

Advertisements.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates a square being one inch.

	Per	Line.	7m.	3m.	6m.	1Yr.
1 inch	\$7.	\$15.	\$22.50	\$20.00	\$35.00	\$37.50
1 col.	\$3.00	8.00	12.00	12.00	18.00	24.00
2 col.	6.00	16.00	24.00	24.00	36.00	48.00
1 col.	8.00	20.00	30.00	27.00	45.00	59.00

Advertisements in local columns, 25 cents a line.

Special Notices, 10 cents a line. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, unless the advertiser is known to be responsible. Large or miscellaneous must be paid quarterly in advance.

October 1st 1887.

~~2.00 PER YEAR~~

fertilizer? This is fully answered by giving

ously, forming solid heads, certainly giving no signs of want of moisture or food: This is attributed solely to deep culture. The roots penetrated into the earth, out of the reach of the drying winds and hot sun, to a depth where they found enough moisture and food to supply the wants of the growing plants. Although already fully persuaded of the fact that less manure would produce larger results with deep than with shallow culture, that season's experience more than convinced me on this point. With \$35 worth of manure to the acre on land thoroughly drained and subsoiled the yield was 2,100 lbs. more, each

Every practical farmer knows that on a Summer fallow more grain can be produced with less extraneous fertilizer than on ground constantly cropped, because during the Summer the atmosphere is filled with

Every practical farmer knows that on a Summer fallow more grain can be produced with less extraneous fertilizer than on ground constantly cropped, because during the Summer the atmosphere, rain and dews penetrate the loose soil carrying with them agents that facilitate the development of the plant food, rendering it available for the forthcoming crops. In short, there is no doubt that increasing the depth of your soil you increase its capacity. Theo-

the sun, the atmosphere, rain and dew penetrate the loose soil carrying with them agents that facilitate the development of the plant food, rendering it available for the forthcoming crops. In short, there is no doubt that increasing the depth of your soil you increase its capacity. Theory and practice never disagree here, and we farmers should see to it that in this matter practice and preaching form an equally close partnership. Manures have a twofold action on the soil. The first is mechan-

ry and practice never disagree here, and we farmers should see to it that in this matter practice and preaching form an equally close partnership. Manures have a twofold action on the soil. The first is mechanical, while they are undergoing decomposition the soil gradually becomes porous, particles of earth are separated, and their surfaces are exposed to the action of the atmosphere and rains, always productive of good results. The knowledge of this fact induces the farmers to apply long

ial, while they are undergoing decomposition the soil gradually becomes porous, particles of earth are separated, and their surfaces are exposed to the action of the atmosphere and rains, always productive of good results. The knowledge of this fact induces the farmers to apply long and unfermented manures to heavy clay lands, also to turn under grain crops such as clover, buckwheat, peas, etc., etc. Although the latter practice may in many cases prove an expensive way of producing the desired results, still the effects are always satisfactory. The second action of

and unfertilized manures to heavy clay lands, also to turn under grain crops such as clover, buckwheat, peas, etc., etc. Although the latter practice may in many cases prove an expensive way of producing the desired results, still the effects are always satisfactory. The second action of manures is chemical, or that of furnishing plants with the necessary food to maintain healthy and vigorous growth. In those districts of country where mixed husbandry is pursued, home-made manures should re-

manures is chemical, or that of furnishing plants with the necessary food to maintain healthy and vigorous growth. In those districts of country where mixed husbandry is pursued, home-made manures should receive constant care and attention. Nothing should be permitted to go to waste; and a careful husbandman will occasionally add such material as will enhance the value of the natural manures of the farm and render them more general in character. The universal rule is, the better, the more, the

cure constant care and attention. Nothing should be permitted to go to waste; and a careful husbandman will occasionally add such material as will enhance the value of the natural manures of the farm and render them more general in character. The manure heap is the farmers working capital, and much will depend upon its economical management. In feeding plants as in feeding animals, the best results are obtained by having quantity, quality, and divisibility. Barn-yard manure is not all alike; it differs in quality just in propor-

manure heap is the farmers' working capital, and much will depend upon its economical management. In feeding plants as in feeding animals, the best results are obtained by having quantity, quality, and divisibility. Barn-yard manure is not all alike; it differs in quality just in proportion as the food of the animals is varied. It is not good policy to depend solely on the manure made on the premises. If there is a muck bed within convenient distance, haul the dry muck to the barn-yard, if you can do so at an expense not exceeding a dollar a cord. Add a bushel of lime, or better still, the same quantity of the well known salt and lime mixture to each cord, and in due time compost nine cords of this com-

tion as the food of the animals is varied. It is not good policy to depend solely on the manure made on the premises. If there is a truck bed within convenient distance, haul the dry manure to the barn-yard, if you can do so at an expense not exceeding a dollar a cord. Add a bushel of lime, or better still, the same quantity of the well known salt and lime mixture to each cord, and in due time compost nine cords of this compound with one of barn yard manure, and the ten loads will equal in value the same bulk of barn-yard manure load for load. When farmers ask me which is the best fertilizer, I invariably answer home-made barn yard manure. No farmer can afford to let his yard manure go to waste, and then make up his loss by purchasing artificial fertilizers. But on the contrary, only the farmer who places a high value on the re-

pound with one of barn yard manure, and the ten loads will equal in value the same bulk of barn-yard manure load for load. When farmers ask me which is the best fertilizer, I invariably answer home-made barn-yard manure. No farmer can afford to let his yard manure go to waste, and then make up his loss by purchasing artificial fertilizers. But on the contrary, only the farmer who places a high value on the resources of the yard and augments the manure-heap by every available substance that will add to its efficacy, can afford to invest money in commercial manures. Under these circumstances he can each year safely and profitably invest a portion of his capital in the purchase of reliable kinds. Mineral food cannot be appropriated by plants except in solution. There is no doubt that

sources of the yard and augments the manure-heap by every available substance that will add to its efficacy, can afford to invest money in commercial manures. Under these circumstances he can each year safely and profitably invest a portion of his capital in the purchase of reliable kinds. Mineral food cannot be appropriated by plants except in solution. There is no doubt that the most economical method of applying manures is to reduce them to a liquid. — However, this method is not always practicable, and in default we must avail ourselves of the next best plan of receiving equal distribution. In case the ground is very rich, it makes but little difference whether the manure is decomposed, but if

the most economical method of applying manures is to reduce them to a liquid. — However, this method is not always practicable, and in default we must avail ourselves of the next best plan of receiving equal distribution. In case the ground is very rich, it makes but little difference whether the manure is decomposed, but if the crop has to draw the whole or a large part of its sustenance from the manure as applied, then thoroughly rotten manure is the best. The maxim "what is gained in speed is lost in power" is as true in agriculture as in physics. Farmers that do, *immediate effects no longer rely on unrottened manure, or entirely ground bones, but two instead, manure fully decomposed,*

the crop has to draw the whole or a large part of its sustenance from the manure as applied, then thoroughly rotten manure is the best. The maxim "what is gained is speed is lost in power" is as true in agriculture as in physics. Farmers that do, *simultaneous* effects on longer rely on unfermented manure, or, *equally* ground bones, but use instead manure fully decomposed, and bones ground to the fineness of wheat flour. The section of the country lying south of the Potomac, including all the Southern States, has for many years depended mainly on Peruvian guano. But, strange as it may seem, the farmers in many parts have lost confidence in its trustworthiness. Not that it fails to produce

and bones ground to the fineness of wheat flour. The section of the country lying south of the Potomac, including all the Southern States, has for many years depended mainly on Peruvian guano. But, strange as it may seem, the farmers in many parts have lost confidence in its trustworthiness. Not that it fails to produce large and quick returns, but because its stimulating effects on the soil are found to cause a sure deterioration year by year. "The land, productive from its temporary excitement" as it were, becomes exhausted of its inherent vitality, and to produce the same yield a constant increasing amount is demanded every season. Agriculture and political economy are the same thing.

large and quick returns, but because its stimulating effects on the soil are found to cause a sure deterioration year by year.—The land, productive from its temporary excitement* as it were, becomes exhausted of its inherent vitality, and to produce the same yield a constant increasing amount is demanded every season. Agriculture and political economy say the same thing on this point. Sooner or later, Southern planters and Northern farmers will find it in every way to their profit to depend on ground bone, superphosphate of lime and fish guano. The bone and superphosphates are well known, but the latter should be in more general use. It is two-thirds as valuable as Peruvian guano, and the price per

and political economy say the same thing on this point: Sooner or later, Southern planters and Northern farmers will find it in every way to their profit to depend on ground bone, superphosphate of lime and fish guano. The bone and superphosphates are well known, but the latter should be in more general use. It is two-thirds as valuable as Peruvian guano, and the price per ton is only two-thirds as much. It is a valuable fertilizer, and deserves the attention of our farmers. At this point the query may arise, What constitutes a good

of Albany legislation; running away from the process of Courts, and appealing to the same Courts to gag and bind his hands in stockholders, lest they should defend themselves against his arts; denouncing Commodore Vanderbilt as the great monopolist, who must be put down at any cost; and at the same time sending private messengers to the same Commodore to beg compromise on any terms.

But the topic is stale. For years every thing connected with the Erie has stunk in the public nostril. It has been the most prolific source of corruption and demoralization.

tion in this State. Its whole history is of corruption, fraud, perjury and robbery. With few exceptions, every farmer grows rich out of it; only the stockholders—to whom it has been indifferent whether the road earned four or fourteen millions—have grown poor. One director has been interested in expresses, another in trunks; one has sold ties, another coal, another oil, another spikes, another wood, another cars. As with the chief, so with the subordinates. Superintendents, conductors, station agents, and even brakemen have saved small fortunes out of meager

...ing. How could it be otherwise?—
 derives subordinates fear no inquiry on
 part of cheating superiors. When Mr.
 drew was short of the stock, there was a
 of merit in making the passenger re-
 ports as light as possible; and in this par-
 ticular we can quite understand how—as
 of the "Jersey exiles" pathetically ob-
 served to a reporter—"the devotion of the
 ic people to Mr. Drew is really touch-
 ing."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Nashby" on Intelligent Suffrage and Mixing of Races.

"Hold a minute!" said Joe Bigler. "I agree with the President that the ballot should only be given to those which ken it to those who lack this qualification. I want all that he set on that led to my downfall for our enlightenment. I have a copy

"Nashby" on Intelligent Suffrage and Mixing of Races.

"Hold a minute!" said Joe Bigler.—I agree with the President that the balshood should be given to them which can understand and appreciate the horrid danger we give to those who lack this qualification. I want all that he set on that head to be bred full for our enlightenment. I have a copy of the message in my pocket, and here is the passage.—Deekin, will you read it to me?"

"Scuse me!" Said the Deekin; "I'm reading."

"Isaker, will you read it?"

"V-o-t?" said Isaker, astonished.

"Jeph," said I, seem to vot this wuz the opinion. I kin tell it to em just as well."

"Sense me!" Said the Deekin; "I
't read."
"Iskar, will you read it?"
"V-o-t?" said Iskar, astonished.
"Joseph," said I, secin to wish this wuz
the passage, "I kin tell it to em just as well."
"Not any, parson, it must be red.—
der Qennibaker, will you read it?"
The Elder bed left his spees to ham, be-
d, taking a long pull at his hot whisky to
dissolve his confusion.
"Tfa!" said Joseph, "it strikes me that
this is a jovev party to wich to intrust rit-
s akount of their intelligence. Jest

the message in my pocket, and here is the passage. Deekin, will you read it to me?"

"Sense me!" Said the Deekin; "I can't read."

"Issaker, will you read it?"

"Yot-o!" said Issaker, astonished.

"Joseph," said I, scinn to want this wuz readin', "I kin tell it to em just as well."

"Not any, parson, it must be red.—"

"The Elder bedd left his spes to hum, he said, 'I, taking a long pull at his bot whisky to his his confosion."

"Ha!" said Joseph, "it strikes me that this is a joke v'y to wish to intrust riss is a proud party their intelligence. Jest ev em em can read plain print, and he's noom Noo Jersey. Shel I go up to Garretstown and bring down a nigger to read to yoo?" said he, laughin immoderately.

"There's a hundred uv 'em up there who can do it."

"Drown it," I pereeceeded: "Yesterday, the present sez, four million uv niggers was slaves, and it ain't to be pearsomed that

"I can read plain print, and he can't," said Noyes. "Shel I go up to Gardentown and bring down a nigger to read to yoo?" said he, laffin immoderately. "There's a hundred yer 'em up there who can do it."

The Provost, I perceived: "Yesterday, the President sez, four-million yer niggers was free, and it ain't to be persumed that their condition uv servitlood would fit em to the active duties of citizenship."

"A pretty system to defend," murmured Angler, "wich unfits men for bsin good citizens."

I did not notice the interruption.

The great difference betwixt the races in the intellektual, mental, and moral characteristics

"You can read plain print, and he's
 noo No Gerssey. Shel I go up to Gar-
 dinstown and bring down a nigger to read
 to yoo?" said he, laffin immoderately.
 "There's a hundred uv 'em up there who
 n' do it," he said.
 "Brownin, I perceived: "Yesterday, the
 President sez, four million uv niggers was
 slaves, and it ain't to be persumed that
 their condishun uv servitood would fit 'em
 in the active duties of citizenship."
 "A pretty scheme to defend," murmured
 Bigler, "wich unfits 'em for bairn good
 izens."
 I went on not noticin the interupshun.
 The great difference between the races in
 insissible, mental, and moral characteristics
 will prevent an amalgamashun or fusion uv
 in one homogenous mass, and—" "
 "A minit," sed Bigler. "Is the Presi-
 dent strictly right here? Hez the distin-
 guishin characteristics uv the races pre-
 ventin amalgamation in these parts? De-
 n' yoo answer. Hez the difference
 between yoo and yoor niggers repelled yoo
 ever yoo not bin amalgamatin and misce-

"You can read plain print, and he can't," said Uncle Gershey. "Shel I go up to Harlem and bring down a nigger to read to you?" said he, laffin immoderately. "There's a hundred uv 'em up there who can do it."

"Brother, I perceived," "Yesterday, the President sez, four-million uv niggers was in the world, and it ain't to be presumed that their condition uv servitude would fit 'em to the active duties of citizenship."

"A pretty saying to defend," murmured Digler, "wich unfits men for bsin good citizens."

"I don't want to notice the interrupshun. The great difference between the races in their physical, mental, and moral characteristics can't prevent an amalgamashon or fusion uv them in one homogeneous mass, and,—"

"A minit," sed Digler. "Is the President strictly right here? Hez the distinguishing characteristics uv the races precluded amalgamation in these parts? Do you?"

"No," answer. "Hez the difference between you and your niggers repelled you? Every uv you no bin amalgamatin and missegegerin, until you hev got the two races into one homogeneous mass? Deakin don't let 'em don't require it. But Can't help remarkin that I kin select a dozen, more or less, young niggers in these parts, who resemble you more than your own children."

"Go on, my friends to correct the President where the facts don't bear him

uv 'em can read plain print, and to 'gar-
 m 'um Nor Gerssey. Shel I go up to Ge-
 astown and bring down a nigger to read
 to yoo?" said he, laffin immoderately.
 "There's a hundred uv 'em up ther who
 n du it,"
 The President, I perceived: "Yesterday, the
 President sez, four million uv niggers was
 slaves, and it ain't to be persumed that
 er consilidsh uv servitood wud fit 'em
 the active duties of citizenship."
 "A pretty system to defend," burred
 digler, "wich unfits 'em for main good
 izens."
 I went on not nottice the interruption.
 The great difference between the races in
 the phisick, mental, and moral characteristics
 will prevent an amalgamash or fusion uv
 'em in one homogenous mass, and—" "
 "A minit," sez Digler. "Is the Presi-
 dent strictly right here? Hez the distin-
 gishing characteristics uv the races pre-
 sisting amalgamash in these parts? De-
 n Pogram answer:—Hez the difference
 between yoo and your niggers repelled yoo?
 If yoo not uv bin amalgamit and misceg-
 enit, untill yoo hev got the two races into
 one homogenous mass? Deekin don't—
 don't don't require it. But I can't help re-
 mindin' that I nect select a dozen, more or
 less, young niggers in these parts, who re-
 member yoo more than yoo own children
 do. Go on, I only desired to correct the
 President where the facts don't bear him
 out."
 "There wuz no yonse perecolin while he
 uv wuz, not the least, and therefore I
 stated till he left, wich he shortly did."
 THE CAPTAIN'S THOUGHT.—A gentleman
 who resides in a neighboring town tells a
 story about one of his troutin' excu-
 sions. He was about setting off, with a

you 'em can read plain print, and he's
om No Gerssey. Shel I go up to Gar-
dstown and bring down a nigger to read
to yoo?" said he, laffin immoderately.
There's a hundred uv 'em up there who
n du it."

Brownin, I proceeded: "Yesterday, the
resident sez, four million uv niggers was
aves, and it ain't to be persumed that
their condishun uv servitood would fit 'em
in the active duties of citizenship."

"A pretty system to defend," burred
Digler, "wich unfits 'em for no good
izens."

I went on not noticin the interrupshun.
The great difference between the races in
sible, mental, and moral characteristics
all prevent an amalgamashen or fusion uv
in one homogenous mass, and—"

"A minit," sed Digler. "Is the Presi-
dent strictly right here? Hez the distin-
guishin characteristics uv the races pre-
sented amalgamation in these parts? De-
u Program answer. Hez the difference
between yoo and your niggers repelled you?
ever yoo not bin amalgamin and misseg-
tation, until yoo hev got the two races into
one homogenous mass? Dackin don't—
I don't require it. But I can't help re-
markin that I niger select a dozen, more or
less, young niggers in these parts, who re-
semble yoo more than your own children
(Go on, I only desired to correct the
resident where the facts don't bear him
out.)"

There wuz no yonso percolin while he
uv present, not the least, and therefore I
waited till he left, which he shortly did.

THE CAPTAIN'S TROUT.—A gentleman
he resides in a neighboring town tells a
old story about one of his trouting excur-
sions. He was about setting off, with a
depend, for a day's fishing, when an acquain-
tance, an old sea captain, drove up, and
as invited to join them. The captain said
he should be happy to go, for he had never
caught a trout in his life—and being fur-
nished with rod and line, they all set off
together. Arrived at the brook they separated,
one going alone and the other back-
ward, leaving the captain to try his luck

"You 'em can read plain print, and he's
uv 'em No Gerssey. 'Shel I go up to Gar-
dstown and bring down a nigger to read
to you?" said he, laffin immoderately.
'There's a hundred uv 'em up there who
n do it."

"Drownin, I perceived: "Yesterday, the
president sez, four-million uv niggers was
aves, and it ain't to be persumed that
their condishun uv servitool would fit 'em
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"A pretty system to defend," burred
Bigler, "wich unfits 'em for main good
izens."

I went on not noticin the interrupshun.
The great difference between the races in
the visible, mental, and moral characteristics
can't prevent an amalgamation or fusion of
in one homogeneous mass, and—"

"A mitright," sed Bigler. "Is the Presi-
dent a mitright right here? Hez the distin-
guishin characteristics uv the races pre-
sentin' amalgamation in these parts? Do-
n't you Pogam answer—Hez the difference
between you and your niggers repelled you?
If you no uv no bin amalgamin' and misseg-
gin, ontill you hev got the two races into
one, henit no mas? Ducky don't—
don't don't require it. But I can't help re-
markin' that I kin select a dozen, more or
less, young niggers in these parts, who re-
semble you more than your own children
do. Go on, I only desired to correct the
president wher the facts don't bear him
out."

"There wuz no yosose pecedidin while he
was prezident, not the least, and therefore I
stated till he left, which he shortly did."

THE CAPTAIN'S THOUGHT.—A gentleman
who resides in a neighboring town tells a
good story about one of his trouting ex-
cursions. He was about setting off, with a
friend, for a day's fishing, when an acquain-
tance, an old sea captain, drove up, and
as he invited to join them. The captain said
he should be happy to go, for he had never
caught a trout in his life—and being fur-
nished with rod and line, they all set off
together. Arrived at the brook they sep-
arated, one going above and the other be-
low, leaving the captain to try his luck
where he was. After an hour or two had
passed, the gentleman who was fishing
heard the captain, came in-hail and asked
if he had caught anything.

"No," replied the captain, "it's these
unfounded things that jump off the bank
of go kerching into the water, that you re-
turn it?"

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 um No Gerssey. Shel I go up to 'G's
 atown and bring down a nigger to read
 to yoo?" said he, laffin immoderately.
 "There's a hundred uv 'em up there who
 n du it,"
 Brownin, I perceived: "Yesterday, the
 president sez, four million uv niggers was
 slaves, and it ain't to be persumed that
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 "A pretty system to defend," burred
 a giggler, "wich unfits 'em for main good
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 I went on not noticin the interupshun.
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 the phisick, mental, and moral characteristics
 will prevent an amalgamashun or fusion uv
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 "A minit," sez Digler. "Is the Presi-
 dent strictly right here? Hez the distin-
 guishing characteristics uv the races pre-
 sented amalgamashun in these parts? Don't
 you remembur yoo and yoo niggers repelled yoo
 ever yoo not bin amalgamatin and missege-
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 one homogeneous mass? Deekin don't—"
 "I don't require it. But I can't help re-
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 above the captain, came in hail and asked
 if he had caught anything.
 "No," replied the captain, "it's those
 damned fool things that jump off the bank
 and go kerching into the water, that yoo re-
 member ain't it?"
 The *Maunchester Guardian* relates, that
 Mr. Thompson, the British Minister to
 Washington, on the eve of his departure
 for America, met an American gentleman
 whom he did not recognize as a member of
 the Republican party, and to whom he
 addressed Mr. Johnson highly for his admin-
 istrative vigor and skill. Finding no re-

you 'em can read plain print, and to her son Noo Gersey. Shel I go up to Gardinstown and bring down a nigger to read to yoo?" said he, laffin immoderately. "There's a hundred uv 'em up there who can do it."

"Proown, I perceived: "Yesterday, the president sez, four million uv niggers was slaves, and it ain't to be persumed that their condishun uv servitood would fit 'em in the active duties of citizenship."

"A pretty system to defend," murmured Digler, "wich unfits men for bairn good wizen."

"I went on not noticin the interrupshun. The great difference between the races in the phisikle, mental, and moral characteristics can't prevent an amalgamashun or fusion uv 'em in one homogenous mass, and—"

"A mit," sed Digler. "Is the President strictly right here? Hez the Proinshish characteristics uv the races precluded amalgamation in these parts? Deu'n Pogran answer:—Hez the difference between yoo and your niggers repelled yoo? ev yoo not bin amalgamatin and misseginatin, untill yoo hev got the two races into one homogenous mass? Deekin don't—don't don't require it. But I can't help remarkin that I kin select a dozen, more or less, young niggers in these parts, who resemble yoo more than your own children." "Go on, I only desired to correct the president where the facts don't bear him out."

"There wuz no yoons perceeloin while he uv present, not the least, and therefore I stated till he left, which he shortly did."

THE CAPTAIN'S TROUT.—A gentleman who resides in a neighboring town tells an odd story about one of his troutin excursions. He was about setting off, wile a friend, for a day's fishing, when an acquaintance, an old sea captain, drove up, and as he invited to join them. The captain said he should be happy to go, for he had never caught a trout in his life—and being furnished with rod and line, they all set off together. Arrived at the brook they separated, one going above and the other below, leaving the captain to try his luck where he was. After an hour or two he had secured the gentleman who was fishing above the captain, came in hail and asked if he had caught anything.

"No," replied the captain, "it's there unfounded things that jump off the bank and go kerching into the water, that you're after ain't it?"

The *Mauncheater Guardian* relates, that Mr. Thornton, the British Minister to Washington, on the eve of his departure for America, met an American gentleman whom he did not recognize as a member of the Republican party, and to whom he had imputed Mr. Johnson highly for his administrative vigor and skill. Finding no resemblance, he modified his tone, and said: "At all events, all must admit that he was a wonder for an entirely self-made man." "It may be so," was the rejoinder; "but he was self-made I w'il say that it relieves the Almighty of a grave responsibility."

"What for?" "Seventy-five cents," replied the captain. "Be jabbers then ye put me down, Captain, for I'm jist the same as ye are, and ye'll be the first that weighs that!" The captain turned to the clerk, saying, "Put on the freight scale the hundred and sixty pounds of live man, and stow him in the hold."

was a fool. If he had meddled with public affairs he would have involved the whole province in ruin. He deserves Paradise for not having troubled himself about business." The moral is very neat. "Yes," says the author, "I was in court, there I saw a judge; there could be no doubt about his deserving to enter into Paradise."

An Illinois paper tells a story of an Irishman who fell into a forty foot well while smoking his pipe, and on being drawn out was found to be uninjured and the pipe still lighted in his mouth.

like the breaking up of a bad
pool; but a laff that comes to the sur-
face as the hickups oom, or backs out ov a
man like the struggles of a chicken choked
with a chunk of half wet doe, I utterly lan-
cet."

“A bad ponny always returns.”
I heard of a gentleman in church, the
other Sunday, who, when the contribution

time, having had experience in the business eight years in different towns and different counties in the state i also agree to perform the same on reasonable terms boukville adison N. Y."

sophisticated country friend helped him
 to it with the other gentleman's glass.
 That's cool, exclaimed the owner of the
 one, indignantly. "Yes," said the other,
 earnestly, "I should think there was no
 it."

