

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

E. VARIS SUMMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—C/O.

\$2.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XLV.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 20, 1878.

NO. 12.

Beautiful Things.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes where heart-fires glow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence guards.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest and brave and true,
Moment by moment the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest ways, if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of hourly care,
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountain few may guess.

Beautiful twilight at set of sun,
Beautiful goal, with race well won,
Beautiful rest, with work well done.

Beautiful graves, where grasses creep,
Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie deep,
Over worn-out hands—oh, beautiful sleep!

My Narrow Escape.

I never told anybody how very, very near I was to death that night, just a year ago; but as I can now look and calmly recall each thought, each word, each act, I think I will write it down as a warning to all who may find themselves similarly circumstanced, hoping, with all my heart, that the number may be few.

In the first place, my name is Frederick Putnam. I am, and have been for the last ten years, the foreman and book-keeper of the large lumbering establishment of William Winston & Co., and hope to be for another decade, unless something better turns up. Mr. Winston is the resident partner and manager of the manufacturing part of the business. The other members of the firm, of which there are two, live in the city, at the foot of the lake, and attend to the sales of lumber, which we send them by vessels.

This is by far the largest share of what the mill cuts, although the amount of our sales directly from the mill, to supply the country to the west of us, is quite large.

Well, one cold December evening, just as I was preparing for home, I heard footsteps on the creaking snow outside, and presently the office-door flew open, as though some one in haste had given it a push, admitting a tall, stout, well-dressed man, with a small traveling-bag in one hand and a shawl thrown over one arm.

I was alone, Mr. Winston having gone to the house some half an hour before, locking the safe, in which we kept our books and papers, and taking the key with him, as usual.

I had already closed the damper to the stove, put on my overcoat, and was just in the act of turning down the lamp—but of course I waited.

"Good evening, sir," said the man, bustling up to the stove, and kicking the damper open with his right foot. "Has Winston gone to the house?"

I answered that he had.

"When? I was afraid of it," he drew out his watch—a very fine one, I thought.

"I shall not have time to go up," he said. "The train is due in fifteen minutes."

"Is there anything I can do?" I asked.

"I wanted to leave some money with Winston. I intended to stop in town a day or two, but I have just got a dispatch that calls me home."

"What name, sir?"

"Anderson, of Andersonville."

I knew him then, though I had seen him but once before. He had been one of our best Western customers. I say had been, for the reason that during the past year his payments had not been so prompt. In fact, he was considerably behind, and Winston had that very day told me to write him, and "punch him up a little," as he expressed it. The letter was then in the breast-pocket of my overcoat.

"You can leave the money with me, sir, and I will give a receipt."

He seemed to hesitate, which nettled me somewhat. I have never blamed anybody since, however.

"How much is my bill?" he asked, eyeing me sharply.

I answered promptly, for I had struck the balance not more than half an hour before: "Eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-three cents."

"Humph! less than I supposed. Write out a receipt for that amount."

He left the stove, and came and looked over my shoulder while I wrote.

He drew from an inside pocket a large black wallet, very round and full, and counting out eleven different piles of bank-notes, he told me to run them over. It was a short and easy task, for each pile contained just ten one hundred dollar bills.

The balance was in fives, tens and twenties, and it took more time to count them; but at last we got it so that both were satisfied.

At this moment we heard the whistle for the station. Anderson sprang for his traveling-bag, and, giving me a hasty hand-shake, was off on the run.

I closed the door and counted the money again. Finding it all right, I wrapped a piece of newspaper around it, and slipped it into my overcoat pocket.

I did not feel quite easy to have so much money about me; but as Winston's house was at least a mile distant, I concluded to keep it until morning, when I could deposited it in the bank.

I closed the damper again, drew on my gloves, took the office-key from the nail just over the door, and stepped up to put out the light. As I did so, I saw a bit of paper on the floor, which, on picking up, I saw was the receipt I wrote for Mr. Anderson. He had dropped it in his hurry. I put it in my pocket, and thought no more about it, only that I would mail it to him. I would have done it then, but as the last mail for that day had gone out on the train which took Mr. Anderson, I could do it just as well in the morning. Then, too, I was in something of a hurry that night, for I had an appointment; and I may as well state here that it was with a young lady, who, I hoped, would be my wife before many months.

I hastened to my boarding-house, ate my supper, and then went over to Mr. Warner's wearing the overcoat with the money in it, as I did not feel easy about leaving it in my room. Carrie was at home, of course, as she was expecting me, and, leaving my coat and hat in the hall, I went into the parlor. I do not think a repetition of our conversation would be very interesting, so I will pass it, merely remarking that nothing occurred to disturb me until I arose to take my leave.

Carrie went into the entry for my coat and hat, that I might put them on by the warm fire, but she came back with only my hat.

"Why, Fred, you certainly did not venture out on such a night as this without an overcoat?"

"No coat!" I exclaimed, in a dazed sort of way, for the thought of the money, flashed upon me so suddenly, had almost stunned me.

The next moment I tore past her like a madman, as I was. The coat was gone!

Then I was unnerved. I grasped at the stair-rail, and caught it just in time to support myself. Carrie came running out, her face pale with alarm.

"Oh, Fred! are you sick? Let me call mother and the doctor! You are as white as a sheet!"

"No, no, Carrie!" I entreated. "There, I am better now."

And I was better. I was strong, all at once—desperately strong. And what brought about this change? That simple receipt which I had in my pocket. Anderson had nothing to show that the money had been paid; and was not my unaided word as good as his?

I was foolish enough to believe that I could brave it through, and I grew confident and quite easy at once.

"There, Carrie, I am much better now. The room was too warm, I guess. So some sneaking thief has dodged in and stolen my coat! Well, let it go. It was an old one, and now I'll have a better one."

"But was there nothing in the pockets?" asked Carrie.

It is strange how suspicious guilt will make us. I really thought that Carrie suspected me, and an angry reply was on the end of my tongue. I suppressed it, however, and uttered a falsehood instead.

"Nothing of consequence, Carrie. A good pair of gloves and some other trifling notions."

"I am glad it is no worse, Fred. Now, if you will wait just a moment, I will get you one of father's coats to wear home."

Thus equipped, I left her.

You may guess that my slumbers that night were not very sound, nor very refreshing. I never passed a more miserable night, and in the morning my haggard looks were the subject of remark.

"Why, Fred, you look as though you had met a legion of ghosts last night!" said Winston. "What is the matter?"

"I had a bad night of it," I answered, with a sickly smile.

"And you'll have another if you're not careful. You had better keep quiet to-day. By-the way, did you write to Anderson?"

I do not know how I managed to re-

ply, for the question set me to shivering from head to foot, and I was so weak that I could scarcely sit in my chair.

I must answer in the affirmative, however, for he said:

"Then we may look for something from him to-morrow or next day."

Immediately after he added:

"Why, Fred, you shiver as though you had the ague, and you are sweating like a butcher! You're sick, man! Come, jump into my cutter, and I'll take you home."

"I was glad of the chance to get away, and, reaching my room, I locked myself in.

Winston sent a doctor round, but I refused to see him. Then Winston came himself, but I would not open the door. Then my landlady came, then some of my fellow-boarders; but I turned them all away.

Ah! those were terrible hours that I passed, and the night coming on brought me no relief. Can you not guess what I was meditating? Coward that I was, I had at last resolved upon self-destruction.

I commenced my preparations with the same calmness and deliberation that I would have used in the most common transaction. I wrote a short explanation for Carrie, another for Mr. Winston, a third for my poor mother, and I sealed them all. In a fourth envelope I inclosed the receipt to Mr. Anderson. All this accomplished, I went to my secret-drawer and took out the weapon of death. It was simply a revolver, small and insignificant enough in appearance, but all-sufficient.

Having examined the cartridges to make sure that there would be no failure, I sat down before the fire to gather courage.

It may be interesting to know that no courage came to me, for the desperation—the growing fear of life—I can in no wise call by that name. It was simply cowardice. Yet, whatever you may term it, it was all sufficient for the time. It nerved my arm, and, lifting the revolver, I placed its cold, death-dealing muzzle against my forehead.

In another second I should have been lifeless; but just as my finger began to press the trigger, there came a tap on my door.

It startled me, and, hastily concealing my weapon, I called out that I could admit no one.

"Not me, Fred?"

I new Carrie's voice, and a yearning to look on her loved face got the mastery of me. Quietly slipping the tell-tale letters, which I had left on the table, into my pocket, I opened the door.

"Oh, Fred, you are real sick!" exclaimed Carrie, the moment the light fell on my face. "Why did you not send for me? Aren't you better?"

"Worse," I answered, huskily; "but, Carrie—good heavens!"

As I uttered this exclamation I started back, and then forward; and then I scarcely know what, for hanging across Carrie's arm was my overcoat!

Recovering from my astonishment, I snatched it from her, and thrust my hand into the pocket. I drew out eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-three cents.

You have heard about, and perhaps seen, the singular capers of a madman, or the wild antics of those crazed with rum, or the grotesque dancing of savages. Well, judging from what Carrie told me, and from the appearance of my apartment after it was all over, I am led to believe that were it possible to concentrate the three above-mentioned species of demons into one, their capering and dancing would appear tame in comparison with mine that night.

But I cooled down after a while, and in time to save Carrie's head a thump from the chair or the washstand, which I had selected as partners in my crazy waltz.

Then I asked for an explanation. It was the simplest thing imaginable. I do not know why I had not thought of it before. It was simply a blunder of Carrie's father. He had mistaken my coat for his own, and worn it down town, never dreaming that a small fortune was lying idly in the pocket.

Well, I didn't have the brain fever over the affair, but I was the next door to it. I made a clean breast of the whole thing excepting my attempt, or, rather, my resolve, at self-destruction. No one ever guessed that part of it, and I tell it to-day for the first time.

I sent Mr. Anderson his receipt, handed over the money to Mr. Winston, and went right on with my duties, a wiser and a better man, I hope. And to-morrow, God willing, I shall lead Carrie to the altar.

A firm in Fulton, Texas, killed fifteen thousand beavers in the past season, and canned two million of two-pound cans of beef, beside thousands of cans of turtle-tongues; soups, etc.

A Crocodile and a Balloonist.

Mr. Simmons Lynn made an ascent in a balloon at Calcutta, India, several weeks ago. He descended safely some miles from the city, after an exciting adventure with a crocodile. Owing to the density of the gas supplied for the balloon, Mr. Lynn did not deem it advisable to take up with him Mr. L'Estrange (Blondin), who was much disappointed in consequence.

The balloon first moved in the direction of Baligan, but afterward shifted toward Dhappa and the Salt Lakes. Having passed over the eastern boundary of Calcutta, Mr. Lynn found that at 4:40 o'clock it was beginning to move rapidly toward Tiger Point, in the Sunderbunds. He descended from his then altitude of 18,000 feet into the current which was blowing for a few moments from the southeast. In this current he could not remain, and at five o'clock a descent into the jungle seemed inevitable. He at this time observed that there was not a breath of wind over the surface of the jungle for 3,000 feet in height. Either he must come down at once or be enveloped in darkness, and have no chance of getting out of the jungle. Even with light the chance of being extricated seemed small. While slowly descending, and at an altitude of 10,000 feet, in an otherwise perfectly clear atmosphere, a vast plain of intense white toward the north was open to view. He could not form any conception as to the cause of this phenomenon, except that the rays from the setting sun had come in contact with a cold blast from the snowy range in the Himalayas. He continued his descent, and very soon the phenomenon was lost, but although every moment's delay increased the risk in landing he could not resist the temptation of reascending to try and fathom this mystery, but did not succeed. At 5:15 he was within 1,000 feet of terra firma, a rather inappropriate name for the locality. A huge crocodile was moving toward him with an impressive steadiness, and when he came down into the mud and rushes, which for miles around were over ten feet in height, he could see the monster's head level with the bulrushes. Fortunately there was enough ballast left to throw overboard just as the monster was within fifty yards of the balloon, and this enabled Mr. Lynn to rise above the thick jungle to the length of the grappling rope, about thirty feet. The story that a crocodile cannot turn rapidly was in this case disproved, as this one ran round the grappling rope. Having called lustily for help, Mr. Lynn found some natives making their way toward him, wading through the thick mud and rushes. As the rushing sound was heard on all sides the crocodile made off. About half a dozen natives were induced, after much persuasion, to hold the rope, and ultimately the balloon was wafted over the jungle and across creeks for nearly three miles, until a small dry space was reached.

Salaries of English Officials.

All, or nearly all, the officers of the two Houses of Parliament live in the parliamentary palace, and live in style. The speaker of the House of Peers, the lord chancellor, Lord Cairns, who is also a judge in the higher courts, receives \$50,000 annually; the clerk of the House of Peers, Sir William Rose, K. C. B., \$12,500 annually; his deputy, Ralph Isaacs, \$9,000; the reading clerk, \$6,000; the counsel to the chair, \$7,500; there are six clerks at \$5,000 each; eighteen on smaller pay, a librarian at \$4,000; a deputy librarian at \$3,500; two "examiners of standing orders" at \$4,000; the gentleman usher of the Black Wand, Gen. Right Honorable Sir Walter Knollys, \$10,000; the yeoman usher at \$5,000; the sergeant-at-arms, Lieutenant Colonel Hon. W. P. Talbot, \$7,500; and his deputy, \$3,000. There is a well-salaried short-hand writer and a host of uniformed doorkeepers and servants comfortably compensated.

The speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Honorable H. B. W. Brand, M. P., receives \$25,000 a year; the deputy speaker and permanent chairman of the committee of the whole, Henry Cecil Rakes, M. P., \$12,500; the clerk, Sir T. Erskine May, K. C. B., \$10,000; his clerk assistant, \$7,500; the second assistant, \$5,000; the principal clerk of the public bill office, \$5,000; the principal clerk of the committees, \$5,000; the journal clerk, \$6,500; clerk of private bills, \$5,000; seven senior clerks, from 3,500 to \$4,000 each; thirteen assistant clerks, from \$3,000 to \$4,500 each; the sergeant-at-arms, \$6,800; and two deputies, one at \$4,000 and the other \$2,500; counsel to the speaker, \$9,000; librarian, \$2,000, and his assistant \$2,800; the referees of private bills, each \$5,000. There are also many others, including a chaplain at \$2,000, secretary to the speaker, a short-hand writer, doorkeepers *ad libitum* and servants, on excellent salaries.

Stanley's Reception in London.

Mr. H. M. Stanley's reception by the British Geographical Society was something which that energetic person will not soon forget. The hall was crammed, and many of the most distinguished persons in the realm appeared to welcome him. With the Prince of Wales were Midhat Pasha, who sat on the right hand of his royal highness; the French prince imperial, who was seated on his left; the Duke of Sutherland, who had entertained the party, including Mr. Stanley, at dinner; the Egyptian minister, and other Eastern personages, each of whom wore a fez. "The outburst of enthusiasm," says *The Telegraph*, of London, "seemed to shake the building as Mr. Stanley, escorted by Sir Rutherford Alcock and Sir Henry Rawlinson, came upon the platform. He took his seat between them, Sir Rutherford occupying the presidential chair. As the cheering continued, and rose in volume, Mr. Stanley bowed with a gratified expression of face, but remained quietly seated. When the young grayhead was raised, and the firmly-knit frame stood at its full height, the plaudits broke forth again, and the cheering was redoubled. Mr. Stanley wore his decorations; and in this he was kept in countenance by many around him, the Prince of Wales himself wearing the blue ribbon of the Garter. It was, in fact, a 'starry night,' all the leading geographers and the principal guests displaying the orders they are entitled to wear. Vivacious and dramatic, without affectation, Mr. Stanley held his hearers absorbed to the last, and was applauded at every point." He described the fight with the natives for which divers members of the society have been blaming him, and judging from the cheers which answered him, was thought to have done well. The Prince of Wales made a graceful and cordial little speech of thanks to the explorer at the close of his address. —*New York Tribune*.

Chinese Money.

Chinese probably illustrate in the most extreme manner the length to which loose views concerning currency can be carried. The history of their currency presents that mingling of the grotesque with the tragic which most of their actions have been viewed through Western eyes. Coined money was known among them as early as the eleventh century before Christ, but their inability to comprehend the principles upon which a currency should be based has led them into all sorts of extravagances, which have been attended with disorder, famine and bloodshed. Coins came at last to be made so thin that 1,000 of them piled together were only three inches high; then gold and silver were abandoned; and copper, tin, shells, skins, stones, and paper were given a fixed value, and used until, by abuse, all the advantages to be derived from the use of money were lost, and there was nothing left for the people to do but to go back to barter, and this they did more than once. They cannot be said now to have a currency; 2,900 years ago they made round coins with a square hole in the middle, and they have made no advance beyond that since. The well-known cash is a cast-brass coin of that description, and although it is valued at about one mill and a half of our money, and has to be strung in lots of 1,000 to be computed with any ease, it is the sole measure of value and legal tender of the country. Spanish, Mexican and our new trade-dollars are employed in China; they pass because they are necessary for larger operations, and because faith in their standard value has become established; but they are current simply as stamped ingots, with their weight and fineness indicated. —*Popular Science Monthly*.

Law Against Flirting.

Burke, in his "History of Virginia," says: "I find that the governor was obliged soon after to issue a proclamation forbidding women to contract themselves to two several men at one time. For women being yet scarce and much in request, this offence was become very common; whereby great disquiet arose between parties and no small trouble to the government. It was therefore ordered: That every minister should give notice in his church that what woman soever should use any word or speech tending to a contract of marriage to several persons at one time, although not precise and legal, yet so as might entangle or breed scruple in their consciences, should, for such offense, either undergo corporal correction or be punished by fine or otherwise, according to the quality of the person so offended."

Although the supply of women is not so limited as it was when this law was in force, we have no doubt there are many young fellows in Farmville who would like to see it re-enacted. —*Farmville (Va.) Mercury*.

Items of Interest.

The surface of the island of Cuba covers an area of 32,000 square miles.

All that is required to button a tight fitting collar is confidence and long finger nails.

Why was Adam the swiftest runner in the world? Because he was the first in the human race.

A clever fellow has taught ducks to swim in hot water with such success that they lay boiled eggs.

The gold product of the Black Hills for 1877, is thus estimated: From quartz \$1,500,000; placer mining, \$1,000,000 total, \$2,500,000.

Sovereigns, as issued from the British mint, weigh 123.27 grains. When by attrition they fall below 122.5 they cease to be current coin.

An abandoned wretch affirms that in engaging a wife only a ring is necessary but nothing short of the cash will secure a good hired girl.

Almost every idea is already patented but the man who shall invent a bootjack that will kill two cats at one throw will find a clear field, and may realize from his everlasting fortune.

The amount of water which falls annually in the form of rain is enormous. At an estimate of even twenty-five inches of rainfall per annum, which is far below the average in the United States, an acre would receive annually 567,168 gallons of which about 200,000 gallons sink deeply into the soil.

Skoboleff, the Russian general, is said to be only thirty-three years of age. He is a very religious man. "One cannot face death boldly," he says, "who is not a believer in God and who is without hope of a better world." He leads the soldiers in prayer and joins in their peculiar chant, which is said to be very touching.

After a wrestling match between Jacob Armitage and James Barnard, a Dewitt, Carroll county, Mo., on Friday night, during which Armitage was thrown several times, Armitage, while Barnard stood conversing with his friends, came up behind him and plunged a knife into his throat, severing the jugular vein. Armitage then surrendered himself to the authorities.

The Ann Arbor (Mich.) *Argus* says: "If you want to see a strange sight, go up to the physiological laboratory and ask Dr. Stowell to show you his dog, 'Alexis.' Alexis has a silver tube extending from the outside of his body to the inside of his stomach. The tube is closed by a cork, and by removing this cork the contents of the stomach may be drawn away and examined at any time. The dog is fat and sleek, and seems to appreciate his notoriety."

During the Franco-Prussian war Berlin cook named Grunberg discovered a process for preserving a preparation of peas without becoming sour, and he obtained a reward of \$27,500 from the Prussian government for the secret. They also established a manufactory at Berlin for making sausages with this preparation, mixed with bacon, onion and the like. As many as 75,000 of them, weighing a pound each, were daily made and forwarded to the troops in France, a single sausage being the daily ration of a soldier, and it was easily cooked by boiling it for a short time in water.

A three-ton iron roller lay at the top of a high hill in Eureka, Cal. A boy called his companions' attention to the chance for fun in seeing it go down the long and heavy grade. They started with considerable difficulty, and at the very outset it ran over a pile of slate and school books, crushing them to bits. Gaining speed as it whirled along, soon overtook and flattened a dog. Next it smashed a wagon, from which a man jumped just in time to save his life; and then, quitting the road, it crushed through a Chinaman's shanty, and buried itself in a ravine. The boys are said to have been fully satisfied with the diversion.

In calm and tranquil confidence the missionary sat.

While the energetic sexton was a-passing round the hat.

The services were over, and now had come the pause.

To give an opportunity to help along the cause.

But vainly wait the sexton testering up and down the aisle—

In all that congregation no one recognized the title.

The missionary's hat returned as empty as went.

He'd been preaching to an audience that wouldn't pay a cent.

Over the parson's face there flitted a disappointed look.

As from the solemn sexton his empty hat he took.

Then smiling on the audience, he returned to the rack.

With the words, "I'm very thankful that I've got my beaver back."

—*Harper's Monthly*.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Care of House Plants.

Give them a sunny window, in a moderately warm room; an excess of dry heat is to most species more injurious than a cool atmosphere. Some kinds, as the camellia, azalea, oranges, oleanders, pelargoniums, etc., greatly prefer the latter. Moisture on the foliage is very gratefully received, but dampness in excess at the roots is sure death at no late day. Never water a little at a time and often, after the manner of fattening swine, but withhold water until the soil shows signs plainly that it is dry, then apply it thoroughly. When the air is mild, and the sun shines, raise the sash, and give the plants a foretaste of the coming spring; it is worth more than all the nursing and extra care you can possibly bestow upon them in the winter. Occasionally stir the soil in the pots and sponge off the foliage, for place the plants in a suitable apartment and give them a good syringing. Moisture will effectively rot the spider, a minute insect detected by the pale speckled appearance of the leaves; smoking with tobacco kills the plant lice, a numerous, rapidly developed, little animal that preys upon the young foliage and tender shoots. Insects are the only way to some diseases of plants, and the only way to get rid of their presence is to scrub them off with soap and water, using a small brush. Some people seem to have a mania for dropping their specimens, under the impression that the roots never have sufficient room; always wait until the roots form a mass in the pot, and then shift into a size only a very little larger. Above all, remember that a few well-grown plants are much more attractive than a large number stunted by neglect.

The Constitution of Soils.

In the course of a recent lecture Professor William H. Brewer said that the soil on which we tread, and from which we obtain our sustenance, is all derived from the rocks, from decayed rocks, or, as some call them, "dormant" rocks. Rocks decay as truly as wood decays, and more rapidly in hot, moist climates than in temperate regions. Brazil is full of decayed rocks. Water containing carbonic acid is a powerful solvent of limestone, and even of granite. Some of the most noted caves in the world are undoubtedly caused by the action of water saturated with carbonic acid, formed by the decay of vegetable matter in the forests. Cold expands water, and as the rock freezes, the cracks are burst asunder, exposing a greater surface to the future action of the elements. One advantage of fall plowing is from the exposure of the fragments of rock in the soil to the action of frost in winter. We have all noticed the difference between sea sand and land sand, the former being smooth and rounded by the action of the water, while the latter is sharp and angular, the grains having been repeatedly cracked and broken by frost.

White Clover in the Pasture.

White clover pasture should contain some of the best food for stock. It will afford more food than any other kind of grass or clover. It will flourish on damp soils or those that are very poor. It will do very well in a partial shade, as a grove or orchard, but it will make the highest excellence it should be given down where it will have the advantage of full sunlight. It is easy to scatter patches of white clover in a pasture by scattering seed in early spring on the places and brushing it in. One pound of seed is sufficient to start white clover in a hundred places in a pasture. The disposition of this clover is to spread over the surface of the ground and take root, securing a sod a foot square, if it is sown extended so as to cover first a rod, then a rod.

How to Use Bones as a Fertilizer.

The easiest manner of preparing bones to use is to burn them with wood. The phosphate of lime is all in the ashes, if the nitrogen is lost, as the animal matter is burned away. But an equivalent of ammonia could be purchased in a shape of dried blood, meat, or fish and, for less money than it would cost to reduce the bones to a fine powder in their raw condition. One hundred pounds of dried bones contains forty pounds of gelatin, in which there are about five pounds of ammonia. This could be replaced by twenty pounds of phosphate of ammonia, at a cost of five and a half cents per pound, or one dollar a ton. As the sulphate is at a price available, while the ammonia of bones is only slowly produced, half or a third of the former would supply an equivalent of the bones.—American Agriculturist.

Keeping Apples in Hand.

A writer in the London Garden says that he finds fruit to keep best in partly dry sand. He keeps fruit in this way all the year round. He has had such crabs two years old. The catnip has remained sound twelve months. The fruit must be sound when put in, and the sand must be quite dry, the exclusion of air currents, the preservation from changes of temperature, and the absorption of moisture, which favors decay. Much will depend the apartment in which the experiment is tried; a dry or cool one being best.

You see how bald I am, and I don't want a wig.

"True, sir," replied the servant; "an empty barn requires no straw."

A Six Days' Chase After a Wolf.

The South Bend (Ind.) Tribune of a recent date tells the following story of a fierce wolf that had become a terror to the farmers of that vicinity: The readers of the Tribune will remember our several times mentioning during the past three years the terrible depredations made on flocks of sheep on Harris Prairie by a gray wolf. The wolf was often seen, but was so shy that hunters seldom got a shot at her. Twice her flocks were captured, but she escaped, and her inroads on the flocks in that vicinity have aggregated a loss to the farmers of over \$1,000, as Mr. Michael Smith estimates.

On Wednesday of last week some of the old hunters assembled for the purpose of giving her chase, and it was agreed to keep up the hunt until the wolf was captured. The hunt continued all day Wednesday and far into the night. The dogs routed her out of her lair, but she was so fleet-footed that she soon distanced them, and though seen several times no one got a shot at her. On Thursday morning the chase was resumed. Sometimes the wolf would be found near Edwardsburg, and then again down on the prairie, running, though, most always in a circle. On Friday Mr. Michael Smith got sight of her running across one of his fields, and was within a few rods of the game, but unluckily had left his gun a short distance off, and was armed with only an axe. Saturday morning John Shrimp and his companions started her from the top of a haystack on the Catholic farm. The chase was kept up all that day and also on Sunday and Monday. Monday afternoon she was tracked to Mr. Smith's woods, where she was surrounded by the entire hunting force. For Quimby's hounds started her up and pertinaciously pursued her until she finally attempted to break from the woods near where Quimby was stationed. He discharged both barrels of his gun at her. One slug went directly through her body, from which the blood spurted in a great stream, and running a few rods she dropped dead in her tracks.

The wolf measured about three feet in height, and was over six feet long. Her favorite method of killing sheep was to run with the flock, grasp a sheep by the neck with her jaws, suck the blood, and then pounce on another and another until her appetite was satisfied. She has been known to kill six or eight sheep in one night, and had become such a terror in the neighborhood that some of the farmers sold their flocks. The farmers were so rejoiced over the capture and death of the wolf that they made up a purse of \$40 for the boys, and naturally look for the county commissioners to do something in the matter.

Evil Spirits Among the Malays.

A curious custom existing among the Malays in cases of dangerous illness, which are attributed to the influence of evil spirits, is mentioned in the "Medical History of the Larout Field Force," by Surgeon-Major Davis, of the English Buffs, printed in the appendix to the British Army Medical Department report for 1876. The Malays imagine that, if they can remove the evil spirits they are all right; so, with this object, they construct a miniature prahu, or war boat, of wood, complete in every way, with masts, rigging, black flag, paddles and rudder. The boat is filled with various articles, a bag of rice at the stern, and a lamp made out of a coiled shell at the prow; the body of the boat is stuffed with cups made of leaves, containing liquors of various sorts, entrails of fowls, sweetmeats of all kinds, tobacco, flowers and copper coins. The boat is supported by a slender square bamboo platform, surrounded with pendent grass, to the ends of which are tied all sorts of eatables, and at the corners the legs and wings of a chicken. About eighteen inches below the boat are figures of turtles, crocodiles and lizards, made of rice, resting on a platform leaf, the whole being supported by four straight branches about seven feet high, (the top leaves forming a canopy), stuck into a raft made of plaited trees. Slips of bamboo are stuck round the raft, with partially burned red rags tied to them. The raft is set afloat, and it is supposed that the evil spirits, enticed away by the food in the boat, leave the patient and attach themselves to the boat. Should any Malay, by accident or otherwise, touch this raft after it has been set afloat, he or she becomes afflicted with the disease from which the person for whose benefit the raft was set afloat suffered.

Wearing Garters.

Children should never wear garters, as the stockings can be kept up by the attachment of elastic straps to the waist-band. If garters are worn, it is important to know how to apply them with the least risk of doing harm; at the bend of the knee the superficial veins of the leg unite, and go deeply into the underpart of the thigh between the hamstring tendons. Thus a ligature below the knee obstructs all the superficial veins, but if the constriction is above, the hamstring tendons keep the pressure off the veins, which return the blood from the legs; unfortunately, most people, in ignorance of the above facts, apply the garter below the knee. Elastic bands are the most injurious. They follow the movements of the muscles, and never relax their pressure upon the veins. Non-elastic bands during muscular exertion become considerably relaxed at intervals, and allow freer circulation of the blood.—Popular Science Monthly.

Agricultural Education.

The first agricultural school was founded by Fellenburg in Switzerland, in 1806, from which thousands of pupils have been graduated, giving to that country a great and lasting impetus to the progress of civilization, intelligence and wealth. In Prussia there is not a province but can boast its agricultural school and model farm, and Ireland has over two hundred farm schools. It is understood by political economists abroad that any one, however ignorant, cannot be a farmer, and this idea is becoming prominent in this country. To till the ground effectively and profitably, requires fully as much technical knowledge as any of the professions. The farmer should understand something of chemistry, geology, botany, zoology and mechanics, in order to conduct his calling intelligently. The agricultural schools of our own country are calculated to raise the standard of agricultural knowledge here, and great results are anticipated through this agency.—Rural World.

Hope calculates its schemes for a long and durable life, presses forward to imaginary points of bliss and grips at impossibilities, and consequently ensnares men into beggary, ruin and dishonor.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Sucking Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

Abandoned at Sea.

At all times ships of one kind or another are floating about at sea, abandoned by officers and crew, in what seems a hopeless condition. Some are dismantled and mere hulks, some are swimming keel upwards, some are water-logged, but being laden with timber will not sink, but are driven hither and thither as the wind and waves may direct. So people afflicted with catarrh, bronchitis and consumption, are abandoned by physicians and friends as incurable, yet thousands of such are annually restored to perfect health by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The Catarrh Remedy is unequalled as a soothing and healing local application, while the Discovery purifies and enriches the blood and imparts tone and vigor to the whole system.

Dr. Pierce's Catarrh Remedy.

Dr. Pierce's Catarrh Remedy is a powerful solvent of mucus, and even of granite. Some of the most noted caves in the world are undoubtedly caused by the action of water saturated with carbonic acid, formed by the decay of vegetable matter in the forests. Cold expands water, and as the rock freezes, the cracks are burst asunder, exposing a greater surface to the future action of the elements. One advantage of fall plowing is from the exposure of the fragments of rock in the soil to the action of frost in winter. We have all noticed the difference between sea sand and land sand, the former being smooth and rounded by the action of the water, while the latter is sharp and angular, the grains having been repeatedly cracked and broken by frost.

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The Markets.

Beef Cattle—Native.....	69	00	00
Do—Texas and Cherokee.....	68	00	00
Milk Cows.....	40	00	00
Do—Live.....	14	00	00
Do—Dressed.....	10	00	00
Do—Butter.....	10	00	00
Do—Eggs.....	10	00	00
Do—Hides.....	10	00	00
Do—Wool.....	10	00	00
Do—Tallow.....	10	00	00
Do—Lard.....	10	00	00
Do—Sugar.....	10	00	00
Do—Coffee.....	10	00	00
Do—Tea.....	10	00	00
Do—Spices.....	10	00	00
Do—Fruit.....	10	00	00
Do—Vegetables.....	10	00	00
Do—Grains.....	10	00	00
Do—Flour.....	10	00	00
Do—Oats.....	10	00	00
Do—Barley.....	10	00	00
Do—Rye.....	10	00	00
Do—Wheat.....	10	00	00
Do—Corn.....	10	00	00
Do—Soybeans.....	10	00	00
Do—Clover.....	10	00	00
Do—Hay.....	10	00	00
Do—Straw.....	10	00	00
Do—Timber.....	10	00	00
Do—Lumber.....	10	00	00
Do—Bricks.....	10	00	00
Do—Cement.....	10	00	00
Do—Glass.....	10	00	00
Do—Paper.....	10	00	00
Do—Textiles.....	10	00	00
Do—Metals.....	10	00	00
Do—Fuels.....	10	00	00
Do—Miscellaneous.....	10	00	00

Beef Cattle—Extra.....

Beef Cattle—Extra.....	68	00	00
Do—Dressed.....	14	00	00
Do—Butter.....	10	00	00
Do—Eggs.....	10	00	00
Do—Hides.....	10	00	00
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Do—Paper.....	10	00	00
Do—Textiles.....	10	00	00
Do—Metals.....	10	00	00
Do—Fuels.....	10	00	00
Do—Miscellaneous.....	10	00	00

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice.....

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Do—Dressed.....	14	00	00
Do—Butter.....	10	00	00
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HUNT'S REMEDY
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KIDNEY MEDICINE