APPALLING CALAMITY.

Johnstown, Pa., Instantly Swept Away by a Flood.

The Greatest Catastrophe in the Country's History—Fifteen Hundred Lives Lost By the Bursting of a Reservoir—Terrible Scenes.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 1.—A sudden freshet in the North Fork river, east of Johnstown, Pa., in the Allegheny mountains resulted in an awful catastrophe.

Last evening, according to a reliable courier, 1,500 lives were lost. The reservoir broke about five o'clock and the immense volume of water rushed down to the city, carrying with it death and destruction. Houses with their occupants were swept away and hundreds of people were drowned.

Up to nine p. m. information received about the Johnstown catastrophe came through Pennsylvania railway officials, who averred that over 200 dead bodies had been counted floating down stream from Johnstown alone, while along the line many additional lives have been lost.

It was asserted that there were but two houses in Johnstown proper entirely above the water line.

A special train bearing Pennsylvania railway officials and a large number of newspaper men left this city for the scene. Telegraphic communication was entirely cut off.

W. H. Hays, superintendent of the section of the Pennsylvania railroad covered by the flood, telegraphed last night to Superintendent Pitcairn as follows: "The destruction is terrible. The dam at Johnstown is gone between the bridge and tower. West of Johnstown at some points the tracks are entirely carried away and road bed gone. The river for three-quarters of a mile above the bridge is filled with buildings and driftwood forty feet high, and is on fire, burning furiously, and is entirely beyond our control. I can not estimate the amount of damage. I walked over last night from Johnstown to Sang Hollow, four miles. Johnstown is literally wiped out."

Superintendent Pitcairn, who was at New Florence, sixty-five miles east of Pittsburgh, telegraphed that over one hundred men, women and children passed Sang Hollow clinging to debris. Seven were rescued at Sang Hollow, two at Conemaugh Furnace and two at New Florence. Only forty-seven of the hundred and over passed New Florence. The loss of life and property was terrible.

A special from Blairsville station on the Pennsylvania railroad says: "John Barton, a freight engineer, saw three men and a woman struggling for their lives in the Conemaugh river just below Johnstown. The Western Union office in Johnstown was swept away at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The water in Cambria City, where are located the Cambria iron works, is thirty-five feet deep and rising."

OTHER TOWNS PROBABLY GONE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 1.—The course of the torrent from the broken dam at the foot of the lake to Johnstown is almost eighteen miles, and with the exception of one point the water passed through a narrow V shaped valley. Four miles below the dam lay the town of South Fork where the South Fork itself empties into the Conemaugh river. The town contained about 2,000 inhabitants. It has not been heard from, but it is said that four-fifths of it has been swept away.

Four miles further down on the Conemaugh river, which runs parallel with the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, was the town of Mineral Point. It had 300 inhabitants, 90 per cent. of the houses being in a flat close to the river. It seems impossible at this time to hope that any of them have escaped.

Six miles further down was the town of Conemaugh and here alone was there a topographical possibility of the spreading of the flood and the breaking of its force It contained 3,500 inhabitants and must be almost wholly devastated.

Woodville, with 2,000 people, lay a mile below Conemaugh in the flat, and one mile further down were Johnstown and its cluster of sister towns—Cambria City and Conemaugh borough, with a total population of 30,000. On made ground and stretched along right at the river verge were the immense iron works of the Cambria Iron and Steel Company, who had $5,000,000 invested in their plant. Besides this there are many other large industrial establishments on the bank of the river, how badly damaged can not be estimated.

THE CAMBRIA CITY HORROR.

DERRY, Pa., June 1.—At Cambria City there are probably a dozen houses in what was a thriving manufacturing town forty-eight hours ago. No estimate can be formed of the amount of damage, but the probable loss of life is terrible. There are at present 500 lives known to have been sacrificed and hundreds of people are homeless. The cold raw weather of this morning is particularly severe on those who are without shelter and no means of relief at hand as the trains can not reach here from either west or east. Every thing possible is being done for the sufferers. Communication with the outer world has been cut off and only temporary accommodation can be had. Some place the damage to property at from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, but until the excitement calms down it is impossible to form any correct estimate.

The latest man from Johnstown brings the information that scarcely a house remains in the city. The upper portion above the bridge has been completely submerged. The water dammed up against the viaduct, the wreckage and debris finishing the work that the torrent had failed to accomplish. The bridge at Johnstown proved too stanch for the fury of the water. It is a heavy piece of masonry, and was used as a viaduct by the Pennsylvania canal. Some of the top stones were displaced.

The story reached here a short time ago that a family consisting of father and mother and nine children were washed away in a creek at Lock Haven. The mother managed to reach the shore, but the husband and children were carried out into the Conemaugh to drown. The woman is crazed over the terrible affair.

After night settled down on the mountains the horror of the scene was enhanced. Above the roar of the water could be heard the piteous appeals from the unfortunates as they were carried by. To add also to the terror a brilliant illumination lit up the sky. This illumination can be plainly seen from this place.

A message received from Sang Hollow a few moments ago states that the light comes from a hundred burning wrecks of houses that are piled up on the Johnstown bridge.

At Lockport Edward Dick, a young railroader, rescued an old gentleman, a lady named Adams, of Cambria, and her two children by swimming out to the house in which they were imprisoned, cutting a hole in the roof and pulling them through. He then swam ashore with them, one at a time, until all were saved. Then he fell exhausted.

Patrick Madden was nearly dead when pulled from the river. He was in the house of Edward Garvey. All were caught. Ten minutes later the house was wrecked, Garvey and his son-in-law were drowned and Madden was thrown into the flood. "When I rose to the surface," he said, "I saw my wife hanging on to a piece of scantling. She let it go and was drowned, almost within reach of my arm, and I could not help or save her. I caught a log and floated with it for five or six miles, but it was knocked from under me when I went over the dam. I then caught a bale of hay and was taken out by Mr. Marener. My wife is certainly drowned, and six children all missing and I fear are drowned."

There are without doubt fully a thousand people lost between Conemaugh borough and Cambria City.

OTHER DISTRESSED TOWNS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 1.—Reports from along the Kiskiminetas river into which the Conemaugh empties are most distressing. The river near Saltsburgh is filled with wreckage, and a number of persons were noticed clinging to such timber as would bear their weight. At Blairsville men are stationed on the bridges and banks in the hope of rescuing some of those who were being carried down the stream.

The volume of water is unprecedented. The iron bridge connecting Blairsville with Blairsville Intersection has been carried away and with it a train of heavily loaded cars standing upon the bridge to hold it in place. This was the largest and strongest bridge on the West Pennsylvania road. It is thought that all of the West Pennsylvania railroad bridges will share a similar fate.

All the towns in the Kiskimenatas valley are expected to be submerged. Among them are Livermore, Saltsburg, Apollo, Leechburg and Avonmore, having populations of from 8,000 to 10,000 each. The inhabitants along the river have been warned, but are almost panic-stricken at the idea of their great loss of property, which is inevitable.

Later reports from Coketown is to the effect that the entire town is submerged and a number of lives have been lost at that place.

THE FATAL RESERVOIR.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 1.—In order to understand the nature of this calamity it is necessary to describe the location of the reservoir at Johnstown. It lies about two and one-half miles north-east of Johnstown and is the site of the old reservoir which was one of the feeders of the Pennsylvania canal. It is the property of a number of wealthy gentlemen in Pittsburgh, who formed themselves into a corporation the title of which is the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club. This sheet of water was formerly known as Conemaugh lake. It was from 200 to 330 feet above the level of Johnstown, being in the mountains. It was about three and one half miles long and from a mile to a mile and a quarter in width and in some places it was 100 feet in depth. It held more water than any other reservoir, natural or artificial, in the United States. It had been quadrupled in size by artificial means and was held in check by a dam from 700 to 1,000 feet wide, ninety feet in thickness at the base and of the height of 110 feet. The top had a breadth of over twenty feet. Recognizing the menace which the lake was to the region below, the South Fork club had the dam inspected once a month by the Pennsylvania railroad engineers, and their investigations showed that nothing less than some convulsion of nature would tear the barrier away and loosen the weapon of death.

HARROWING SCENES.

DERRY, Pa., June 1.—A flood of death swept down the Allegheny mountains yesterday afternoon and last night almost the entire city of Johnstown was swimming about in the rushing, angry tide. Dead bodies were floating about in every direction and almost every piece of movable timber was carrying from the doomed city a corpse of humanity drifting with the raging waters, God knows where.

At Derry a group of railway officials were gathered who had come from Bolivia, the end of the passable portion of the road westward. They had seen but a small portion of the awful flood, but enough to allow them to imagine the rest. Down through the pack-saddle came the rushing waters. The wooded heights of the Alleghanies looked down in solemn wonder at the scene of the most terrible destruction that ever struck the romantic valley of the Conemaugh. The water was rising when the men left at six o'clock at the rate of five feet an hour.

Clinging to improvised rafts, constructed in the death battle from floating boards and timbers, were agonized men, women and children, their heartrending shrieks for help striking horror to the breasts of the onlookers. Their cries were of no avail. Carried along at a railway speed on the breast of this rushing torrent, no human ingenuity could devise a means of rescue.

With pallid cheeks and hair clinging wet and damp to her cheek, a mother was seen grasping a floating timber, while with her other arm she held her babe.

The tidal wave struck Bolivar just after dark and in five minutes the Conemaugh rose from six to forty feet, and the waters spread out over the whole country. Soon houses began floating down and clinging to the debris were men, women and children shrieking for aid. A large number of citizens at once gathered on the county bridge and they were reinforced by a number from Garfield, a town on the opposite side. They brought a number of ropes and these were thrown over into the boiling waters as unfortunates drifted by.

Up the river there was a sudden crash and a section of the bridge was washed away and floated down the stream, striking the tree and washing it away. All three were thrown into the water and were drowned before the eyes of the horrified spectators just opposite the town of Bolivar.

Early in the evening a woman with her two children were seen to pass under the bridge at Bolivar clinging to the roof of a coal house. A rope was lowered to her but she shook her head and refused to desert the children. It was rumored that all three were saved at Cokeville, a few miles below Bolivar.

A later report from Lockport says that the residents succeeded in rescuing five people from the flood—two women and three men. One man succeeded in getting out of the water unaided. They were kindly taken care of by the people of the town.

A little girl passed under the bridge just before dark. She was kneeling on part of a floor and had her hands clasped as if in prayer. Every effort was made to save her, but they all proved futile. A railroader who was standing by remarked that the piteous appearance of the little waif brought tears to his eyes.

There is absolutely no news from Johnstown. The little city is entirely cut off from communication with the outside world. The damage done is inestimable. No one can tell its extent. The Cambria Iron Company's works are built on made ground. It stands near the river, and many fear that is has been swept away or greatly damaged. The loss of these works alone will be in the millions.

The little telegraph stations along the road are filled with anxious groups of men who have friends and relatives in Johnstown. The smallest item of news is eagerly seized upon and circulated. If favorable they have a moment of relief, if not their faces become more gloomy.

All night long the crowd stood about the ruins of the bridge which had been swept away at Bolivar. The water rushed past with a roar, carrying with it parts of houses, furniture and trees. The flood had evidently spent its force up the valley, as no more living persons were being carried past.

As early as one o'clock yesterday afternoon the alarm was sent to Johnstown that there was danger from the dam. The railroad officials were notified and in a very short time began to carry people from the town to places of safety on regular trains and hastily improvised rescuing trains. Superintendent Pitcairn, of the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad, was on his way to South Fork and was notified of impending trouble.

STIRRED UP A HORNETS' NEST.

Congressman-Elect Kelley, of Kansas, Excites the Ire of the People of Fort Smith.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 1.—Congressman-elect Harrison Kelley, of Kansas, delivered a short address at the close of the decoration ceremonies, in which he used the following language: "The State of Arkansas is in dispute. Comrades Benjamin and Clayton were assassinated in this State because they were loyal to the flag of their country. The eyes of the entire country are upon Arkansas." He said his State Legislature had passed resolutions denouncing Arkansas and calling upon the Federal Government to protect its people even if it had to put it under martial law, and then continued: "I am a Congressman, and, comrades, I will see that you are protected if my influence and power can effect it, even if we have to resort to martial law." The indignation of the citizens at this remarkable speech found vent at a meeting at the court house when these resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Mr. Kelley, of Kansas, an entire stranger, has this day disgraced alike the Republican party and insulted our people by desecrating the graves of our National dead in a bitter partisan speech, denouncing the people of Arkansas as a lawless people and incapable of self-government, and threatening them with his influence as a member of Congress to put the State under martial law; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Kelley has a son living in this city who is a part owner of the Republican paper of Fort Smith and who knows, unless he is non compos mentis, that such charges and insinuations are false and that the laws of Arkansas are as rigidly enforced as in any State in this Union: therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting, composed of Democrats and Republicans, denounce the speech of Mr. Kelley as not only false, but as being upon such a sacred occasion in such taste that could, it is to be hoped, emanate from no part of the civilized country except from a State whose Legislature made such a disgraceful show of itself as in the resolution of which Mr. Kelley boasted so largely to-day.

Resolved, That we hereby tender Thomas H. Barnes, of this city, a well known Republican, our high appreciation for his patriotic address, in which he distinguished himself in contrast with Mr. Kelley.

THE G. A. R.

New Appointments Made—The Indian Territory—The National Encampment—The Uniform.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 30.—Commander-in-Chief Warner, of the G. A. R., has prepared general order No. 9, which will be issued June 1. The following appointments are announced: Comrade Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis., to be a member of the National pension committee, vice James Tanner, resigned. Comrade Nelson Cole, St. Louis, to be a member of the Logan monument fund committee, vice John M. Palmer, withdrawn. Comrade Henry Page, Salt Lake City, Utah, to be Assistant Inspector-General, vice H. C. Wardleigh, resigned. The order contains a list of aides de camp appointed. Those from Missouri are as follows: A. J. Roof, of Chillicothe; Alex. Goldsmith, of St. Louis; Allen J. Showers, of St. Louis; Thomas J. Delamere, of St. Louis; O. P. Smith, of Kansas City; James H. Steger, of St. Louis; Philip Luckner, of St. Louis; James M. Thompson, of Kansas City. Among other announcements are the following: The Indian Territory is divided between the departments of Kansas and Texas, the Canadian river being the dividing line. The Commander assures all comrades a royal welcome and ample accommodations at the Milwaukee National encampment, and requests the department commanders to see that the comrades of their respective departments who attend the encampment are properly uniformed so as to make a presentable appearance. In this connection the order states that the uniform now pretty generally adopted by department consists of a short dark blue sack coat, single breasted, with five G. A. R. buttons (two smaller ones on each sleeve), vest and pants of the same material, and a black slouch hat with twisted cord ending in acorns. This is, of course, not intended to interfere with departments which have adopted a different uniform.

BUSSEY AT BALTIMORE.

Sensational Address at the Decoration Day Exercises.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—General Cyrus Bussey, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department, created a sensation Thursday night by a reference to the South in his speech at Ford's Opera House where memorial exercises were held by the G. A. R. He said it was proper for ex-Confederates to honor the memory of their dead comrades in arms, but when they boasted of the righteousness of the Lost Cause it was quite another thing. Their cause was not right; it was a crime, and they should not teach the coming generation in the South that the Lost Cause was a just one. He objected to the inscription on the Confederate monument unvailed at Alexandria the other day which represented that men slept there who died in the consciousness of the righteousness and justice of the Confederate side. He asserted that there were thousands of men who were at heart loyal to the Union, but were forced into a service with which they had no sympathy.

The North, he said, reconstructed the South in a political sense at the close of the war; and at the present time the South was again going to be reconstructed under the guidance of Northern men—this time in its industrial development. But he concluded, the South will only have been thoroughly reconstructed when the people of that section accord to the negro his right of suffrage; allow him to deposit his ballot and have it counted.

A Prisoner's Suicide.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 1.—George Wagoner, the prisoner at the jail who took poison Tuesday night, remained unconscious until morning, when he died. He left a letter to his parents requesting them to make no investigation into his death, as he alone was responsible and no one could find out where he got the poison. He claimed to be innocent of the crime charged against him and added: "If they take Tom they will have the right one." Sheriff Crosby has instituted a rigid examination. Wagoner was charged with outraging a sixteen-year-old girl.

Five People Struck By Lightning.

CORYDON, Ind., June 1.—While Ephraim Kessner was returning from Leavenworth to his home Wednesday evening, lightning struck his wagon, in which were seated five persons besides himself, instantly killing his wife and so severely shocking a lady named Cline that she has become insane. All others were more or less injured. The wagon was shattered and one of the horses was killed.

The Coldest May on Record.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 1.—Prof. Snow, of the State University, reports this as the coldest May weather on his record for twenty years. The rainfall for the month has been 8.27 inches, the heaviest May rains on record.

A Bigamous Gypsy Woman.

MOBERLY, Mo., June 1.—A woman known as Belle Sanders, who came here from Southern Missouri with a band of traveling horse traders, fell in love with a Moberly man named Hyronomus and they were married by a local preacher. Yesterday they were arrested and arraigned in the recorder's court under a charge of bigamy and each held in $2,500 bonds.

Two Servants Suffocated By Gas.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Joseph D. Grant, aged thirty-five, and his wife, Sophie Grant, aged thirty, both colored, were suffocated by gas yesterday in the new club house of the Jefferson Democratic Association.

THE LATE CYCLONE.

Further Particulars of the Kansas Tornado—Extent of the Damage.

EMPORIA, Kan., May 30.—The cyclone which visited Chase County Tuesday, twenty-three miles west of this city, was terribly destructive of property and one life was lost with almost a certainty of another, and about a dozen were more or less injured. Latest reports from the scene state that not a house nor fence of any kind has been left standing for nearly four miles in the track of the cyclone and only bare trunks or stumps of trees. The point of most damage was near the Santa Fe railroad track, about two miles west of a small town named Clements, on the farm of Milton Brown, whose house was razed to the foundation and he himself almost instantly killed. His wife was fatally injured and his oldest son, Edward, had his leg broken. His daughter, Sarah, was badly hurt internally and one of her legs was broken, and his little baby's head bruised almost out of shape. A portion of the house roof fell on and crushed Mr. Brown's head almost flat and he lived but a few minutes. The residence of Spencer Pickard was totally destroyed to the foundation. S. D. Haston lost all his bee hives, barns, outhouses and had his residence badly damaged. The residence of B. M. Chappell was lifted and blown fifteen feet off its foundation and dropped on the ground a total wreck. Job Johnson lost his windmill, orchard, residence, outhouses, barns, etc., and himself and daughter were injured, the latter so badly as to be unable to be about. William Dawson was also hurt in the wreck of Johnson's house. At least fifteen or twenty other farmers lost residences or crops or both and there is no estimating the monetary loss to those visited by the wild winds. Some wonderful escapes from death are chronicled, among them that of the family of Milt Hunt who took refuge in their cellar and escaped without a scratch to any of them, although the house was blown to fragments from over the heads. Another family named Hoff escaped by flying to the cellar of Mr. Brown, who himself was killed. Many peculiarities of the storm were noted. Among them was the snapping off of a huge elm tree by the wind, while not ten feet away was a very small soft maple with seemingly not a leaf missing. At one place the fence posts for a long distance were stripped of their wire, it having seemingly been blown away, and in other places the posts themselves were gone and the wire lay around loose. The storm took with slight deviations an almost due east course and barely passed the town of Clements by possibly half a mile. Had it struck the town the loss of life and property would have been fearful to contemplate. Mr. Brown, who was killed, was formerly from Rush County, Ohio, and has relatives here. He also has relatives named Stevenson, who reside at Burlington, Kan. He was a well-to-do farmer nearly fifty years age, and served during the war in the Ninety-first Ohio infantry, and was mustered out as Captain of a company in that regiment.

LAKE DISASTER.

Destructive Gale on Lake Ontario—A Vessel Goes Ashore.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 31.—The worst disaster that has occurred on Lake Ontario in many years took place Tuesday. The steam barge, D. D. Calvin, of Kingston, with a tow of schooners with timber from St. Ignace, was struck by a gale off Long Point. The tow line parted and the Norway, Valencia and Bavaria were in the trough of the sea. The two former managed to come to anchor after being waterlogged, and were picked up by the Calvin and Armenia and brought here. The crews were perched on cabin tops for twenty-four hours, without food and with the waves washing over them, and suffered terribly. The Bavaria went ashore on Galloo island, sixty miles from here, and the crew were: Captain John Marshall, wife and three children, of Kingston; First Mate Felix Campau, wife and six children, of Garden Island; Second Mate John Snell leaves a widowed mother; William McGarrity, Garden Island; Sandy Berry, Pittsburg; Archy Borley and Elias Borley, St. Paul's bay, all seamen and single, and Bella Hartman, cook.

ASIATIC CALAMITIES.

Serious Conflagration in Japan—Earthquake—Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—A Pacific mail steamer which arrived yesterday brought startling news from China and Japan.

A thousand houses in Yokato, Japan, were destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. The fire originated in the residence quarter about ten o'clock at night and burned for sixteen hours. Many lives were lost. The Emperor subscribed over $5,000 out of his own purse for the relief of the sufferers. About 10,000 people were rendered homeless.

On Oshima island an eruption took place April 13 and destroyed more than half the houses on the island.

Another peculiar disease has broken out in Tukadagun, the victims dying five hours after being attacked.

A series of earthquakes was followed by the opening of the ground a thousand feet long by three wide.

Fatal Barn Raising.

AKRON, O., May 31.—At a barn raising on the farm of Jacob Boerstler, at Loyal Oak, seven miles from this city, yesterday while one of the big bents were being elevated into position one of the side posts slipped beyond the protecting bar and the big beam fell with terrible force upon a score of men. The utmost consternation prevailed and the work of rescue retarded for the time being, owing to the excitement and lack of adequate help. Frank E. Irich was the first rescued and will die, his chest being crushed entirely in. Jacob Kurtz, of Norton Center, was crushed fatally. Milton Boerstler, a son of the owner of the barn, received fatal injuries. Joseph Bauer, his son William and brother Charles were terribly gashed and bruised and a dozen more were more or less injured. The wives of the men were in the house preparing a dinner for the occasion and some of them were completely prostrated by the calamity.

The Pacific Mail's Annual.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Pacific Mail stockholders held their annual meeting at the company's office in this city and re-elected the old directors. The annual statement shows that the company earned in the year ended April 30, 1889, $4,161,057, an increase of $82,510 over the earnings of the preceding year. The expenses of operating were $3,666,160, an increase of $28,041, leaving net earnings of $454,896, an increase of $54,465. The report states that the only new steamer now in course of construction, the China, will fly a foreign flag. It will be launched in a few days. George Gould, in referring to the matter, stated that she has been built for one-third less than the prices quoted by American builders.

Stirred Up a Commotion.

TUSCOLA, Ill., May 31.—A peculiar religious sect has stirred up a commotion in this county. They call themselves the "Penticost Band," and it is believed that they are seeking to make converts to Mormonism. They have broken up several families at Carmago and induced several wives and young women to travel with them. Two of the preachers were mobbed there Monday night and Rev. Mr. Sibert was nearly killed. An attack was also made on Rev. Mr. Nelson, leader of the band here. His assailants were armed, masked men. He escaped from them and at once left the city.

STOCK ITEMS.

Watch young foals carefully and see that their bowels discharge regularly. Many promising youngsters are lost every season through ignorance or inattention to this subject.

Sour swill is not as suitable for swine as is good fresh buttermilk or whey. Many ailments of swine are due to feeding the hogs continually of swill that is under a high degree of fermentation, much of it being entirely unfit for any purpose but to be thrown on the manure heap.

An experienced dairyman writes to the Texas Farm and Ranch that of the different breeds of cattle for dairying purposes he prefers first, the Holsteins; second, Jerseys; third, Ayrshires, and fourth, Short-horns and says that any of the above strain of milk stock will give satisfaction to the dairymen.

If it is the intention to work one or more colts on the farm this season, commence to toughen their shoulders by daily baths of strong salt water, and if you have no collar that fits get one that does. Ill-fitting collars make balky horses, and doing without a three-dollar collar has in more than one instance spoiled the sale of a three hundred-dollar animal.

Let the calves come when they may, they should be fed liberally or killed quickly. The first ninety days of its life is the critical period with a calf. Feed it well during this time, and it will form the habit of eating and digesting a generous supply of food, a habit upon which the success of every good cow depends. A poor feeder is invariably a good milker.—Jersey Bulletin.

A writer in the Husbandman refers to the fact that the recent experiments made by the Agricultural College of Michigan showed that the Holstein calves made the largest average gain, on the least quantity of food in a given time, of all standard breeds, excelling even the Short-horns, Galloways and the Herefords. The more the good qualities of this breed of cattle are known the better they are appreciated.

It has been found that, if permitted, hogs will live from fifteen to twenty years of age, that they commence breeding when they are from nine to twelve months old, and that from one pair only, in ten years, allowing only six to a litter, male and female, upward of 6,434,838 pigs would be obtained; that is to say that, if, instead of three acres and a cow, a country man started with some acres and a pair of pigs, he might in the course of ten years count their progeny by millions.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Don't be afraid of breeding too large horses. The people of the present day want them. The best farmers will have them, and the heavy freighters in the cities can not do without them. The size of the horse of the future will fix its value. The boom is up for big ones, so don't neglect to breed them, and afterward to feed them. A big pair of half-breed Normans that are well matched will bring $500 as quickly as one silver dollar will bring another. The best horse for the farmer to raise is the draught horse.—N. Y. Herald.

FARM NOTES.

A fowl should always be killed a few hours before it is prepared for cooking.

Millet and Hungarian grass seed can be put in now. If preferred the seed may be drilled in, but it is usual to broadcast the seed in order to have the plants come up as close together as possible and crowd out the weeds.

Make the hills of your lima beans very rich. Fine compost is the best material, but manure is also excellent. The point is to use plenty of it, as the pods will fill out very slowly if there is a deficiency of available plant food in the soil.

Beets, carrots and parsnips must be well cultivated at this time, as the warm days will hasten the growth of grass and weeds to such an extent as to crowd out the young plants if the ground is not clean. They should be cultivated after each rain.

Give the early sweet corn a thorough hoeing as soon as it is high enough. The first working is the most important, as it loosens the soil, keeps the weeds back and gives the plant an opportunity to push ahead before the next crop of weeds can interfere with them.

It is very difficult to destroy ants in the garden or drive them away, as the substances that are disagreeable to the ants often injure the plants; but one of the best remedies is to fill their holes with strong soapsuds to which a small quantity of kerosene has been added.

The practice of paying fraternal visits to neighboring farmers' organizations is recommended as a means of widening our acquaintance and the promotion of a fraternal spirit. And when you go visiting try to have something interesting to say to add to the pleasure of the meeting.

In sowing a crop to be turned under to enrich the land one of the principal advantages with buckwheat is that it makes a quick growth and can be sown either in the spring or summer after the wheat and oats have been harvested, and in a short time make a sufficient growth to be plowed under.

Dr. S. D. Martin, county statistician, informs us that the average condition of the wheat crop of this county is 107¼, while some parts of the county report as high as 125. There is more than an average acreage. The prospect is the best for many years. The acreage of corn 110, and the prospect fine.—Marshall (Mo.) Democrat.

Do not attempt to grow melons or pumpkins in the cornfield if you expect to keep the corn clean and all the weeds down. It is a practice to grow pumpkins in the cornfield, but during the latter part of the season the corn is neglected in order not to disturb the pumpkin vines, which also allows weeds to grow on some places to propagate seed for another season.

Corn planting is over; wheat will soon be ready to harvest; strawberries are ripe; cherries are turning red; clover is in blossom; onions are strong and tender; radishes tickle the palate; peach trees are burdened with an enormous yield; the population is increasing so fast that the doctors are cross from lack of sleep, and yet some people are not happy. When the millenium comes, these same kickers will be there to disturb the hilarity of the occasion.—Anthony (Kan.) Journal.

Notes.

Melons will grow rapidly now, and wood ashes are excellent for them. Scatter the ashes on the surface of the ground, not too close to the hills, and thin out the plants so as to leave only two on the hill. Do not grow melons and pumpkins near each other, as they will hybridize.

Cow peas may be grown between the hills of corn, as the same cultivation for the one crop is suitable for the other.

One advantage with good windows in the poultry house is that good ventilation can be given without the necessity of leaving the doors open. In many cases wire-cloth screens could be used to good advantage.

Any plant is a weed that is not desired. Two plants of the same kind should never occupy the space that should be allowed to one only, as it is their nature to struggle for the same kind of food and for supremacy. If the plants are too thick some of them should be removed as weeds.

To destroy the striped cucumber bugs take half a peck of plaster, one and a half tablespoonfuls of cayenne pepper, and mix the substance well. Sprinkle a small quantity on each hill and the plants.

Pour all your soapsuds on your celery plants. It is a special fertilizer for celery and will make the young plants grow faster than any thing else that can be applied. It is also excellent for asparagus.

Happy Homes.

Here's a health to the wives and the mothers
Who sit in our households to-day;
Who are glad when they brighten for others
The hours that go drifting away.
May their eyes keep the light of the gladness,
Their hearts hold the fullness of bliss
That banishes shadows and sadness,
And what need we ask more than this?

But—how can this happiness be kept? What shall protect those we love,—those who make a Heaven of the Home,—from the ravages of disease that is often worse than death,—that is, in fact, a *lingering* death! The question is easily answered: Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the standard remedy for all of those peculiar diseases to which women are subject—is what must be relied on to preserve the health of wives and mothers. It *prevents* those diseases, and it *cures* them. It is a blessing to women and therefore a National blessing, because it gives health to those about whom the happiness of home centers, and the strength of a Nation is in its happy homes.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Anti-bilious Granules; in vials, 25 cents; one a dose. Druggists.

A COMMON saying in England is: 'Happy is the corpse that rain falls on." This belief exists also in the United States. Thus, it is said that if rain falls at the time of the funeral, it is a sign that the dead has gone to Heaven.

PERIODIC Headache and Neuralgia; cold hands and feet, and a general derangement of the system, including impaired digestion, with torpor of the liver, &c., are, in certain localities, invariably caused by Malaria in the system in quantity too small to produce regular chills. Many persons suffer in this way and take purgatives and other medicines to their injury, when a few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria would cure them at once. Sold by Druggists.

A CHICK or a partridge runs around looking for its meat as soon as it has shaken itself loose from its living prison, but an owlet does not for a month or more know which foot to put out first.

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EVERY man has a natural right to do whatsoever he wills, provided that in the doing thereof he infringes not on the equal rights of any other man.

DOBBINS' Electric Soap has been made for 24 years. Each years sales have increased. In 1888 sales were 2,047,620 *boxes*. Superior quality, and absolute uniformity and purity, made this possible. Do *you* use it? Try it.

THOSE things which engage us merely by their novelty can not attract us for any length of time.

DO NOT suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

A BOSTON young lady defines love as "an inexpressibility accompanied with outward alloverishness."

FRESHNESS and purity are imparted to the complexion by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

TO BREAK a looking-glass is a sign of death in the family before the year closes.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$3 20	@	4 15
Butcher steers	3 00	@	4 20
Native cows	2 00	@	3 37½
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 00	@	4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	68	@	74
No. 2 soft	76	@	78
CORN—No. 2	26	@	27¼
OATS—No. 2	19½	@	20
RYE—No. 2	37	@	40
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2 20	@	2 40
HAY—Baled	5 00	@	7 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	12	@	16
CHEESE—Full cream	9	@	10
EGGS—Choice	11	@	11½
BACON—Hams	10	@	10½
Shoulders	5	@	5¼
Sides	7	@	8
LARD	6¼	@	6¾
POTATOES	20	@	40
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	@	4 50
Butchers' steers	3 75	@	4 55
HOGS—Packing	4 00	@	4 45
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 60	@	4 60
FLOUR—Choice	3 50	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	76¾	@	77
CORN—No. 2	31½	@	31¾
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE—No. 2	40	@	41
BUTTER—Creamery	14	@	15
PORK	12 20	@	12 25
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 75	@	4 40
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00	@	4 65
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	@	5 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 50	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	77⅝	@	78
CORN—No. 2	33⅝	@	34
OATS—No. 2	21¾	@	21⅞
RYE—No. 2	38½	@	39
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@	17
PORK	11 80	@	11 85
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00	@	4 75
HOGS—Good to choice	4 50	@	5 10
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 00	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80¾	@	81¼
CORN—No. 2	41	@	41¼
OATS—Western mixed	26	@	30
BUTTER—Creamery	13	@	17½
PORK	13 25	@	13 50

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

A Good Appetite is essential to good health Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite toning the digestion, and giving strength to the whole system. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Dishonored Drafts.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is necessarily because its fund of strength is very low. Toned with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone and brain. As a sequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions regularly, and the liver works like clock work. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus reinforced.

UNITED STATES MINISTER STRAUSS has induced the Sultan of Turkey to allow the explorers sent out by the University of Pennsylvania to excavate in the ruins of ancient Babylon for two years. This favor has been vainly sought by representatives of European powers.

YOU can't help liking them, they are so very small and their action is so perfect. One pill a dose. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

A NUMBER of ladies in Boston are leading a crusade against the practice of "docking" horses' tails.

Rheumatism IS CURED BY St. Jacobs Oil
BALTO-MD. THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO.

REMARKABLE CASE.

For two years I had rheumatism so bad that it disabled me for work and confined me to my bed for a whole year, during which time I could not even raise my hands to my head, and for 3 months could not move myself in bed, was reduced in flesh from 192 to 86 lbs. Was treated by best physicians, only to grow worse. Finally I took Swift's Specific, and soon began to improve. After a while was at my work, and for the past five months have been as well as I ever was—all from the effects of Swift's Specific.
JOHN RAY,
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SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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I never had anything to do me so much good. I recommend them to all as the best medicine in existance."
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$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
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All made in Congress, Button and Lace.
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.
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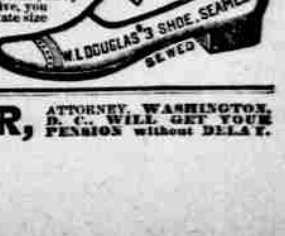

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