ation, Miss Emily S. Cook, who for eighteen years has been connected with the Indian department in Washington, gave a review of the changes that have taken place since she began work there. The whole number of Indian children at school at that time, exclusive of the New York Indians and Five Nations, was 2700; now there are 15,000. Then appropriations for school purposes were trifling, now they run up into the millions. Yet at least ten thousand children are unprovided for. It was announced that the Presbyterian Home Mission Society was ready to withdraw from all government support in the conduct of the United States schools as soon as the government will extend to the Indians an effective system of common schools, and as soon as such changes can be made in its mission work as required by the new condition.

Vessels Ordered to Chile.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The United States steamers "Boston" and "Yorktown" have been ordered to Chile for the express purpose of relieving the "Baltimore" and "San Francisco" the hulls of which are so foul that it is said that they will have to be docked, and it will be necessary for them to go to San Francisco for that purpose. They will sail from Hampton Roads as soon as the repairs can be made.

The "Baltimore" will sail first and will be relieved by the "Yorktown," which has already started for Chile and will reach there in about fifty days. The "Boston" is being rapidly prepared for the voyage as the Brooklyn navy yard and will start in a few days.

It is said at the navy department that it is not at all likely that any other vessels will be sent to Chile.

A False Entry.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Oct. 8.—The preliminary hearing of President Dill of the defunct banking institution of Clearfield and Huntsdale took place this afternoon. Bookkeeper Hunt recognized an entry in the journal on July 14th as being in Dill's handwriting. The entry was in an "extra" to the credit of Dill amounting to $12,000, of which one item was $10,000, marked "Philadelphia exchange." The discount clerk of the Universal Street National Bank of Philadelphia made a sensation by stating that Dill had no credit there of $10,000 on July 14th or anywhere near that time. The bank examiner then pronounced the entry false. Pending further examination the defense asked for time and the hearing was continued until next Friday, Dill being bound over in $25,000.

Another warrant was then served, charging Dill with embezzling $10,000 from the First National Bank of Clearfield, and he was required to give an additional bond of $20,000.

An Irrigation Convention.

CARSON, Oct. 8.—Representative men of this State held an irrigation convention here today for the purpose of approving the Salt Lake convention's request that the general government take action in the matter of irrigation. Governor Chilcott presided and addressed the convention, as did F. G. Newlands, Senator Stewart, Congressman Bartine and others. The convention approved the Salt Lake platform and recommended the forming of water districts similar to those under the Wright law in California.

Cleveland's Baby.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Ex-President Cleveland today said that he and his wife had decided to call their daughter Ruth. That was the name of Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother, and has always been especially liked by her. He desired that mention be made of the innumerable congratulations and kind remembrances. From the President of the United States and many an humble citizen have come heart-full felicitations, all of which has been gratifying and fully appreciated.

The Broadhead Case.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 9.—The jury in the case of Broadhead, charged with the murder of Brown, a sailor belonging to the United States steamer "Champion," last July, today returned a verdict of manslaughter. Sentence was deferred.

Why He Walked.

He was trudging along the railroad track with a bundle in his hand, which he swung in a cheery, contented fashion that prompted a farmer to accost him.

"Goin far?" he asked.

"Not very," was the answer. "Fifty or sixty miles."

"Joe goin' Goin to walk it the hull way?"

"Oh, yes. I prefer it. I am quite a distance in front of the other members of the company."

"Yer an actor, are ye?"

"Yes."

"I thought actors always had money enough to ride."

"My dear sir," the traveler explained, as he drew himself up, "we are give you a lot of season. Take a railway track of the line is a bridge and subject it to a certain vibration. What is the result? It crystallizes and breaks. Now, sir, when I think of the delicate human frame being subjected for years and years to the jar of a sleeping car I tremble every time I see a train. I do, indeed."

And he strolled away over the ties as thoroughly self possessed and cheerful as it is possible for mortal to be.—Detroit Free Press.

Points on Proposing.

An old fashioned book of etiquette contains a chapter on courtship that is exceedingly naive. Any young man who might be contemplating a proposal of marriage was urged strongly to select with care and due forethought the person he and should be duly prepared. For instance, he should never propose to a young woman while out boating, for if she should happen to refuse him it would be difficult to reach shore immediately, and the situation would obviously be awkward.

On the other hand, if she should accept him the situation would be equally undesirable, since too close a proximity and certain attitudes incident to the circumstances are known to threaten the safety of a boat. Also, said young man was advised never to propose to a young woman just before dinner. His long hours without eating for some hours, she would, doubtless, be in a low and pale frame of mind that night, and might, under these conditions, refuse an offer which at another time would seem desirable.—San Francisco Argonaut.

CONCERNING FOWLS' COMBS.

The Many Shaped Appendages That Go to the Make Up Beauty of Various Breeds.

From the dainty rose comb of the Dorkings to the huge excrescence of the Red Caps, and from the light single comb of the game to the comb of the Houdan—there is a lesson, when dwelling on the food of the male as large as a man's hand, we can find no two precisely alike, asserts The Farmer's Monthly, which describes and illustrates the various kinds of combs as follows:

THE COMBS OF DIFFERENT BREEDS.

The single comb is the most common and is the comb found on the jungle fowl and the Game Bantams, and in all probability is the parent comb, although some people insist that the pea comb must have been the original type. In the Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish and Andalusian the comb reaches an excessive size in the males, becoming a burden for them to carry. With the males the comb grows erect, and lops to one side in the females, falling often below the eye. The single comb is the smallest on the group.

The rose comb is beautiful when shown in fine form. The Hamburg is one it and the claim of the rose comb originates. The Red Cap has an abnormally large rose comb. The White Dorking possesses a fairly good rose comb. On the Wyandotte the American fancier has produced a modified rose comb of very desirable shape for the practical bird of utility, of moderate size and comforting closely to the shape of the head. The Sultan and rose combed Bantams have combs very closely resembling in shape the Hamburgs, but not quite so fully developed in spikes.

The rose leaf comb is tied up on the Houdan. This is the true type of comb of the Houdan as bred by the French chicken originators, the English and German. The comb laid on the Polish would properly be termed a "V" shape that seen on the French Creve Cœur. The V is the most successful comb as the crested breeds as it does not obstruct the growth of the crest.

The Le Valois possesses still another type, "the spike," which is usually classed among the leaf combs.

The pea comb is best known on the Brahma, and on this breed it has been brought the nearest to perfection. The fanciers of the Indian game have set a high standard for their bird in striving for this type.

The strawberry comb, which belongs to the Malay, is very small, close fitting comb and looks well on a broad head.

The cup is one of those exotics we seldom see, it something in the form of a hollowed out rose comb, and is not bred on any recognized variety.

The mulberry comb is a double comb separating so as to appear something like the antler of the moose deer.

The Rothamsted Field Experiments.

At the fifth annual convention of the Association of the American Agricultural College and Experiment Stations at Washington much interest centered in the lecture by Mr. Warington, chemist at Rothamsted. As most of our readers know the agricultural experiments conducted during the past fifty years by Sir J. B. Lawes at Rothamsted, England, have been of invaluable benefit to the world at large, having been carried out in a systematic manner and on a big scale.

According to Mr. Warington the earliest of the recorded field experiments at Rothamsted began in 1843 with turnips. In this same year also were begun the wheat experiments. In 1847 experiments with beans, peas, etc., were inaugurated. In 1847 also began feeding experiments with oxen and pigs, experiments with sheep being introduced the succeeding year. In 1855 the Rothamsted laboratory was opened. It was here that one of the most comprehensive series of ash analyses ever recorded was made.

A Table for Dockagers.

The editor of The American Miller Journal furnishes the following table showing the time it takes lice to develop. He says it ought to be familiar to every person who keeps lice:

	Quota.	Weeks.	Days.
Eggs	7	0	7
Growth of larvæ	14	2	14
Chrysalis	7	1	21
Bug	7	2	28
Pupa	14	4	42
Wheat leaves	14	4	42 days.

The Wrong Box.

A freshman in a college in the city was anxious to mail a letter. Having been told to drop it into the red box at the corner, he hurried out of the building and ran down the street.

"Be sure a red box, but could find no opening in which to put his letter. He searched for any possible direction on the box, and noticed in large letters, "Ring twice."

He rang twice and waited to see what would happen, expecting a door to fly open into which he could drop the letter. Suddenly an open hinge dashed up and a man in blue uniform jerked out.

"Where is it?" he demanded.

"How is it, thank you," said the freshman. "Pretty well, I thank you."

The fire captain looked at the letter and then at the retreating student's figure. Then he dropped the letter into the box across the street, reported the alarm false and went back to the station.—Youth's Companion.

A Mother's Hoax.

Mrs. Brink—Mrs. Klink! Mrs. Klink! Your little boy is in our yard stealing our chickens.

Mrs. Klink—Humph! He'll get his that sent in your big, ugly, dump green I don't see why you don't keep your yard mowed. Mrs. Brink.—Good News.

SPREADING MANURE IN AUTUMN.

How to Avoid Driving Some Loads of Manure on Some Fresh Ground.

The advantages gained for spreading manure in autumn, rather than having it in heaps where it was from the wagon, do not need to be detailed; but there is a difficulty connected with the process when plowing is done late in the fall, namely, the driving of heavy loads of manure over mellow plowed ground. Country Gentleman tells how the difficulty may be avoided by having on the fields so as to leave strips of land extending through it, on which to drove and from which to scatter the loads of manure, and plowing all the rest. When you get the manure all spread you may then finish the plowing of these strips, either in autumn, if the weather holds off, or else early the next spring. In that way you may perform more than three fourths of the work, and give a chance to spread the manure after the plowing.

The accompanying diagram serves to explain how this is done. The figure represents a square or oblong field. Extending across the field from A to B is a strip of unplowed land a rod wide. Then the rest of it is divided off into

LAND LAID OFF IN STRIPS.

lands, say two rods wide, with spaces twenty feet wide between them. These twenty feet lands may then be plowed whenever it is convenient. The manure is then drawn out on these spaces and scattered on earth side from the lands. This are entered at the gate A and driven down the unplowed space B, all the time being discharged on one side towards C. When the wagon is emptied it is driven to the end of the strip and back on the strip D. The space C being thus covered one half its breadth, either lands may now cut the unplowed strip D, the manure from which is scattered right and left the same as before. The dotted lines and arrows show the course of the wagon. When the manure is all drawn out and spread, these strips are then plowed, and then the crescent spots which remain around the white, finished by either throwing the furrow slices inward, or else toward the exterior, as may be preferred, the only turning of the team being quarter at each corner of the field. The most perfect spreading of manure is effected by the use of a manure spreading machine, but many farms of small or moderate size are not supplied with this machine, and the mode we have described has some special advantages in the facility with which the manure may be conveyed over the field.

The Clover Hay Worm.

Clover hay that has been standing in the mow or stack for some time is often infested by numerous small brown worms which web the dried stems and leaves together and feed upon them. This is the insect named above, and its various stages are represented, natural size, in the cut here presented.

VARIOUS STAGES OF THE HAY WORM.

Clarence M. Weed, entomologist of the Ohio station, describes the various stages in the life of this pest as follows: "The adult is a very pretty little purple and golden moth (3), in which deposit eggs upon each clover hay as it has access to. The eggs soon hatch into small brown worms that become full grown (1, 2) in a few weeks. They then spin silken cocoons (b) within which they change to chrysalis (c), to emerge soon after as adult moths. There are two or more broods each season.

It will readily be seen that these insects are most likely to prevent trouble when old hay is left over from season to season for them to breed in. Consequently hay mows should be thoroughly cleaned out each summer, and new stacks should not be put on old foundations until all of the leavings of the previous season are removed. Hay which is thickly infested by the worms should be burned.

That Tired Feeling

is a dangerous condition due directly to impoverished or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as its quality the system to resist disease and to perform its duties. It is remarkable how benefiting Hood's Sarsaparilla is in this invigorating state.

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