inedeakly and grew but little. ctually The third season I was on the lookout. ad as the trees leaved I found them again thovered, but declared war, bought a would and pump and \$5 worth of Paris green, turnut a kerosene barrel into my wagon, ter, lled it with water, added one table at he poonful of green to a pailful gave it a perood stirring, had a man to drive around natunder the trees, and keep the mixture ackell stirred. I took the pump and go therinkled about a pail, evenly as possi-pensile on each tree. The second day after esoperated a second time with a weaker skin lution and less quantity, as I found an thereir number but few, and those not in sorderealth. The pist season 1 kept a good at perokout, but failed to find one. I have rsp.her orchards, but so far have not been oubled. I keep my war material all ly, thady now; if the enemies appear, I diall storm their works immediately. t here are a number of orchards herekinout nearly destroyed by the canker

thatorm .- T. L. Guilford, in Factory and

ted The cabbage louse is an insect my that appears to be hard to fight. his forces in reserve are tremendous, old increase in number and power as s foue season advances; but the damage he ted capable of inflicting is very much plateater when the plants are young and dinder than after attaining size and mness of texture. A young plantation ed to cabbages can be ruined in a short the ne if neglected. My plan in the ts naily garden is to look over the young tants in about ten days or a fortnight er setting, and to hold the leaf in Pie hand and to rub it over with the full of them. She gave them away to eigers of the other with just sufficient to destroy the lice and not injure k, bb leaf. Some of the insects will fall This operation is very ectual, but in the course of two weeks s s) reserve will be up, and with them, re, rhaps, not a few of the green worms lierce Rapi.) As the leaves are now ger and more of them, a more systestie attack has been planned, and I allye found the use of an old tooth-brush nvaluable service. I take each leaf hand and examine it carefully, passor, the brush over it, which disl the green worm will usually be has attained much size, on, if he many of the smaller ones will escape ervation of the keenest and most actical eye; but the brush brings them ou, they cannot escape it, and having m once on the ground, they are easily stroyed. This mode of fighting these ects may appear laborious, but it is so much really as it may seem, for er active person can easily attend to a g usand plants in a day. For the ordi-

days will keep you master of the tion. Perhaps others may suggest su lething better, but my best weapon well-used tooth-brush, Rules for the Care of Sheep Keep sheep dry under foot with soap-bubbles were to be seen; and then in litter. This is more necessary than she sank on her knees and stretched out fing them. Never let them stand or her hands after them. in the mud or snow. 2. If a ewe as her lamb, milk her daily for a few ever frighten sheep, if possible to Never inglited sheep, and weak, sick or

family garden an hour's work every

ep in the fall from those that are ong, and give them special care. 5. th the wound with a healing lotion. leg is broken, bind it with splinters a sheep is lame, examine its foot, the nout between the hoofs; if unsound, billy tobacco, with blue vitriol boiled hill little water. loosening as the limb swells. 6. little water. 7. Shear at once any commencing to shed its wool, unthe weather is too severe. Keep e but the best, and see that they are perly attended to, -Exchange,

ne mischievous boys at a village he lemy, seeing a sign over a grocery ch ch read "Arnold Drinkright," paintout the first three letters, leaving it ld Drinkright." The sign was soon ored to its former condition, and a the boys painted a D before the name, making it "Darnold Drink" And then the grocer in despair

id an Irishman, in the course of an som uent speech, "Mr. Chairman, the is the boys to do it,"

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Golden Rese. Lilla walked through the garden, saying, "I should like to be a princess For she had been reading a story about a princess who had only to say "Come,"

It was a hot summer day, and she sat down on a mossy bank under an elm tree thinking over what she would wish for if she had the power of the princess. All at once the garden seemed strange to her, and she heard a voice saying:

"If you take a rose from me, You will then a princess be." She looked up and saw a sunflower growing in a green flower-pot which she a practical mechanician, one of whose had never seen before; and on one of the flowers was perched a tiny fairy. "And you can have everything you wish for except one thing. And if wish for that you will lose the rose. "And what is that?" asked Lilla,

"You must never ask for soap-bub-That I shall not," said Lilla,

"You will be a princess as long as you keep the rose," said the fairy. "Good-bye; now I must go back to Fairyland."

ong hair and a golden crown.

Lilla, "princesses go to stay there."
At the castle they were expecting a princess, so they thought that Lilla must be the one who was coming, and they gave her a grand room to sleep in. On a table was a silver box which

She would try what her rose could do.

And scarcely had she spoken when a maid came to say that a box had come to her. And when it was opened Lilla saw so many pretty things that she thought she should like a Christmas tree. And again she said:

"Rose, Rose, bring to me Everything I wish to see."

And in a few minutes a Christmas tree arrived, hung all over with gold and silver drops, and colored tapers and bonbons, and gifts of all kinds.

The people at the castle had never een such a beautiful Chrstmas tree, and they did not mind it being there in summer instead of in winter, when Lilla divided the gifts among them.

Day after day Lilla asked her rose for mething new, and every day more and more beautiful things came, till not only adjoining wharf. I could even distineveryone, for she soon got tired of them.

Every day she was trying to think of Othe ground, but by passing the hand she began to long for scap-bubbles, which were, the only thing she must not something she had not got, and at last which were, the only thing she must not

But how beautiful thousands and thousands of soap bubbles would look floating about in the sunshine with the rainbow colors upon them. She could think of nothing else, and cared for nothing else, and grew quite sad because she could not ask for soap-bub-

Then she held up her rose and said to herself: "Shall I, or shall I not? Yes no-yes-no-yes-soap-bubbles!"

'Rose, Rose, bring to me Everything I wish to see.' She was in the garden, and there were ome clipped holly-trees not far off.

But no soap-bubbles came. Lilla grew mpatient; she shook the rose and said: "Rose, Rose, bring to me Everything I wish to see."

Then suddenly the air was filled with coap-bubbles; and one bubble larger than the others opened, and closed round the golden rose and floated away

with it higher, higher, higher, till Lilla could no longer see it. She watched and watched till only two

But it was too late: her rose had gone mes her lamb, milk her daily for a few and she was a princes at had ever been, and she was as short as it had ever been, and she was a princess no longer. and her crown had disappeared. It was of no use to return to the castle

as the people would not know her; so she went back to her own home, where my sheep is hurt, catch it at once and her father and mother were wondering what had become of her.

As for the people at the castle, they never heard of the princess again; and all the beautiful things she had given them vanished one night, for the fairies same by moonlight and carried them all

away. "What a pity!" exclaimed Lilla,

opening her eyes.

"What is a pity?" asked Lilla's moth er, who had come to look for her.

"Why, mother," said Lilla, "I have been asleep and have had such a pretty fairy dream, just as good as a story."

Then she told her mother all about it.

"Very pretty indeed," said her mother; "and you may learn a lesson from

"What is that?" asked Lilla. "Why, that people who are always wishing for things, and can have almost anything they wish for, are not really happier than others. There is always ething just out of their reach that contented with what they

A NEW DISCOVERY.

Manufacturing Mirages, by which Ohi Thousands of Miles Distant May Seen.

To photograph a ship on the high seas, distant from 100 to 5,000 miles, and anything she wished for came at giving the name, the latitude and longitude, and the destination taken from chalk marks on her deck, is a problem the solution of which Mr. James Gresham, of 233 Greenwich street, is working out. At the first glance the notion would seem to have emanated from a disorganized brain, or to have been the

imagining of a dreamer. Such, however, is not the case. The idea is the result of a long series of experiments by inventions, the submarine traveling torpedo, charged with explosive asphaltum, has gone far toward revolutionizing place The phenomenon of the mirage is well

inent points are often made visible by them on the apparent horizon at dis-These figures are invariably seen in verted, or as photographers say, nega-Fairyland."

So the fairy went to Fairyland, and Lilla went home; but no one knew her because she was now a princess, with long hair and a golden crown.

The theory of Mr. Gressham is founded upon the mirage. In fact he has discovered a method of producing an artificial mirage, the principle of salad, which was dressed with oil taken which he saw in the remotest way reminded one of the stable.

"The weak point of the feast was the salad, which was dressed with oil taken

thousand miles distant.

A year ago last spring, Mr. Gresham received an order for a coating of as-phaltum for the roof of one of Joseph butcher's shambles instead of to the Stiner's tea stores, at Hudson and Spring thought would just do to keep her rose streets. He says: "My men were engaged in mixing asphaltum and coal they drive, and the poor would be able so she thought of a box of toys, and street, in front of the store. It was upon cheaper, more nutritive meat. low, and I knew the men had upset the cauldron, and that its contents had to the demand. ignited. I knew there was no danger of firing the house, and I was curiously Point on fire. The whole scene was sharp and distinct. One body of men, with the hose, were throwing water on the burning vessel, and another gang arrangements with them for a horseflesh were casting off the lines from the schooners that were made fast to an uish the different sails as they caught fire. I saw a tongue of flame run up the fore shrouds and at the cross trees ignite the two gallant sails, and thence

> disappeared. "I afterwards discovered that the brig to mirage on tin. This I have in doing, but thus far only in a very crude form. I have demonstrated to my complete satisfaction that, with the proper appliances on board, the masters of two vessels one or even two thousand miles apart, may, with the artifical mirage, not only see each other's vessels, but read each other's name, latitude and necessary would be the possession by all vessels of a few pounds of asphaltum with a censer to burn it in, and a small battery to heat the wires by which it should be surrounded. After the ms will be only too glad to insist that al vessels shall carry necessary appliances. Thus they will be cognizant of the whereabouts of the vessels upon which

they have sold risks." The following will serve as an example of what Mr. Gresham proposes to do. At four o'clock precisely, on a clear afternoon, clouds of carboniferous smoke shall be sent up from ships at sea. The names of the vessels, their ade and longitude, and the port where bound, are marked in chalk in large letters on their respective decks. Then the photographic instruments are

The following might be taken as result: On one vessel the picture taken is that of a full-rigged ship. The marks on the deck are: "Ship Achilles. Latitude 5° south, longitude 30° west, from New York, bound to San Francisco. On the other vessel the picture taken presents the following: "Bark Brothers.

four hours of New York. The two ves When the bark arrives in New York the onsignees of the ship Achilles ascertain that their vessel is safe and on the prop-

Mr. Gresham is about thirty-three years of age, and when speaking on the subject of his inventions he is very earnest and animated. His words come fast and his language is always to the point. -New York Sun.

A Dinner of Horseflesh.

"I went on Saturday," writes a Paris orsespondent, "to a horseflesh dinner given by a M. Ducroix, Veterinary-in Chief to the Etat of Paris. It was prepared by an ordinary cook, the host wish ing his guests to know that the food ed before them owed none of its palatable virtues to extraordinary culinary science. Everything except the sweets known to most seamen. Under peculiar at dessert were of chevaline extraction. atmospheric conditions, ships and promnade from beef. The bouilli was very toothsome: 'cheval a la mode' was als tances varying from fifty to 150 miles, excellent; but the crowning dish was roast fillet, which was very tender and succulent; there was no flavor or odor

an artificial mirage, the principle of which he says is the same as that which from horse feet. M. Ducroix is an en-"I will go up to the castle," said reflects, in the middle of the desert of thusiast, and dreams of nothing less than Sahara, the images of lakes and waters a cheapening meat and rendering the lives of horses tolerable by getting people to become hippophagists. If the ultimate fate of the horse was to be sent to the slaughter-house, cabmen, he opines, would be more merciful to the beasts tar in a cauldren, over a hot fire in the to fall back from dear beef and mutton a clear, sunshiny afternoon, and I was Since hippophagy has been introduced walking about the roof, making the here more than 12,000 horses annually usual examination. Suddenly a dense black smoke arose from the street be-pots of the French capital. It appears, indeed, that the supply is scarcely equal

On sitting down I felt, I confess, of firing the house, and I was curiously somewhat nervous. It occurred to me watching the great masses of black that sundry chevaline diseases were an ulcer on his foot and it is almost well. He smoke rolling overhead. Suddenly a propagated by inoculation. M. Ducroix, sunbeam shot through them, and I beheld a sight I shall never forget. Pic me that the inspection of horseflesh for tured in the same weird form that I the market is more close than beef. The have seen distant ships take it sea dur. living animal has to pass a veterinary living animal has to pass a veterinary ing a mirage, I observed distinctly a surgeou, and when it is reduced to the large brig lying at a wharf at Hunter's condition of butcher's meat it is again subjected to a microscopic exami Some members of the society have invited M. Ducroix to London to make banquet at the Crystal Palace, prepared by a French cook.

Life Among the Ants.

Sir John Lubbock described life and manner among the ants in his usual vein at the recent meeting of the British run up to the royal. I could scarcely Association. The Echo, in its synopsis believe my senses. By this time the of his speech, represents him as the fire engines were playing upon the owner and proprietor of thirty species, cauldron of asphaltum in the street, and which are kept in confinement. Some which are kept in confinement. Some my men came up to tell me the cause of the accident. Their names are Thomas Casey and George Combes. They are employed by me yet. I pointed out the phenomenon to them, and they too, were overwhelmned with astonishment.

The rames are Thomas in for four years, and as they were bred in the previous year they are now five years old. They resemble human beings in many social aspects. There were, for example, slave-making ants. bles.

They recognized the locality as Hunter's which, in one case at least, were entirely dependent on their slaves, and would the brush over it, which dislodges ets, eggs and larvæ, and destroys tof them. In this careful examine, it would do any harm to ask for the soap to them. In this careful examine. and the smoke blew away, the mirage of these ants, however, alive for months by giving them a slave for an hour a day clean and feed them. He found in was filled with petroleum, and this the different species various conditions of life curiously answering to the earlier only ones that I have been able to find stages of human progress. Some species that will produce the artificial mirage. lived principally on the produce of the I saw that I had made an important dischase, and they probably retained the covery and at once set about making a habits once common to all ants. They machine by which I could reproduce the resemble the lower races of men, who subsist mainly by hunting. They hunted singly, and their battles were single combats, like those of man in his early history. Another species might be com-pared to the pastoral stage of human progress, to the races that live on the produce of their flocks and herds. Their communities were more numerous, they longitude from chalk marks on their reacted more in concert, their battles were spective decks. All that would be how to act in combination. Sir John's opinion was that they would gradually exterminate the hunting species, just as savages disappeared before more ad

William H. Vanderbilt.

A gentleman about fifty-four or fifty five years old, six feet tall, wearing black broadcloth coat and trousers, white vest, white hat, half covered with crape, and which, when removed, exposes a bald spot on the crown of the gentleman's head, and with a cleanly shaved lip and chin, and long dark whiskers, of a red-dish hue, like his hair; small feet and hands; an unsteady, mincing walk; a straight, well-proportioned, handsome figure, slightly inclinen forward—not from age, but from an apparent grasping after the accomplishment of a plan pleasant eyes, furtively hidden, and surrounded by smooth and puffy flesh; a good forehead and a good face—this is William H. Vanderbilt, the gentleman who is said to control over \$283,000,000 in railroad and telegraph Stock, as he appears on the streets of Saratoga to a orrespondent

Latitude 50° north, longitude 65° west, from Liverpool for New York."

One ship is therefore off Cape St. Roche, the most easterly point of South America, and the bark within twenty-

When we Bemoralize the Stemach
By excesses or imprudence in eating, we cannot hope to escape the consequences for any
great length of time. The most robust digestion-must succumb to abuses of that important
function. But supposing that we have been
foolish enough to enfeeble the stomach, is the
damage irreparable? By no means. The dyspeptic has only to do two things to insure his
ultimate recovery. First, he should adopt an
easily digestible diet. Second, he should use
with regularity and persistence Hostetier's
Stomach Bitters, the leading gastric invigorant
of the age. The multiform symptoms of dyspepsis, and the almost invariably attendant
disorders, billoueness and constipation, will
assuredly cease to persecute the sufferer if the
above advice is attended to. Who that has
suffered the torments that obvious indigestion
inflicts will neglect to take advantage of a
remedy which, if the most positive evidence of
the medical profession and the public is to be
received with due credence, is an absolute specific for the complaint.

Can the Truth Overtake, a Lie f

received with due credence, is an absolute specific for the complaint.

Can the Truth Overtake a Lie?

Investigation discloses the fact that the lady reported in the Associated Press dispatches, about August 10th, to have died in Chicago after two weeks' use of some reputed remedy for corpulency, had not taken Allan's Anti-Fat, but had used a preparation put up by a legular physician in Luzerne, Pa. Allan's Anti-Fat, but had used a preparation put up by a legular physician in Luzerne, Pa. Allan's Anti-Fat is manufactured in Buffalo, N. Y., by the undersigned. We have already sold over 100,000 bottles of it. It has therefore been taken by thousands, and we challenge proof that it has ever harmed any body, unless the reduction of obese persons from 20 to 60 pounds, leaving them healthy and strong, is considered a missiontune. Furthermore, we hereby offer \$5,000 if we cannot prove that it has reduced numbers of persons as stated herein, and always without injury. It is said a life will outravel the truth any time; but we trust that those newspapers that have misled the public by saying that physicians attributed the lady's death to the use of Anti-Fat' being our trade make), will correct the false impression they have conveyed, by publishing this refutation.

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relief.

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VOL On a R

There sat two glass On a rich man's to One was ruddy ar And one was clear Said the glass of a "Let us tell the te I can tell of bang And the proudest Fell under my tou Where I was king From the heads of From the height

have taken virta Far greater than a Or than any army I have made the a And sent the train I have made good And the shrieks For they said, 'Be Fame, strength, And your might a 'Can you boast o Said the water gla Of a king dethror But I can tell of a By my crystal dro Of thirsts I've qu Of hands I have I have leaped thro

And everywhere eye. I have eased the l I have made the grain; I can tell of the p That ground out t That I have lifted I cheer, I help, I I gladden the hea I set the wine cha And all are better These are the tal The glass of win

On the rich man

Slept in the suns

bed at the h Tom's old fath his own, but pened at our seventy miles been taken at knew Tom qu the pay depa occasionally of it was mostly was a matter well educated not given to v It was touch

last, thanks to

to be coming he might be

hopes that he If, at the wors gine, he migh pany's repair all-around me sit up when first time he s would, howev in which som killed outrigh wounded. A followed the proved that it didn't see why seem to have "Bunker," sa mind, and it accident will If—if I had tions, I nev Eight killed makes thirt Tom," I said, do with it ?" felt she was but eighteen running rathe ago she got to She showed it known it—" "Come, old interrupting l that you hav

tor's orders, strung. Tak medicine the stop talking.' ell. I ain't listen. Thir company's sh put steam in] infringing of something of any of our though we we redress. He