laid their purses on the counter while examining goods.

"It is a rule of this house to avoid publicity as much as possible in the matter of arrests. If I find a thief, even in the act of stealing, I simply take away his booty, search him carefully for other stolen goods and then put him out. If I find him in the crowd, even when he is not plying his trade, I search him just the same and put him out. I use no disguise. The thieves know me and I know them. They submit to search rather than arrest, and in that way we keep from the public the fact that thieves frequent this place. There is no doubt that they do come here in large numbers as well as to every other large store. Some of the biggest criminals in the country have been in this store. They frequent the large art stores very much, for there they have a chance to make rich and unsuspecting acquaintances.

"Besides watching for thieves from outside, I have to keep my eye on the employees. I am supposed to know what they all do, inside and out of the store, from the superintendent down to the scrub woman. If the superintendent is a drinking man or the cash girl eats more candy than her wages would pay for, the firm wants to know it. If the young clerk there spends his nights going around town I am expected to keep my eye on him. I take orders from no one but the firm itself, and although I believe I am popular with the employees, I also know that I am feared by them, for an evil report from me would be immediately followed by the delinquent's discharge. The firm trusts me, and I am proud of it, but it's a trying and responsible place all the same."

The reporter watched the detective as he slowly moved away, apparently seeing nothing, but his little piercing eyes taking in every thing within their range of vision.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Rubenstein, the celebrated Russian pianist, who visited this country a few years ago, has been offered one hundred thousand dollars for a series of one-hundred concerts in the United States but he says he suffered so excessively from sea-sickness that he will never consent to cross the Atlantic again.

Chief Engineer John R. Cantlin, of the Philadelphia Fire Department, says that he was cured of a terrible cold by Red Star Cough Cure, and that he has given it to his men with most satisfactory results.

Mr. Wesley Sisson, a well-known lawyer of Chicago, was so helpless with sciatica and inflammatory rheumatism that he could not feed himself. Nothing relieved his sufferings until he used St. Jacobs Oil. It conquered all pain and he rose a cured man.

YOUR HEART'S BLOOD!

Do You Wish to Die, or Will You Live and Enjoy Life?

It is hard for most people, who are not in perfect health, to realize that they are ill, and it is only when the disease, which may have been long in developing itself, suddenly causes a general break-down of the system, that they send for a physician and seek to recover what they have lost through neglect. In many cases the neglect is pardonable, for the reason that comparatively few persons know enough about their own bodies and the diseases to which they are liable to tell what is the nature of the slight indisposition which they may feel, or to realize the consequences of delay in procuring a restoration of health. In no class of diseases is it so difficult for an ordinary person to realize the danger he is in as in those of the heart, which are so insidious in their approach and development that they readily escape detection until life is in danger. But by those who have informed themselves upon the subject, the slight symptoms by which heart disease makes its presence known are readily recognized, which enables them to apply the proper remedy long before the disease has progressed so far as to render sudden death possible at any moment. Dr. Flint's "Treatise on Heart Disease" has been written with a view of enabling any person who so desires to become familiar with diseases of the heart and kidneys and the other nervous affections to which they give rise, thereby putting it in the power of everyone to recognize the significance of symptoms which would otherwise have no meaning.

The extent to which heart disease has been developed by modern life, the wear and tear of business and the abuse of such articles of general consumption as tea, coffee, alcoholic liquors and tobacco, has rendered it desirable that the public should be informed of the dangers which surround them on every side, of the fatal diseases to which all are exposed, and from which few escape, of the signs by which they may be recognized, and of the methods by which they may be cured. All this has been clearly set forth in Dr. Flint's Treatise, wherein it is also shown why Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy become a specific for all kinds of heart disease, and affections arising from it, and how its use must necessarily prolong life by rendering sudden death from heart disease almost impossible. A clear understanding of the physiology of the heart and the nature of the diseases to which it is subject, will make it clear that heart disease can be cured if the proper remedy be applied, and the only proper remedy is that which reinforces nature in her efforts to expel disease. This Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy does, and the way in which it acts is fully explained in the treatise above mentioned.

There are few people who know that nearly every case of rheumatism is followed by heart disease; that tobacco so thins the walls of the heart that they become hardly thicker than this paper; that tea and coffee give rise to serious heart affections; that consumption, pneumonia and kidney disease are often caused by disease of the heart; that a slight pain in the left arm or shoulder, a tendency to faintness or dizziness, a shortness of breath upon exercising, a faint sense of weight or uneasiness in the chest, are signs of serious disease of the heart. Yet your physician will tell you all this is true, and will show you the report of hospital in which it is shown how great a proportion of their inmates are afflicted with heart disease, due to these causes producing these effects and manifesting these symptoms. Yet the foregoing gives but a glimpse of the wide range of heart disease, which makes itself manifest in serious and fatal disease of the brain and spinal cord, liver, kidneys, stomach and intestines, consequent upon the derangement of the general circulation which necessarily results from abnormal action of the heart. Thus Bright's disease, inflammation of the kidneys, diabetes, irritation of the brain, mania and insanity, epilepsy, insomnia, hemorrhage, head-ache, dropsy, bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, congestion and inflammation of the liver, and neuralgia, as well as many other diseases not here enumerated, are directly caused by unsuspected disease of the heart. In these and kindred diseases a cure must be effected by restoring the circulation to the normal state, which can be done only by regulating the action of the heart, which is accomplished only by Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy in the way set forth in his treatise. Nervous diseases not dependent upon heart disease, but which derange the heart's action, are also relieved and cured by restoring the circulation to its normal condition. Thus insomnia, nervous exhaustion from worry or overwork, delirium tremens, alcoholism, shaking palsy, sciatica, rheumatism, sea-sickness, sick-headache, etc., are at once reached through the circulation and are rapidly cured.

All this is fully set forth and explained in the treatise referred to, which will be forwarded to any address by the proprietors of Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy.

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IT BEATS THE DUTCH.

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Patrick Mullen was fatally crushed in a mine at Grass Valley, Cal.

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Two miners were suffocated to death at Tintic, Utah, by inhaling fumes of giant powder.

Many persons think that corn is the best food for poultry. It is if you do not wish eggs. For eggs feed soft food, bran or meal, with a little salt, in the morning, and a little cayenne pepper added every other morning; corn, wheat or oats in the evening. A sole diet of corn produces too much fat.

UNDIGESTED FOOD In the stomach develops an acid which stings the upper part of the throat and palate, causing "heartburn." It also evolves a gas which produces "wind on the stomach," and a feeling and appearance of distension in that organ after eating. For both this acidity and swelling Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than alkaline salts, like hartshorn and carbonate of soda. A wineglassful of the Bitters, after or before dinner, will be found to act as a reliable carminative or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic form, also prevents and cures malarial fever, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay.

In Butte county, Cal., there are 102 land owners whose holdings vary from 1,000 acres to 116,000.

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affection. By druggists.