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VOL. III.

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TO DESTROY VERMIN.

of a house, swept into the cracks and sits down and professes his ability and allowed to remain there, will extermi- willingness to afford amusement or innate bed-bugs; a bedstead thoroughly struction. In some places, indeed washed in a strong brine and every there is no instruction, beyond that of crevice filled with salt, and salt freely reading and writing, to be obtained in scattered under every slat, the slats well soaked in brine, will surely put who exhibit their information for the an end to them, This receipt has been sake of the farthings which may be coltested in a hotel in Oregon that was lected at the conclusion. In some towns literally alive with them. The salt men of professed learning are accuswas scattered over the floors, and for tomed to go to the porch of the mosque a few days, while the atmosphere was and there begin to read, lecture or dry, appeared to have no effect on preach to the people who there collect them; then came a drizzling rain for around them; and it is not unusual for two or three days, the dampness melted two persons to seat themselves oppothe salt, and all the bugs in the house site each other and instruct their auditswarmed to the outside and remained ors by a vehement dispute on any subthere in rows close to the battens. I ject which they consider attractive. believe there were twenty thousand of Such practices could only afford remuthem of all shades and sizes. Immedineration where there is a thirst for betately a brine was made strong enough ter knowledge than the ordinary chanto bear up an egg and used profusely nels of instruction afford. This thirst on beds and furniture, and not a bedbug was seen inside the house for the any other Moslem nation.-London three years the narrator remained Standard. there. Those that were driven to the outside of the house remained stationary in rows and finally dropped to the

ground dead. Potter, in Good Housekeeping.

-TS chief difference between the savage and the civilized man is in the power and the habit of self-control. The savage may be master over other savages, but his own feelings he never masters, and their utterance he neither subdues nor regulates. Civilization, however, and experience teach menthat both should be cultivated. Some of the emotions need development, some restraint; all need training. They are not all fit for utterance, nor of those that are is it wise to give all unreserved)v to the world.

MOHAMMEDAN SCHOOLS.

How Oriental School-Masters Instruct Their Noisy, Bare-Footed Pupils. If a stranger in a Moslem country in passing through the streets is attracted by a noise for which he can not satisfactorily account toward the building in which the school is held, he will, on looking in, probably see a long and narrow room, at one end of which is seated a man with a long beard (schoolmasters retain their beards even when whiskers only are sactioned by general sage), while the sides are lined with little boys of various ages squatted upon their heels on the floor, which is generally covered with a thick mat, in addition to which those parents who can afford to provide their sons with a bit of carpet or felt in Persia, or with a cushion in Turkey, to place between them and the mat. Some of the elder boys go so far as to obtain a cushion to introduce between their backs and the wall, but this luxury is rather discountenanced by the masters as an encroachment on their own peculiar dignities. All the boys have their heads covered, but they are without their shoes, which are left near the door, so mingled and so similar in shape and color that it would seem difficult for each to find his own: but, on the breaking up, every one seems to slip his feet into his own shoes, wfthout any of that individual hesitation or general confusion which might be expected. When the boys are learning their lessons, or repeating them to their master, they do so all at once, with a loud voice, and with a continual see-saw of the body, without which

The scene which this affords is extremely ludicrous to a European, particularly as the zeal of the learner estimated by the loudness of his voice and the violence of his see-saw; and hence, when conscious of the approach of a person whom the master or pupils wish to impress with a favorable opinion of their application and progress, the noise in the schools, which may previously have sunk into a low hum, rises abruptly to the clamorous uproar of many voices. It seems that in reading all at once to the master the elder boys, if the school is large, are expected to give some attention to the others near them. The master can not in such a noise distinguish the individual accuracy of each reader and his attention is, therefore, directed to observe that time is as nearly as may be kept by the voices, and, in some measure, in the motions also of the pupils. The object seems but poorly attained. This style of reading is high, even in common conversation,

but in reading it is raised to scream-

The Royal Route with which the mind of a Persian is alone suffices to show that books are Be sure and ask ticket agents for tickets scarce and reading difficult, while it the this celebrated route and take none also indicates what might be expected thers.

W. H. MEAD, G. A. from them under a better system. No. 4 Washington street, Portland, Or. it is, the listening to tales and recitations delivered by persons who make it a profession, occupies, in some meas-Applications That Prove Destructive to All ure, the same place among Mohamme-Household Pests.
Salt scattered freely over the floors any person is sure of an audience who any other manner than from persons seems more intense in Persia than in

To Get Rid of Lice.

In the first place, take the nests My mother, an old New England emptied of all contents and thoroughly housekeeper, says: "No insect which cover them and fill all cracks with crawls can live under the application whitewash made strong and put on hot of hot alum water. It will destroy red and containing a liberal dose of carblack ants, cockroaches, spiders, bed- bolic acid. Then when dry, get a packbugs and all the myriads of crawling age of carbolic disinfecting powder and pests which infest our houses during sprinkle it all through the chaff, etc., the heated term. Take two pounds of when making the nest, and dust it into alum and dissolve it in three or four the corners well, also dust it plentifully quarts of boiling water, let it stand on into the feathers on the back of the sitthe stove until the alum is all melted, ting hen. Provide her with a good then apply it with a brush while near- dust bath and this arrangement will ly boiling bot to every joint and crevice not only rid her of any vermin which in your closets, bedsteads, pantry may be on her, but will keep her free shelves and the like; brush the cracks from them unless your house itself is in the floor and the crevices in the full of them, in which case you will skirting or mopboards if you suspect have to apply the powder once a week. that they harbor vermin.—Mrs. Ruth If the old nests are full of them, it is better to burn them and take new ones. You can kill every louse in your hen house by shutting it up tight and burning three or four pounds of sulphur in it and keep it closed twenty-four hours. Then air out and thoroughly whitewash, as before described for the nests. There is no need of a louse in the hen house. By all means clean them out -Farm and Home.

-Self-esteem is a high-bred steed that bounds over the asperities of life. Selfconceit is a blind hack which knocks its head against every impediment .-Shoe and Leather Reporter.

THE CLOTHES FETICH.

Why It Is About Time That a Halt Should Instructive Notes on the Winter Manage-

Be Called Emphatically. looking out of the Athenæum club win- escape. dows.

end, there is no longer any conceal-

this is a mistake. - London Truth, THE SEVEN BROTHERS.

Sanctity of the Sabbath. was left at home to mind the house.

shovel and go to work with them. In the evening they returned home. they had been, and because it was their

and forsaken. After that, the seventh brother had to remain at home again, and the lost

to be wise, who call this brother an Farm, Stock and Home, idler and time-waster, and want him for work, and desire to deprive him of his holy right, do not trust them, do not believe them. You will, by listening to them, injure yourselves, for you deprive yourselves of the blessing, you lose the light, the order, the joy and peace of your home. - Peculiar People.

An Inexpensive Hektograph.

No washing off is required, but simply laying away for thirty-six hours. - N. Y. Sun.

-"My sermon to-day," said the Nebraska clergyman, looking placidly over the congregation, "will treat of Sabbath desecration, and I trust I will be able to point out its wickedness to good effect. Before opening my discourse, however, I will announce that a base ball game is in progress south of the church, and for the convenience of worshipers the score of innings will be recorded on the blackboard by Brother Johnson. My text is "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy."

UPWARD VENTILATION.

ment of Bees. be much obliged if any of my readers bees wintering without upward ventila- or spring markets they should receive will find for me in the fiction, say, of tion, and quite a number of bee-keep- close attention before winter sets in. the last ten years a hand pure and ers claim that they winter better with- As soon as grass commences to fall, we simple. I never can come across one. out any upward ventilation, saying: should stable the cattle every night, All the hands I meet are either "gloved" bees in their natural state—in the trees and feed two quarts of cornmeal. Give or "ungloved." The "hand" of fiction of the forest-have no ventilation and hay or corn fodder as soon as it will be is gloved or "ungloved" in various winter well, and seem to do much bet- eaten. When we have yarded our cattle ways-"daintily," "shabbily," "per- ter than those having the best of venti- for the winter do not let them out again fectly," "miraculously"-but always lation. We have found many wild till they are driven off to market. After either "gloved" or "ungloved," never swarms in the last thirty years in many December 1 feed four quarts of cornmeal a hand simply. Soon, I suppose, this kinds of trees, and in nearly every in- and two quarts of bran, twice a day. haberdashery mode of treatment will stance we found, either above or on the For about five weeks previous to sellextend to the other members of the hu-sides of the swarm, rotten wood which ing give six quarts of meal and three of man form divine. We may soon ex- the perspiration from the bees could bran morning and evening to a steer pect to find boys bathing with unshed pass into, acting the same as upward weighing 1,200 pounds. Corn should feet and playing foot-ball with "shod." ventilation. Some parties claim that be the essential factor in making beef, The dying heroine in the last chapter they winter bees safely without upward mutton and pork. There are other

No, the fact is that we are getting ly dry place and at a temperature of a week to fifty sheep will do them good rather too clothesy, nowadays. Our from forty-five to fifty degrees, they re- except in extreme cold weather. fiction, street hoardings, railway sta- quire much less ventilation than they They can be fed to cattle with as good tions and newspaper advertisement col- would if kept in a damp, cold place. If results. A drover told me of a man umns are all clothes now, and mostly bees are kept where it is continually who has wintered forty shoates on manunderclothes. Take the matter of stays, freezing and there is no place in the hive gelwurzels as the principal food, and for example. The use of these engines of the escape of the perspiration that of deformity was formerly wont to be passes from the bees, it will commence stock order. He cut them up with a concealed, now it is avowed and parad- to freeze on the outside of the hive, and root cutter, and fed in troughs. If you ed. It was in days gone by every if it continues cold you will find your are not feeding more than two bushels woman's object to persuade people that bees dead and ice formed all around the at a time, throw them into a large box she was naturally deformed; now her cluster of bees. Had there been a small and with a common shovel you can soon evident desire is to show that she has opening at the top or near the top of the have them ready to feed. deformed herself wilfully and of set hive, for the air to escape, there would Keep the steers in the stable most of

enth brother an idler and time-waster, causes it too sour; and as the foul air drove of shoates should follow our this around here?" most unnatural. It is a drawling chant who ought to be made to go to work is impure gas rises on top of the brood cattle if fed on corn in the ear, so that "Right over there," said a boy point-

> Similarly, the Sabbath is the day the removal of the tight cover on top of Farmer. among its brothers which brings to the the hive at such a time will convince six week days, light, salvation, bless- any person that proper ventilation is ing. If people come to you professing necessary to the health of the colony .-

FEEDING THE HOGS.

Why Growing Stock Should be Fed Spar-ingly with Corn. We raise so much corn, and it is so

easy to throw a little corn to the hog. letting them get water from a brook or way to bring them along as any. Right A German method of making a con- or experience, and if we have neither, renient and inexpensive hektograph we may get it in the end by paying consists in soaking four parts of best dearly for it. All breeding and young white glue in a mixture of five parts of growing stock should be fed very sparpure water and three of ammonia, un- ingly on corn; a mixed or variety of il the glue is thoroughly softened; this feed for them is much the best. You is warmed until the glue is dissolved, can feed shorts, oil meal, ground wheat, when three parts of granulated sugar ryc, oats, bran, pumpkins, potatoes, and eight of glycerine are added, this turnips—any thing of that kind that being well stirred and allowed to come they will eat. This kind of feeding to the boiling point. While hot, it is tends to develop them so much better painted upon clean white blotting pa- and faster by making bone and muscle per, with a broad copying brush, until and keeping them n better health. I the blotting paper is thoroughly soaked, am not in favor of cooking feed for hogs and a thin coating remains on the unless it is done on a large scale; it surface; after drying for two or three costs a good deal to fix for it and takes days it is ready for use. The writing so much time that it does not pay the paper, a number of impressions can be ashes, charcoal, salt, sulphur, coperas impressions begin to grow weak, the venient for you to have ground feed, surface of the hektograph is wet again. give plenty of oats; and if the weather be warm these might be soaked. All from the fetid, loathsome pool. your hogs have access to good well or spring water; I would not use a creek or pond unless the pond was fenced and water brought from it in a trough, using a hydrant or float valve. I prefer a trough that will let the water in fresh as they drink it. Creeks and branches that flow from a great distance are liable to contain germs of disease, if there is any in the country, and therefore are to be avoided .- Cor. Farm and Home.

> -Sweet is the breath of praise when given by those whose own high merits claims the praise they give. - Hannah

CATTLE IN WINTER. How to Feed Live Stock for the Early

may - m14.1890

Spring Market. By the way, talking of hands, I shall A great deal has been said about If we are feeding cattle for the winter will turn her lovely unbonneted head ventilation, and that it is the proper crops which the farmer can raise at on the "snowy pillow;" and as the way. If they will invert their hives a large profit, such as roots, but hero walks down Pall Mall, his "in-tellectual head magnificently hatted," out, therefore they are not air tight, for and beets for their stock. Yet two or he will be the admiration of savants where water will run through air will three feeds a week are just what an animal needs when confined on dry It is true, if bees are kept in a perfect- feed. Half a bushel two or three times

purpose. Practically speaking, she nothing of the kind have happened. | the time; about three hours a day is now wears her stays outside her other It only needs a very little upward long enough for them to exercise and clothes, and in every pictorial repre- ventilation for bees; a good many bee- get water. Salt once a week. If you entation of her which appears in the keepers give altogether too much, are caught with a hard market and the illustrated novel and paper, the out- They need all the heat in the vinter time is near for turning out to grass. line of the corset is distinctly insisted and spring months that can be obtain- don't do it, unless you expect to carry upon. The dress is so arranged as to ed. Give only what will be necessary them through for the June market. show the modest observer exactly to let the perspiration out so the hive They will lose flesh fast for three weeks where the stays begin and where they will not become damp on the inside. It after being turned out to grass. If we is a good plan to leave the bottom are feeding for the June market our ment about the matter. Now, I think board off, or raise it up on blocks one steers can run out longer in the fall. inch when wintering, especially in cel- But it will pay to feed one bushel of lars, as the foul air always settles, and ears to ten steers when grass comif the hive is raised it gives a chance mences to fail. It can be fed out in the A Jewish Rabbi's Parable to Enjoin the for it to escape; and if there is any lot, but should be broken up. I am of dampness in the winter depository it the opinion that there is more money Seven brothers lived together. Six will prevent the combs from molding. made by lighter feeding and turning of of them went to work, but the seventh The heat and circulation of the cluster cattle off in June than in any other of bees render the combs dry for some way. Let the grass do some of the fat-When of an evening the brothers re- distance around the cluster, but there is tening. Feed, after December 1 up to turned home tired and exhausted, they not enough of this circulation of air February 1, two bushels of ears to ten of the boys, who was paddling about. found the house tidy, the meal ready, nor force to drive it to all parts of the steers; after February 1 feed that suited me, so in I went. I the lights burning brightly. This made brood chamber, and a part—often a three bushels the rest of the winthem joyful, and they praised the very large part-of the comb that is ter, and we should keep up the grain seventh brother. But there was one damp with moisture extends up at the for two weeks after we have me that the sand on the bottom was among them who thought himself clev- sides of the cluster to the top bees. turned out to grass. By the 20th of scratching my breast. So I said: erer than the rest, and called the sev- This moisture gets into the honey and June they will be in good shape. A

No inviting light cheered them as they bees never was known to have the ed corn and a handful of oil meal once I had been rescued. neared the house; no caring hand had dysentery when the honey and combs a day, and they will thrive and do well. Then I tried another plan. This

WATER FOR STOCK.

The Views of Prof. A. J. Cook, of Michigan Agricultural College.

The fact that whole herds of cattle where ponds or other stagnant water full of decaying animal and vegetable matter is all that they have to drink, and yet do well, and the equally potent fact that many more have been given pond, that we conclude it is as good a unfiltered cistern water with the same result, would lead many to conclude here we need a little practical knowledge that the subject of pure water for stock was one of no special practical importance. In reply we may state that many a boy uses tobacco almost from the cradle to the grave and yet remains healthy and vigorous. Yet there are other thousands that are being emasculated mentally and often killed outright by this same obnoxious and filthy poison. I make it a point to give my cattle and other stock no food or drink that I would not use myself. Our stock may live and thrive on foul, stagnant water. They may sicken and die because of the same, and, even granting that they do thrive with such drink, it does not follow that they would not do far better were they provided with or drawing to be copied is done with or- majority of farmers to adopt it. The clear, pure, spring, brook or well dinary hektograph or aniline ink upon water that we mix the feed with should water. We all know how filthy and terwriting paper; before transferring to be warmed in freezing weather. About ribly odorous cistern water becomes in the blotting paper, the latter is wet as good a feed as you can get is summer. Often it nauseates one simwith a sponge or copying brush and shorts and ground outs, about equal ply to use it for bathing. What shall clean water, and allowed to stand one parts, and if you have some oil meal to we say then of its use for the table or or two minutes, after which the written add with them, it will be better. Feed for our stock? The putrescent matter side is placed down and any air bubbles twice a day on this, with a small ration shows the presence of fungoid life; and stroked out, the whole being now sub- of corn, of course letting them run on it is now generally believed that to remitted to gentle pressure for a few mo- good grass (timothy and clover are the ceive such germs into the system is ments, and, on removing the written best), and have access to a mixture of dangerous and often fatal. With our cheap excellent windmills and nature's taken in the ordinary way; when the and black antimony. If it is not coneverywhere beneath us, there is surely no need of obliging our stock to drink

It is thought best to use cistern water for farm stock; the cistern should be separated into two portions by a good brick wall, well laid in water lime. Then we should let the water enter on one side and pump it out from the other side of the partition. Such a wall of brick forms a very efficient filter.

Before closing let me say to any that are troubled in summer by ill-smelling water from their cistern, that if they will arrange to pump from near the top instead of from the bottom, they will find that the trouble is wholly removed .- Michigan Agriculturat Cottege Re-

THE TELEPHONE.

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LEARNING TO SWIM.

The Discouraging Aquatic Experiences of a New York Humorist.

Once upon a time, when I was young and full of unlimited confidence in the future, I made up my mind that I would learn to swim. Every one told me I ought to learn the noble art of how to keep your head above water, and I became filled with a sort of enthusiastic longing to go and float on my back, out into the mystic East, where the crested seas play leap-frog through the never-dying years.

I inquired what was the best way to learn to swim. I received 1,471 different replies. It was just a trifle confusing. I was not quite sure which was the best way, so I concluded to begin at the beginning of the list and work my way through to victory or a watery grave.

The first method recommended to me was to strip and boldly plunge into the water where it was over my head. "The natural instinct of the animal," said my adviser, "is to swim. You need nothing but the firm resolve, and you will find it exceedingly easy. Jump right in and strike out, and you will get there.'

The more I thought about it, the more this seemed to me to be good advice. So one day, when I was crossing the North river on a ferry-boat, I just shut my eyes and jumped overboard. I struck out boldly; and as my adviser had predicted, I got there. I got right to the bottom. As soon as possible I got back again to the surface, and was just about to strike out boldly once more, when a miserable pirate jammed a boat-hook under my collar, and yanked me out of the water with an exceeding great yank.

I was arrested and taken to a police court. I explained to the police justice that I had jumped overboard to earn to swim; but he sent me up, just

When my term was at an end, I thought I would try the plan of the second adviser. This was to practice the stroke in shallow water until I knew how to use my hands and feet, and then to venture into water deep enough to swim.

I went down to the river one evenng where some boys were in swimming, and said:

"How deep is the water here?" "Only two feet and a half," said one doing beautifully, when it occurred to

"Isn't there any deeper water than

uttered in a very loud voice. In the and earn his bread. This wicked talk chamber, making the bees uneasy and nothing may be lost. In regard to the ing. I went "right over there," and East generally the tone of voice is very also was approved by the rest, and they begin to move about, use the sour amount of hay or fodder, I am not prehoney (which causes dysentery), and pared to say; my plan is to feed all the I came to the surface I was going to the destruction of the colonies ensues. cattle and sheep will eat. If we are swim splendidly; but two boys jumped We are safe in saying that a colony of wintering calves, feed one pint of shell- in and towed me ashore. Once more

> either tidied the house or prepared the either tidied the house or prepared the meal: no hearty welcome sounded in Those that winter their bees without their daily rations. All the cattle under my arms, and swim that way Rowen, or fine hay should be part of was to take a lot of corks and put them their ears. Then they saw how foolish proper ventilation are often heard to should be stabled so that each one can until I had the stroke down fine; then complain that their bees got restless get his share of the food. It is expected to cast away the corks and go it alone, own fault, they felt doubly miserable and uneasy from being too warm. My that they can have water each day and Well, I procured my corks, and startexperience has proven that it is not the are salted each week. Keep the horses ed out through the surf at Coney, warmth, but the fumes of the sour away from cattle; they are liable to get Island. It was really very pleasant, honey arising below and accumulating hooked and they will chase and kick riding the breakers and feeling as it happiness of all the brothers was found in the upper portions of the brood the steers. Keep each kind of stock one were suspended in the air. When chamber that makes them uneasy, and separate. - T. D. String, in Ohio beyond the ropes I found I was swimming beautifully, so I threw off my corks and struck out boldly. Of course the first shock of throwing away the corks sent me downward, and it was so deep that I was a long time coming are kept summer after summer in fields up. When I did come up, I was just going to swim away in great style, when a man came up in a boat, grabbed me by the neck, and dragged me in. I tried to explain my design to him; but he intimated that he thought

me a crank. And so it has been. Every time I have tried to learn to swim, some one has come along and rescued me. I don't want to be rescued. I want to swim. But they will not let me. They always say: "My dear sir, in two minutes more you would have been drowned." So I have given up all hope of ever learning to swim, and am going to wade slowly through the rest of a sorrowful existence. - Puck.

COLORS FOR AUTUMN.

New Shades of Green, Red and Gray Most Favored by Fashion. Green, red and gray are the trio of absolute colors most favored by fashion for autumn, but it is not so easy to state which shade or even which of the

combinations will achieve most popularity. Every shade of green flourishes. from the vivid, rich emeraude-a deep emerald green-to Nil, or Nile green, a light water-color. Scarabee is a dark yellowish green, and couroucou and peuplier are lighter shades of the same color. The brighter reds are coquelicot, or

poppy-red, cardinal and Boulanger, a bright, vivid blood-red; and the eye has become so accustomed to these glowing colors in the stylish costumes worn at the sea-side and other summer resorts, that the combination must be startling, indeed, that will dazzle. Bouton d'or, or buttercup yellow, of

the beautiful golden tint of those wellknown field-flowers, and maize color are exquisite in soft silken fabrics, and will very likely be combined with white, black, or deep browns for rich

evening toilets in silk materials. The new shades of brown are alezan. a dark reddish brown, and pactole, a light, golden brown; and between these is a symphony of shades in every conceivable tint that could by any stretch

of imagination be called brown. In blues, ocean-blue and luciole, the latter a shade between gendarme and ocean, are the favorites. - Demorest's