

The Argentine Republic.

Within the last score of years the Argentine Confederation has taken the front seat among the South American Republics, and of late years has shown longer the respect and confidence of mankind. The States (fourteen in number) composing this Republic were nearly all colonized either from Spain or Portugal a century before Plymouth Rock was heard of. Buenos Ayres is more than four hundred and fifty years older than Philadelphia. But from the planting of the colonies to the end of the Paraguayan war a few years ago, they were periodically real and torn, pillaged and plundered by the Gauchos so that enduring Governments, save by the hard hand of dictators like Rosas, Dr. Francia, Lopez, and outlaws like Quiroga, were impossible. There is hardly a town from the mouth of La Plata to the Andes, and from the Plata to the Rio de la Plata, that has not seen many lines sacked. It is the influence of Buenos Ayres civilization stretches from that city to Mendoza, and is felt over the one million, two hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory which the Republic embraces. Its natural advantages bear a very striking resemblance to those of the United States. Its climate is tropical in parts, temperate in other parts, and moderately cool elsewhere. It rivers are on a scale of grandeur equal to the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, and about as far back from its sea frontage as our Rocky Mountains are from Atlantic ports, the majestic Andes from its western boundary, an impassable line of military defense in that quarter and a perpetual regulator of temperature in the valleys, and pamperos. The soil and productions are like ours. Wheat, corn, and all the cereals and most of the temperate zone and tropical fruits grow in some parts of the country. And since 1870 the increase of population, like ours, has been much assisted by immigration from the vital races of Europe. For the six years from 1871 to 1876 this immigration has reached 275,000, and for the six years ended 1882 the estimate is 550,000—a total of 625,000 in twelve years. The population in 1882 was just about equal to that of the thirteen American colonies one century ago. But the resources of the country are immeasurably greater than ours were. It has 60,000,000 sheep, 14,000,000 cattle, 3,800,000 horses, a capital city of 200,000 people, and exports are valued at over \$55,000,000 a year, with corresponding imports—both rapidly increasing. It has nearly 1,800 miles of railway and 5,000 miles of telegraph in operation and many new lines in course of construction. It has an admirable system of public schools, supported by taxation. And, though the national debt is comparatively small, the interest absorbing half the revenues, still the receipts, which in 1880 aggregated \$18,700,000, were considerably more than the expenditures, interest included. The Argentinians have but a standing army of 7,500. Like the United States, they trust the defense of the country to an enrolled militia, which in 1881 numbered 300,000. Now here is the South American Republic of the future in embryo. With a sensible constitution, a Congress of two Houses like ours, a President salaried at \$20,000 a year, Vice-President \$10,000, Cabinet Ministers \$9,000 each, free schools, free religious worship, every port open to immigration, which is flowing in at the rate of fifty thousand a year, lands at a comparatively low price in extent for a population of 100,000,000, and resources in cattle, sheep, horses, wool, wheat, corn and fruit on the grandest scale, the Argentine Republic bids fair in time to reach as high a figure among the nations of the earth as the United States touches now, and when the time comes, the great Republic of the North will be a great Republic of the South, with an even greater one in the far-off South Sea, ought to exercise together a controlling influence in the politics of the whole world.—San Francisco Chronicle.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Saturate a woolen rag with kerosene and rub your teakettle with it. It will make it as bright as new.—Lorraine.
A very simple way to make grape pickles is to fill a jar with alternate layers of sugar and of fresh-grated grapes, cover with cold vinegar. N. Y. Post.
Keep hens well supplied with gravel and you will prevent them from laying manure. Do not allow farmers to think that a hen is glad to supply her own system with everything.—N. Y. Herald.
Pumpkins, turnips, beets, potatoes and carrots should be food for stock, which prevents choking, and drench sometimes occurs when whole or chopped pieces are fed. Chicago Journal.
It is said that one bushel of beets added to nine bushels of apples makes a richer and of superior flavor than that that comes from apples alone. We should try the experiment on a small scale.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.
Mix with the potato, salt, pepper and butter to taste and a well beaten egg (one large egg is enough for a pint basinful of mashed vegetable). Make up the mixture into small rolls, cover with a thick layer of egg and bread-crumbs and fry in boiling dripping to a golden brown. Drain well on kitchen paper before serving.—Prairie Farmer.
It is the usual practice to serve potatoes in a porcelain dish with a close-fitting cover. In ten minutes the best potatoes, however carefully cooked, are thus utterly destroyed. A culinary authority recommends that they should be placed in a wooden dish, or served in a porcelain dish with towels above and below to absorb the moisture.—Chicago Tribune.
Milk-sauce: One cupful of molasses, half a cupful of water, one tablespoonful of butter, a little cinnamon or nutmeg (about a half-teaspoonful), one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Boil all together for twenty minutes. Lemon juice may be used in place of vinegar if desired. This is very nice for an apple or rice pudding.—Buffalo Express.
When harness becomes rusty, says an exchange, give a new coat of grain. Before applying the grain, wash the grain side of the leather with potash water, cold, until the grain is removed. After the leather is quite dry apply the grain black and then oil and tallow. This fastens the color and makes the harness flexible and soft. Grained harness can be cleaned by a cloth moistened with kerosene, but afterwards immediately washed and dried. Washing harness with warm water and soap soon injures the leather. All varnishes and blacking containing varnish are injurious. Detroit Post.
How much is skimmed milk worth for feeding purposes? This is an important question in butter-making districts, and quite often the possible use of skimmed milk determines profit or loss of the dairy. With young cows, pigs, an addition of the skimmed milk from a cow in full flow of milk for each pig will keep them growing with very little corn. It is quite as well, however, to have three pigs to every cow and supplement the food with a greater proportion of grain. For the amount that they will eat no kind of stock will make so profitable use of milk as laying hens. Southern Farmer.
Farming as an Occupation—How to Make It Pay.
On general principles we may assert that the margin of profit in farming will depend as in other occupations on the order of talent devoted to it and the capital employed in it. Judging from the practice of the average farmer, we think he has a good deal to learn yet on both these points. The old adage is frequently quoted as though it were a self-evident truth, "He that with the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive." It is in my opinion a piece of unmitigated nonsense. It is a part of the old absurdity that farming simply means manual labor. A man might drive a team or hold a plow excellently and yet be destitute of nearly every quality that would constitute a good farmer; just as a man might be an expert in the manipulating of setting type and yet be unfit to conduct a newspaper successfully. Ability to perform some manual or mechanical operation is a very convenient thing to have; it is not, however, of much importance in estimating the fitness of a man for the successful conduct of any business enterprise, whether it be a farm, a factory or a mercantile establishment. More than that, a man who is going to conduct such an enterprise must be better employed. He cannot afford to spend his time in manual operations that he can hire done for one dollar or two dollars per day. The return will be in proportion to what you give and as you give. Does not your Bible teach that what a man soweth that shall he also reap? That, and not something else. If you have nothing else to do but farm, then manual labor is the best intellectual service of which you are capable, leading you to the highest and most profitable use of your mind, and with a liberal hand it will show upon you the ample reward for that higher service. The margin of profit in farming will also be in proportion to the amount of capital judiciously employed. I have known some farmers, who in other respects had excellent practical ideas, but whose method in regard to the use of capital did much to prevent a larger success. As soon as they had accumulated a little beyond their immediate wants they would put it out at interest. Well, perhaps you will say, a little money out at interest surely isn't a very damaging thing. Of course in itself considered it is a very good thing, but it might be worth while for some people to ask if there is not something better, whether there is not a bank or loan office in which that money could be made to yield a larger dividend or better still, whether some of it might not be better employed in improving the minds and manners of the house- hold, fitting them to mingle in society with the intelligent and refined. We see comparatively few farms on which a more liberal outlay of capital, if judiciously made, could fail to greatly increase both the pleasure and the profit of the labor expended on them.—G. G. Ward, in Agricultural Report.
At a church fair at White Plains, N. Y., a purse was offered for the young girl who could come forward and assert that she had defiled all invitations to eat ice cream during the summer.—N. Y. Sun.

A Wicked Joke.

The numbers of the Oil Exchange are a rather well set of young men, but the lead in the matter of clothes is taken by a youth known as the Duke, whose name is worth for the sake of his relatives. The duke slipped into the Exchange during a dull hour yesterday, and Solomon in all his glory was never arrayed like one of him. To begin near the bottom, his feet (the duke's, not Solomon's) were shod in the glossiest of patent leathers, his trousers fitted like the paint on a lamp post; his coat had never a crease from tip to top; his linen was starched until it stood out; his collar was perfection itself and raised his chin so that he could only gaze at the floor at the hazard of cutting his throat. But his tout ensemble, so to speak, was completed and set off by the darlings of the fashion, with the broadest and most curling of brims and a beautifully bougout top. Altogether he was radiantly, dazzling, and beautiful. The duke stopped near the middle of the floor, struck an attitude much affected by garden statuary, and gazed serenely and pityingly upon his common place fellow-breakers. But horror of horrors! A rude man came behind him and jerked the silk tie from his head, and the next moment it was thrown to the floor, had received a kick, and a dozen breakers were running after it. They surrounded it, scuffled for it, and away it sailed again toward the ceiling with the entire membership of the Exchange, save only the owner, in wild pursuit. Round and round the floor gambled the merry breakers with the hat before them. Now it was suffering in their midst, then it shot over the floor in desperate efforts to escape, only to be again overtaken, tripped, kicked and trodden until it presented an appearance as if it had been laid down on by a cow and then spent a summer under a dust heap, and the gay breakers were fired out and despairing. The duke, during this terrible period, stood aloof, and with horror depicted in every feature, turned in frozen despair as the gambols of his wicked associates and then to the four cardinal points of the town's compass. But when a grinning messenger-boy brought him the battered corpse of his precious dicer, he forced a smile which was only a desolate mockery of happiness, and remarked: "Aw, damn! leave, anyway. It was an old hawk." Then the duke sign who had torn the strings of his unhappy dicer's head approached, and bawled him the "silen hat" that had been the victim of a wicked joke. An old hat had been substituted on the floor, while the joker held the victim's tie behind his back. And it came to pass that the noise of the unhappy laughter was so great as to jar the ticker into the waste basket, and the duke will wear a derby hat—today and forever after while on the floor of the Exchange.—N. Y. Times.

Miscellaneous.

SO WELL BOUGHT
WISHING GOOD GOODS,
TO PURCHASE OF
INTEREST OF PURCHASERS OF
SILVER WARE
MORE NEW STYLES
Furniture
DIETERLE'S,
BED ROOM SETS
PARLOR SETS
Come And See Them.
UNDERTAKERS SUPPLIES,
Wm. Dieterle.
DON'T FAIL
WALL PAPERS!
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CROCKERY,
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HATS, CAPS,
NOTIONS, ETC.
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3 Cakes Oat Meal Toilet Soap for 10c
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