

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

A Column Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Do not let foul weeds go to seed either in fields or roadsides.

Soft soap is recommended as a remedy for cholera in chickens.

Some persons prize charcoal highly as a preventive and cure of costiveness in swine.

A dust of sulphur while the dew is on is said to be effective against the striped bug.

Prune out all useless wood from young trees and bring their heads into proper shape.

Keeping the pores of farm animals open is as essential to their thrift as bathing is to our health.

A heifer calf in White county, Tenn., is but five months old, yet it is said to give a quart of milk a day.

A great raisin crop will be cured at Fresno, California, this season. One grower will ship 80,000 boxes.

The California honey crop will be very small this year, only about one-third what it was two years ago.

A week of exposure to the hot sun will injure the horse rake, mower and reaper more than a whole season's use.

Frank Rhodes, of Centralia, Lewis county, W. T., exhibited a hundred pound mammoth squash at the County Fair.

The grain crop of Colville Valley, W. T., is about all gathered in, and will average from 25 to 30 bushels in wheat.

The fruit product of Stevens county, W. T., this year is greater than that of any other county in Eastern Washington, north of Snake river.

Throw a little straw under the tomato vines, to keep the fruit clean and ground moist, making much finer fruit and continuing it longer.

Sulphur mixed with grease and rubbed along the backs of cattle will keep off the gad-flies and prevent the animals from having warbles or grubs in the skin along the spine.

The largest barn in the world is probably the Union Cattle Company of Cheyenne, near Omaha. It covers five acres, cost \$115,000 and accommodates 3750 head of cattle.

A few trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs planted among the hives help to remove the sameness of the scene, and in summer give a grateful shade to the bees and their keeper.

The greatest kindness you can do to a young chick is to simply leave it alone for the first twenty-four hours of its existence. There will be little difficulty experienced in getting it to eat afterward.

In buying pigs for breeding stock the best is the cheapest, though it costs a little more money. The reason why breeders justify themselves in saving runs is because some men are thoughtless enough to buy them at a low price.

All small apples and others defective in form or damaged by worms have their best market on the farm as food for animals. If packed with sound fruit, even in small proportion, they reduce the price of all often to the point of loss.

Owing to the freeze of last year, the Louisiana orange crop of this year will amount to one million against thirty and fifty million heretofore. The worst of it is that nine years of propitious weather will be required to restore the trees and there will be a full crop again.

It is a question with some good wheat growers whether the manure should be applied before the first plowing or afterward, but the prevailing tendency is toward plowing first, then to draw and spread the manure on the surface and afterward work it into the soil in subsequent cultivation. The manure is thus kept nearer the surface, where it is believed to do the most good.

Something depends, of course, upon the kind of cow, but no cow is a good one that does not yield 2,500 quarts of milk in one year, or about seven quarts a day for 365 days. She will be dry a portion of the time, and of course yield more when fresh than toward the close of her milking period, but she should not give less than seven quarts daily for every day in the year. The milk should produce about two hundred pounds of butter, or a pound to every twelve quarts of milk, which at 25 cents a pound the whole year, would yield \$50. The value of the calf depends upon its breeding, while the skim milk fed to pigs and the manure should realize at least \$25 more, making \$75. We may safely take one-half for cost, leaving \$37.50 as profit. The sum fixed as profit, however may vary, as the price of food is cheaper in some localities than in others. Dairymen differ as to the amount of profit a cow should give. Some claim as much as \$50 a year, but such dairymen sell the milk directly to the customers at a fair price. The fairest estimate is made upon the practice of skimming the milk and raising pigs, which will increase the profit, especially if a good breed of hogs be used in connection with a first-class lot of dairy cows.—Pioneer Press.

The Vice-President of the City Brewery, Mr. J. Helms, of Louisville, Ky., was entirely cured in one week of a severe attack of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

The cotton crop will this year amount to 7,000,000 bales, an increase of 1,125,000 bales over last year.

The true secret of success is merit. This is so with Red Star Cough Cure, a purely vegetable compound, entirely free from opiates, poisons and narcotics, and which has received the public endorsement of physicians and chemists everywhere. Twenty-five cents.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

It is said there are only about a dozen wooden houses in London.

Chickens near Paris are dying of consumption, which they caught from a man who cared for them. Funny things happen in France.

The death is reported of Mrs. Davis, who for over fifty years had the exclusive privilege of setting up a fruit stall in Westminster Hall.

An additional picture for next year in the "rogues' album" in the Berlin Criminal Police Court. During the year the collection served to identify 124 criminals.

Frau Mollenweber, at Remscheid in Germany, is over one hundred years old, and has had the privilege since May of being a great-great-grandmother. She is in good health, has never worn spectacles, has two children aged seventy-two and seventy-six, thirty-six grandchildren, and forty-two great grandchildren.

First-class carriages are not much required on some German lines. The statistics have always shown that they are little used. On one of the State railway systems in the year to March 31st, 1883, only three passengers in a thousand traveled first-class, so that most of the trains must have had no first-class passengers at all.

A Welsh farmer named Amm Lewis, of Llanharan, near Pencoed, has died at the age of one hundred years. He enjoyed excellent health throughout his life and up to November last he was able to follow his daily duties on the farm. When in his ninety-seventh year he, with his grandson mowed four acres of grass in one day.

Winning the Derby seems to give a brevet of longevity to horses. For out of the twenty-three last winners of that race only five have died, and one of these not from natural causes. But while all but five of the horses which have won the Derby since 1873 are alive, only ten of their owners, or eleven, counting the two owners of the horses which ran a dead heat last year, are still in the flesh.

The railroads in Guatemala are run on the credit system. Freight charges are seldom paid upon the delivery of the goods, but merchants and others expect three or four months and some times more time. If a package arrives with your name upon it the railroad company is expected to deliver it at your residence, unless it happens to be very bulky, and a few weeks after a collector comes around for the freight money.

At Buxton, in England, lately, a man who was ill began to recover, but conceived the idea of simulating death when the doctor came, and was able to persuade the doctor that he was dead. A certificate was accordingly made out. The man arose, she off his beard, and became "the brother of the defunct," registered his own death, obtained an insurance claim, and was well on his way to foreign parts when the trick was found out.

The following instance of persistence on the part of a rejected admirer has perhaps rarely been surpassed. The disappointed suitor followed the young woman and his more fortunate rival into church—it was the church of Burwash, in Sussex—addressing the bride-elect from time to time in piteous tones: "Say 'No,' Martha; say 'No,' Martha;" and this he continued till the crucial question was put: "Will you have this man to be thy wedded husband?" As soon as the fatal words "I will" had passed the bride's lips instead of the "No" which he had fondly hoped for, he turned away and left the church.

"HAIL, COLUMBIA."

Mr. McMaster's Account of the Origin of the National Song of 1798.

Thousands of men who despised John Adams, who detested the Federalists, who loathed the influence Great Britain had in Federal affairs, now turned to support the Government with vigor. Their hearts were still warm toward France. But they could not suffer even an old and dear ally to heap up insult on their native land. Such an outburst of patriotism had never before been seen. It began at Philadelphia and spread thence as fast as the post-riders could carry the news. Night after night at the theater, pit, boxes and gallery joined in one mighty shout for the "President's March," for "Yankee Doodle," or for the stirring music of "Stony Point." While the airs were being played the wildest excitement prevailed. The audience rose to their feet, stood upon the seats, waved hand and walk on-sticks, sang, cheered, and when the piece was finished, demanded that it should be given over and over again. Then a band of hardy republicans in some parts of the gallery would call for "Ca ira" or the "Marseillaise" in turn, till their cries were drowned amid a storm of hisses and groans. Not to be outdone the republicans thereupon bribed the musicians to play no Federal tunes. The first night they set up a storm of indignation on the stage, and they gave way. The next night they stood firm, and were well pelted for their pains. The Federalists were highly indignant. The theater, said the more than any other place brings men of all classes together. The managers should, therefore, pay some heed to public feeling in the selection of the music. The present is no time to grate the public ear with those Gallic murder-shouts, "Ca ira" and the "Car-magnole." The enthusiastic clamor with which the "President's March" had been called for, and the deafening applause with which it had been greeted, should have taught them this. Is it the purpose of a theater company to please or to insult the public? The act of selling the fiddler and smothering the fiddle is greatly to be condemned. The firm and dignified conduct of leaving the theater and keeping away till the managers solemnly promise that the "Fees-dant's March" shall be the first tune played in the house is met to be preferred.

The theater, the Republicans protested, was a public house, and the managers would do well to keep this in mind. If, however, they were determined to make it the resort of the

HEAT WITHOUT FIRE.

How a Boston Professor Proposes to Solve a Mighty Problem.

Inventors and experimenters have been busy for several years in efforts to devise some practical method of producing heat by fire—by chemical action of friction. Such a device would be of great value for heating railroad cars especially for the reason that many frightful accidents from the burning of cars by the heating stoves which they now carry might be avoided. A contemporary says: "Of course if people could get along without fire there would be no conflagrations and no use for insurance companies. Nevertheless, underwriters will be interested in a recent invention which claims to generate heat without fire, and is said to have been successfully experimented with in Hooker Mills, N. H. The inventor is Prof. Webster Willis, of the Boston Institute of Technology, and he describes his 'friction heater' as simple in construction, consisting only of an iron cylinder, one foot long and one foot in diameter, having a fixed plate of hard iron in one end and a second plate attached to a revolving shaft, and pressed lightly or tightly against the fixed plate, as circumstances require. The cylinder is filled with water, the shaft revolves, and from the friction of the plates the water in an incredibly short time is heated, and by means of pipes can be carried to great distances for heating purposes. The machine has been in practical operation for some months, and it is demonstrated that a machine with thirty-six square inches of friction surface will heat a room of ten thousand cubic feet better and quicker than coal, wood or steam can do it, and absolutely without expense, save the wear of the friction plates and the pittance for extra coal under the boiler. By this apparatus there is no danger from fire or explosion, and wherever there is waste power which can be utilized in this way the heat is obtained for almost nothing. It is claimed that a heater requiring two-horse power to run it will supply heat to a room containing fifty thousand cubic feet, the heater costing one hundred dollars. Of course, time and further experiment will determine how useful the invention will prove practically; but there are those who now believe in it, and a company has been organized in Boston with a capital of half a million to manufacture and introduce the apparatus. For cotton mills, steam cars and a variety of other purposes the security against fire will be a great consideration in favor of the invention."—Midland Industrial Gazette.

"Firm united let us be, Rallying round our liberty; As a band of brothers joined, Peace and safety we shall find."

Long before the curtain rose the house was too small to hold the thousands who clamored to be let in. Those who got in were too excited to wait quietly for the song. At last the comedy ended and Mr. Fox appeared upon the stage. Every line was loudly applauded, the whole house joined in the chorus and when the verse "Behold the chief who now commands" was reached, the audience rose to its feet and cheered till the building shook to its foundations. Four times the song was encored was demanded again at the end of the pantomime, and again at the close of the play. A few called for "Ca ira," but were quickly put down. The words of "Hail Columbia" were printed in full in the newspapers of the following day. The Gazette hoped that every lady in the city would practice the music, learn the words and sing them at the next repetition; then, perhaps, the two or three French Americans who remained might feel the charm of patriotism and join in the chorus of the song.—McMaster's History.

COLOR BLINDNESS.

Some of the Colors Which Persons of Defective Vision Are Unable to Distinguish.

The most frequent defect in color-blindness is the inability to distinguish red. A distinguished professor in an English university once wore a scarlet gown through the streets, much to the amusement of many who saw him. On being asked by a friend what appeared to him to be the color of his robe, he answered, pointing to some evergreens near by: "It seems to me to resemble those as closely as possible." The next color most frequently mistaken for some other is green. The importance of this defect is estimated by the frequency of its occurrence. If it occurs only once in ten thousand persons, it is of course of less importance than if happening once in one hundred. Men are more frequently affected with this defect in vision than women. The defect when it is congenital, as it is in most of the cases under the observation of physicians, is incurable. It is sometimes induced by immoderate use of tobacco or liquor. As many as one in twenty-five of the men employed on lines of travel are affected by this inability to distinguish red from green. The color-blind in case of accident by travel on land or sea can not be detected, because of the difficulty of tracing the causes of the defect. One thus affected can not tell a red from a green light, but one of the lights appears darker or less bright to him than the other.

The test of color-blindness is not how well one can name colors, but how much he sees them. If two letters be drawn, one red and another green, on a black ground, a person who is red blind will distinguish only the green letter, and a person who is green blind would fail to distinguish or see the green letter. In other words, to the first the red color is suppressed and to the second the green. The red blind will place a purple or a green alongside of a rose color, supposing them to be the same shade. The green blind will confound the blue and the gray with the rose color. The test for an engineer is not to name colors and shades of color, but to know red as red and green as green, and to match red with red and green with green of the various shades. Four per cent. of the fifty thousand employees of the Pennsylvania have been found totally color-blind, and ten per cent. more or less affected with this defect of vision. Five per cent. of the same were found with imperfect hearing. In New York lives a well-known man in a painter who is entirely color-blind. He selects his colors not by knowing the color itself, but by reading the names on the tubes. He employs usually only black, brown, and white in his work.

Dr. Jeffrey, of Philadelphia, instituted a very efficient test of color-blindness by suspending numbered skeins of several different colors from a rod. The standard red was numbered with the number 1, and the various shades of those colors were numbered with the odd numbers. All other colors were numbered with the even numbers. The persons examined for color-blindness were invited to match the shades of the three named before as a standard, and if any so named were among those numbered with the even numbers it was seen at once that they were unable to distinguish colors.—From a recent paper by Dr. George S. Munson.

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SUSPICIOUS SENATORS.

Millionaire Legislators Seeking Protection From Cranks and Schemers.

It is curious how suspicious wealthy men become the moment they enter political life. When they remain in private life they are constantly on the lookout for chances for money-making. But bring them to Washington and put them into the House or Senate, and they get an idea that once there they are the target for every schemer in the country. One very wealthy man, who came here recently as a Senator, instituted a search as soon as he arrived for some man as private secretary who was especially familiar with all the cranks and schemers of all sorts, saying frankly to his friends that he wanted a man to protect him from schemers of this class. He had to be competent to take care of his own business, and had been able to accumulate a magnificent fortune through the exercise of his own judgment, but the moment he arrived in Washington to take position as Senator he concluded he needed a protector.

Another Senator, who is a millionaire, gives very freely of his fortune, but is especially careful to ask those who become aware of it to keep the matter quiet. He recently told the writer of this correspondence that he had tried during the past year to keep his charities down to one thousand dollars per month.

"I would have succeeded in it, too," he said with apparent glee, "but for the fact that I gave ten thousand dollars extra in a direction that I did not count upon when I began my year's work in this line."

Another Senator who is reputed very wealthy is in a constant state of terror lest he be made the victim of some sort of speculation. He has been here a long time trying to screw his courage up to the point of making a certain real-estate investment in the city, but has not been able to make up his mind about it. Meantime others, with much less capital and not half the opportunity to get on the inside in these transactions, have invested in the very locality and thousands of dollars have been made. The very piece of ground over which he has been hesitating so long has been sold over and over again within the past few years and thousands of dollars realized by those who bought and sold it. Meantime he has driven past it frequently, hesitating in the fear that he was going to permit himself to be swindled in some way.—Washington Cor. Chicago Journal.

The Danger Removed.

Gamly and his friend are walking down the street: Gamly (pointing to a building)—I can now pass that place without feeling anxious. Friend—Why, have you paid the fellow who keeps there? Gamly—No. Friend—Then why are you so brave? Gamly—Because he's dead.—Arkansas Traveler.

A CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY, NOT ONE MERELY LOCAL.

The trouble with consumptives is that the ailment is generally supposed to be in the throat, and so, under the impression that it is nothing very serious, is neglected until too late. Tubercles are deposited in the lungs earlier than many people think. Give speedy attention to this. There is a stage at which consumption is not a merely local disease it is constitutional. True, it is the lungs that are especially "consumed," but the consumptive patient is ailing all over and needs to be vitalized all over if he would be well.

The case of Mr. Turner, an English gentleman who went all the way from his home to Colorado to be cured, is in this connection deeply interesting. The air of Colorado was too stimulating for a man whose right lung was a depository of tubercles. He became worse and worse. But he read about Compound Oxygen and procured a Home Treatment. At once there was a marvelous improvement. Mr. Turner slept better and his appetite and digestion were altogether renewed. In due course his lungs became quite free from tubercles. Some time afterwards he wrote: "And this recovery has proved permanent. Twelve months have passed and I am better than I was then. Though prostrated during a long summer by the great and continuous heat—having been always affected by a high temperature—I was never again troubled with the old malady, and today regard myself, and am regarded by my friends, as cured. And, I believe Compound Oxygen is all that you claim for it, and have pleasure in testifying what great things it has done for me."

Mr. Turner's case were the only one on record it would be a great encouragement to consumptives. Happily there are hundreds of others and similar victories wrought by Compound Oxygen. You may read about them in the treatise which will read about them if you write for it to Dr. STARKIE & FALEN, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Matthews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

The value of the hardware produced in the United States each year is now about \$60,000,000, and nearly half of it is made in Connecticut.

EVERYTHING GOES WRONG.

In the bodily mechanism when the liver gets out of order. Constipation, dyspepsia, contamination of the blood, imperfect assimilation, are certain to ensue. But it is easy to prevent these consequences, and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates the biliary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pains beneath the ribs and through the shoulder blade, the nausea, headaches, yellowness of the skin, furred look of the tongue, and sour odor of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of body are blessings also secured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health, which imparts a degree of vigor to the body which is its best guarantee of safety from malarial epidemics. Nerve weakness, and over-tension are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite and sleep.

Two policemen were recently discharged in Cincinnati because they could neither read nor write.

IS IT NOT SINGULAR?

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INDIGESTION OR CONSTIPATION.

A few HAMBURG FIGS are all that is necessary for the cure of the severest cases of indigestion or constipation, and one taken occasionally will prevent the development of these affections. 25 cents. At all druggists. J. J. Mack & Co., proprietors, S. F.

Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron removes languor and loss of appetite.

"Seal of North Carolina" Plug Cut is the best Smoking Tobacco. It is kept by every first-class dealer in town.



HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS ITCHING AND BURNING TORTURES

AND EVERY SPECIES OF ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the cause. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Sores, and restores the Hair. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by the PORTLAND DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, TARRANT'S EFFERESCENT SELTZER

Cures Constipation, Cures Sick Headache, Cures Dyspepsia, by gently urging the sluggish secretory and excretory organs to perform their duties. This delightful remedy, pleasant to the taste, mild yet certain in action, economical in price, has stood the test of time, and for more than forty years has been pronounced by our best physicians. It is the family medicine chest, sought by druggists everywhere.

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Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear. J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors. 417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTHY SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA STILLINGIA OR BLOOD PURIFIER. It will restore perfect physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to the taste, and has often proven itself to be the best Purifier ever discovered. It cures all Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, all Nervous disorders and Delirious Complaints, and all conditions of Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, etc. It is a powerful medicine, especially when the system is of an exhaustive nature, having the tendency to lessen the vigor of the nervous system.

Nearly 64 per cent. of the sugar of Cuba was sent to the United States last year.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN made pallid and unattractive functional irregularities which Dr. "Favorite Prescription" will cure. Thousands of testimonials from druggists.

The Russian Government intend to establish a tobacco monopoly throughout the Empire.

SCIATAGA CURED. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY cures sciatica, as it does other nervous cases, as it has a sedative influence on all parts of the nervous system. Agents, \$1.50. Descriptive treatise with bottle; or address J. J. Mack & Co., Philadelphia.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castor. When she was a Child, she cried for Castor. When she became Miss, she clung to Castor. When she had Children, she gave them Castor.

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At all Druggists; or address J. J. MACK & CO., 9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY

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