

**Commodore Decatur's Wager.**

A wager of a silk hat once cost many lives. It was in 1811, when Captain Decatur, of the United States Navy, commanding the frigate United States, met Captain Carden, of the British Navy, commanding the Macedonia. It was just prior to the war of 1812, and while talking about the chances Carden said to Decatur,—

"If you and I meet after hostilities are declared, I'll bet you a silk hat that the Macedonia will capture the United States."

"I'll bet you a silk hat you don't," was the reply.

The two frigates met on October 25, 1812, and after a bloody fight the English flag was lowered. Decatur hastened on board the prize, and Carden tendered his sword.

"Put up your sword, Carden!" said Decatur. "I bet you a silk hat, and, as we're a long way from a hatter, I'll take the one you wear." The hat was given.

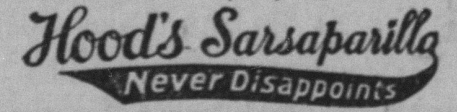
**Cheap Photographic Trays.**

I send these directions for making inexpensive and serviceable trays suitable for developing, toning, or fixing, says Harper's Round Table. Take a shallow pasteboard box—an empty plate box is about the right depth—and paste cloth over the corners, both inside and out. Have a quantity of paraffine-wax, and melt it in a shallow dish, and dip the box into it, coating it thoroughly with the wax, taking special care that the corners are well filled. If the coating, when hard, does not seem thick enough, it can be dipped the second time. One must have enough wax to allow the box to be immersed in it all over. Paraffine-wax is very cheap, costing not over ten cents per pound. Two pounds will coat a number of 5x8 plate boxes. When the wax is hard, the tray is ready for use.

One of the facts brought out by the Windsor Hotel disaster is the carelessness of many persons regarding their surroundings. Some of the temporary guests in a hotel would be puzzled to find the staircases should the elevators cease running. It is well not to be too ready in anticipating trouble; but in any hotel there is more or less danger of fire, and stairways and fire escapes should be located by guests as soon as possible.

**"He That is Warm Thinks All So."**

Thousands are "cold" in that they do not understand the glow of health. This implies disordered kidneys, liver, bowels, blood or brain. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes "warm" because it gives all who take it perfect health.



Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Bottle-Making Machinery.**

M. Leon Appert, a French inventor, was the first to introduce the use of compressed air for blowing bottles, thereby affording a means of replacing the usual method of blowing them by the mouth. This practice had a very injurious effect on the lungs of the glassblowers, and the great heat to which they are necessarily subjected intensifies the evil. The use of mechanically-driven air is now combined with other contrivances. The quantity of fused glass necessary to form a bottle is poured into an iron mould, and is distributed by a rotating piece over the sides, the formation of the bottle being assisted by a current of compressed air. After withdrawal from the mould the body only requires annealing to be ready for use. Machines have been constructed which can turn out twenty bottles a minute, and there is no doubt that a higher speed than this will be reached in the future.

**SALESWOMEN understand what torture is.**

Constantly on their feet whether well or ill. Compelled to smile and be agreeable to customers while dragged down with some feminine weakness. Backaches and headaches count for little. They must keep going or lose their place.

To these Mrs. Pinkham's help is offered. A letter to her at Lynn, Mass., will bring her advice free of all charge.

MISS NANCIE SHORE, Florence, Col., writes a letter to Mrs. Pinkham from which we quote:

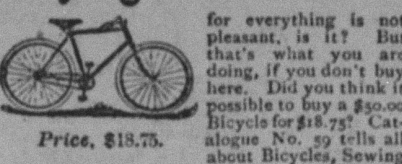
"I had been in poor health for some time, my troubles having been brought on by standing, so my physician said, causing serious womb trouble. I had to give up my work. I was just a bundle of nerves and would have fainting spells at monthly periods. I doctored and took various medicines, but got no relief, and when I wrote to you I could not walk more than four blocks at a time. I followed your advice, taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier in connection with the Vegetable Compound and began to gain in strength from the first. I am getting to be a stranger to pain and I owe it all to your medicine. There is none equal to it, for I have tried many others before using yours. Words cannot be said too strong in praise of it."

MISS POLLY FRAME, Meado, Kan., writes:

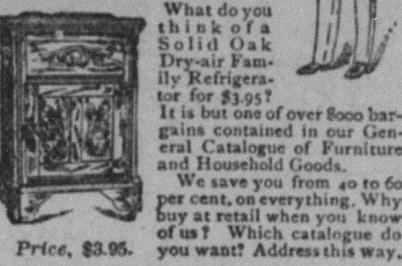
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel it my duty to write you in regard to what your medicine has done for me. I cannot praise it enough. Since my girlhood I had been troubled with irregular and painful periods and for nearly five years had suffered with falling of the womb, and whites. Also had ovarian trouble, the left ovary being so swollen and sore that I could not move without pain. Now, thanks to your wonderful medicine, that tired feeling is all gone, and I am healthy and strong."



**Paying Double Prices**



for everything is not pleasant, is it? But that's what you are doing, if you don't buy here. Did you think it possible to buy a \$5000 Bicycle for \$18.75? Catalogue No. 57 tells all about Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Organs and Pianos. What do you think of a fine suit of clothing, made-to-your-measure, guaranteed to fit and express valid to your station for \$5.97? Catalogue No. 57 shows 35 samples of clothing and shows many bargains in Shoes, Hats and Furnishings. Lithographed Catalogue No. 47 shows Carpets, Rugs, Portiers and Lace Curtains, in hand-painted colors. We pay Freight, sew carpets free, and furnish lining without charge.



What do you think of a Solid Oak Dry-air Family Refrigerator for \$3.95? It is but one of over 5000 bargains contained in our General Catalogue of Furniture and Household Goods. We save you from 40 to 60 per cent. on everything. Why buy at retail when you know of us? Which catalogue do you want? Address this way.

JULIUS HINES & SON, Baltimore, Md. Dept. 314

**Carries His Children in His Mouth.**

In the Nile there is a singular fish that has been known from early Bible times. It is dedicated to the apostle Simon or Peter, and is known as tilapia simonis, and is especially common in Palestine and the sea or lake of Tiberias.

Nearly all of these fishes have a singular method of caring for their young. At the time of spawning the mother fish forms a little nest among the reeds and rushes, in which she deposits perhaps two hundred green eggs, about the size of shot, which she immediately deserts.

Curiously enough, in all the thousands of fishes, but three or four instances are known where the mother displays any affection for her young or remains by them.

The father stations himself by the nest, and presently appears to be dining upon the eggs; but if he is carefully watched it will be seen that he is taking them into his mouth with the greatest care, and not swallowing them. They are lodged in what corresponds with the cheeks, and held there.

The eggs soon hatch, the little fishes grow, and the countenance of Mr. Tilapia becomes greatly swollen and puffed out of all resemblance to his former self. He cannot begin to close his mouth, and presents a most extraordinary appearance.

To accommodate and protect the growing family, the fish submits to the greatest inconvenience, and only permits them to escape when it is a physical impossibility to hold them any longer.

At this time the father will undergo severe treatment rather than relinquish his progeny. He has been thrown out upon the beach, but still clings to his charge, even during his death struggles. Many of the young remain in this singular cradle until they are four inches in length.

The male seahorse has a little pouch into which, in some manner, it places the eggs of its mate. When they are hatched and become too numerous and large to control, the seahorse presses the pouch against a stone and gently urges them to take their departure.

At this time they are almost invisible to the naked eye, but they grow rapidly, and are preyed upon by myriads of fishes.

**A Fish Which Produces Silk.**

A shell-fish known as the pinna in the Mediterranean has the curious power of spinning a viscid silk which is made in Sicily into a regular fabric. This silk is spun by the shell fish in the first place for the purpose of attaching itself to the rocks. It is able to guide the delicate filaments to the proper place and then glue them fast, and if they are cut away it can reproduce them. The material when gathered—which is done at low tide—is washed in soap and water, dried and straightened, one pound of the coarse filament yielding three ounces of the fine thread, which, when spun, is of a lovely burnished golden-brown color.

**WOMEN WHO EARN THEIR LIVING**

**FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.**

**NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.**

**Ventilation in the Milk Room—A Good Word for the Silo—Peas for Family Use—The Leaf of Young Grain, Etc.**

**Ventilation in the Milk Room.**  
An old lesson, but not well learned, is to have good ventilation in the milk room. Clean floors, as well as walls, are also essential. If our milk producers could act upon these two hints and put them into practical effect the reduction in milk complaints would be surprising.

**A Good Word for the Silo.**

"A silo is merely a convenience for keeping green fodder. Its function is to preserve, not to create or to improve; and because it cannot do either of the latter wonders some men say it is of no use. They put into it corn sown broadcast, which is immature, and which is mainly water and greenness, and then marvel that such ensilage did not feed their cows as well as clover hay. A silo does not regenerate things; it merely preserves what is put in it. If a man will put corn, when it has well-formed ears, into a fairly tight silo the silo will give back as good as he gave it."—Professor Robertson.

**Peas for Family Use.**

It is necessary to make several plantings of peas to have a succession for the table during the season. Of course the earliest should be planted first, and the very earliest of all should not be one of the sweeter wrinkled varieties, as these will often rot in cold, wet soil from the amount of water that they will absorb. But the wrinkled varieties when they come are so much sweeter and better that they should be used while they are small and tender. When they attain full size it will be impossible to cook them soft. One of the early and one later variety of wrinkled peas should be planted about the same time when the ground gets warm enough. The planting may be kept up till nearly June, though later-planted peas are apt to milder, and at the time they are ripe there is such variety of other vegetables and fruits that we do not care so much for the peas.

**The Leaf of Young Grain.**

There is much difference in the breadth, size and color of leaf in your grain as it comes up. It is partly dependent on the character of the seed, as the plant sends up its first leaves mainly from the starchy matter which encloses the germ and which the germ uses until it is able to put forth roots into the soil. Barley being larger and heavier than oats has always a broader leaf, though if oats are sown on rich land and somewhat late they will come up with a leaf that looks like barley. But this rank growth early is not regarded favorably by the cultivator, for he knows that it is liable to be followed by rust of stalk or grain later in the season. Harrowing grain that comes up with too small and thin a leaf bruises these first leaves, and as it also stimulates root growth it causes the plant to send up new shoots with much broader leaves. This dries out the soil, thus preventing the excessive growth later that invites rust.

**The Cure of Roup.**

First of all, when roup breaks out among the chickens, isolate the sick from the well known by mopping, swelled face and eyes, sneezing, discharges from nose and throat, etc.), and in a thorough manner fumigate the quarters with sulphur and carbolic acid. Every evening heat a brick very hot and on it drop ten drops carbolic acid. This will compel the well ones to inhale for several minutes. It is a preventive. It is also an excellent antidote for the affected ones.

If the birds are valuable, treat them carefully. If not so valuable and they are quite ill, destroy them and treat only the less affected ones. Peroxide of hydrogen, half diluted with water, should be used on expensive birds. It is the most thorough cleanser known and perfectly harmless as a local wash for the eyes and mouth. Use it morning and evening. For constitutional treatment, i. e., medicine to be administered into the general system, the following is nearest a specific of all medicines known: Corrosive sublimate 1 grain, tincture guaiacum 1 drachm, tincture aconite, ¼ drachm, tincture iodide-arsenic, ¼ drachm, tincture blood root, 2 drachms, water 1½ quarts. The water should have been previously boiled and allowed to cool before the remedies are dissolved in it. Set this before the sick fowls and allow them to drink all they wish.

Let the food consist of boiled meals and mashed potatoes. Boil the wheat and let all be warm except the water they drink.

Let me assure my readers that the above treatment is absolutely reliable. It must, however, be intelligently administered, as all affairs of the poultry yard should be.—Dr. W. F. Roth in New England Homestead.

**The Tent Caterpillar.**

We have been reminded that the tent caterpillar was very numerous in many places about Boston in Massachusetts last year, and asked to give methods of destroying them, or preventing them from destroying the trees. These insects are so easily found and killed upon the trees at any time from the depositing of the eggs in July up to the building of the tent-like pest in the next spring that we consider them as the least injurious of our insect pests in the orchard.

The eggs are deposited in July or August by a brown moth about three-fourths of an inch long, and they encircle the twig near its outer end like a brown band, a half inch wide or more. These clusters of eggs may be found after the foliage is off the tree, at any time, but we prefer to wait until spring, when they assume a silvery appearance, and in the morning and afternoon, when the sun is shining into the tree, it glitters but little looking to see the clusters of the eggs if they are there. They are easiest found in early morning when there is a little dew on them, and if they are rubbed off the twig and burned, or the twig itself cut off and burned with them, that is an end of that trouble.

But if any escape observation, and the tents are seen, fasten a swab to a long pole, wet it with kerosene, and rub the swab through the nest until it is destroyed, which will kill every caterpillar it touches. We have even set the swab on fire and burned out the nest and its occupants, and if a little care is taken this can be done without injury to the branch. The best time to attack the nests is the morning or evening, as the family are all in the tent then, while in the middle of the day they are abroad feeding upon the leaves.

Spraying with any of the arsenites, as is done for the canker worm, also destroys the tent caterpillar, and those who have large orchards will find this the surest way of exterminating them. They are even more fond of the wild cherry as a breeding and feeding place than of the apple, and while some have advised the destruction of the wild cherry for that reason, others are better pleased to let the cherry trees remain and destroy the caterpillars there. The danger of this plan is that many will not kill them on the cherry trees, and one nest there may breed moths enough to supply every tree in the orchard with tents in its branches. There is also a species which appears in the fall, but they may be met in the same way by spraying or with kerosene swab.—American Cultivator.

**Hog Cholera.**

Hog cholera and its correlative disease, swine plague, may be considered as one, for, although each has for its cause different bacteria, the symptoms of both are similar, and the medical agents which will destroy one class of these germs will destroy the other; hence, for the sake of brevity, it is not necessary to mention both when referring to the subject. The trouble affects hogs in all parts of the United States, causing an annual loss of swine in value variously estimated at \$15,000 to \$25,000. The disease is usually epidemic in the swine States of the West and sporadic in all of the Eastern and Southern States. The reason for this is well established in my mind, after several years of inquiry and observation. Most farmers in the corn belt grow hogs, many of them having herds of several hundred. How or when cholera first got among them is not known, but once there it readily propagated in the same way as yellow fever propagated in Cuba. The germs of both are very tenacious of life. They may be dormant for months, or years, and then spring into active life whenever suitable conditions occur.

Hog cholera germs may be conveyed on the feet of men and animals, by running water and by wind for miles. It is not a matter for surprise that the disease has become a permanent resident of the swine States. The reason for its sporadic action in the East and South is that the number of hogs is very small, comparatively, and the conditions in which they exist are less conducive to the inception of the disease than in the corn belt, where the animals are crowded and their systems weakened by an all-corn diet, and too often filthy environment. But how does the disease reach the East and South? The answer will be a surprise to most persons, but I have studied this question long enough to be satisfied that I am correct. The germs of the disease are conveyed from the West bound up in smoked meats of the packing houses. It is a fact, well known by swine men of the West, that when cholera attacks a fattening herd these animals not having yet come down with the disease are shipped to a slaughterhouse at once, as a rule, to save the total loss of them. Some of these hogs have the disease germs within them in the process of incubation. Some of this meat is made into bacon, hams and shoulders, and shipped away to market. Salting and smoking do not kill the germs. When this smoked meat is about to be eaten, the rind and dirt-stained parts are thrown into the swill tub, and thence they go into the hogpen. If one keeps hogs; but if not, and the meat consumer resides in a village or inland city, there is generally some swill-gatherer about, who conveys it home and feeds it to his hogs, thus inoculating them with the dread disease.

I have traced these things several times—twice in Pennsylvania, once at a large summer hotel in the Catskill Mountains and once at Ithaca. Western smoked meats were eaten at all of these places, and the trimmings fed to hogs. Three or four years ago the Elmira Reformatory lost most of its hogs by cholera.

**Complimenting in Advance.**

The other day, as a little Utica girl was being dressed to attend a child's party given at a neighbor's her grandmother told her to be very sure and not forget when she was about to come home to say to the mother of the little girl giving the party: "Mrs. —, I have had a very pleasant time."

The child looked up inquiringly and innocently asked: "Well, grandma, won't it do just as well if I tell her when I first get there, before I forget it?"—Utica Observer.

**THE BIOGRAPH'S SECRETS.**

**HOW OBJECTS IN MOTION ARE REPRODUCED WITH STARTLING REALISM.**

**Film 150 Yards in Length—You Don't See One Moving Picture, as You Think, but Hundreds of Stationary Photographs, Following Each Other Rapidly.**

The fundamental principle upon which a moving picture apparatus is constructed is the principle of the retention of the image by the retina of the eye. It is well known that the duration of a flash of lightning is an exceedingly small fraction of a second. Nevertheless, this brief period of illumination is sufficient to imprint upon the retina a perfect picture of a landscape; and the impression of the beholder is that the period of illumination is enormously greater than it actually is. Working on this principle, a series of photographs are taken on a long strip of celluloid film. The time of exposure of these pictures is ordinarily very much shorter than is employed in so-called instantaneous photographs taken by hand cameras, the period of exposure ranging from 1-100th to 1-400th part of a second. After each exposure, which is ordinarily made by a revolving shutter, having a slit or opening through which the light is permitted to reach the sensitized film for a brief instant, the film is moved forward by the mechanism of the camera until a new surface comes opposite the lens. The film is then usually held stationary while a second exposure is made. This process is repeated in a biograph camera at the rate of about thirty exposures per second, and it will thus be noted that the time of the moving film occupies a much greater proportion of the time than is used in making the exposure. The actual time of exposure depends upon a number of conditions.

One of these is the rapidity of movement of the object being photographed; thus fast moving objects like an express train will permit of only a very short exposure—perhaps 1-300th part of a second—in order that the picture may be sharp and distinct; for if the object moves an appreciable distance during the time the exposure is being made the picture that results is blurred. Comparatively slow moving objects, such as a parade or a vessel, admit of a longer exposure.

The light conditions during the time the picture is being taken must also be considered. Therefore, in order to get a sharp picture of a rapidly moving object it is necessary to have brilliant sunshine, while pictures of slower moving objects may be taken in a satisfactory manner when the light conditions are less favorable.

After a series of negatives have been obtained, the long strip of film, 2½ inches wide and ranging from 150 to 450 or more feet in length, is taken in to the dark room and wound upon a large wire drum. This drum is then rotated in a vat of developing solution, and the whole series of one thousand or more negatives are developed in about the same time that is ordinarily required to develop a single photographic negative.

After the strip is developed and dried, it is run through an automatic printing machine together with a strip of positive film of the same width and length. This printing machine is a very intricate automatic device, and by it a perfect positive reproduction of the entire negative is made in short space of time; special pains being taken that the pictures shall register perfectly one after another, so that when reproduced by the biograph, there may be no vibration between successive pictures. This positive print is developed in a manner similar to the negative, and after being thoroughly dried, is ready for use.

As many of these positives as it is desired to exhibit are spliced together and wound upon a large reel or drum; thus forming one continuous band of film many thousand feet in length. The film is led from this receiving reel over a series of pulleys and through a number of clamps and down into a winding-up reel; the operation of the machine being such that when the pictures come opposite the projecting lens of the machine through which the light from a powerful arc light is directed the film stands stationary, allowing the picture to rest quietly upon the screen. A shutter then revolves, cutting off the light from the picture, and during this brief interval of darkness the film is moved forward exactly the space of one picture, allowing the following pictures to take their place upon the screen one after the other, each succeeding picture being separated from the preceding one by the same brief interval of time that elapses when the pictures were taken. The result is that through optical illusion the eye does not detect the change of picture, and apparently only sees one picture, but the objects in this picture appear to move as in life.

If the number of pictures presented to the eye is too small, a disagreeable flicker, very trying to the eyes, is noticed, and if the succeeding pictures that pass before the lens of the machine do not register perfectly one after the other, then even the stationary figures in the picture appear to vibrate and dance about in the most objectionable manner.

An electric motor runs the machine with a uniform motion, adapted to present the pictures to the eye at exactly the same speed with which they were taken. This is a most essential feature. For example, in reproducing a parade, if the projecting machine is driven at a slower rate of speed than that at which the pictures were taken, the members of the parade appear to crawl along, dragging their feet one after the other, producing upon the audience the impression that the whole crowd is suffering from an acute at-

tack of general debility. If, on the other hand, the speed is accelerated beyond the speed of the camera in taking the pictures, the people rush along in the most ridiculous fashion, and the impressiveness of the scene is utterly lost in the ridiculous aspect of such rapid movement. It is equally necessary that the original camera which takes the series of pictures should be operated with a steady speed, for any irregularities of motion in this camera must develop when the pictures are presented to the eye, and hence a biograph camera is operated by an electric motor driven by a powerful storage battery.

**GO TO MANILA BY MISTAKE.**

**The Tenth Pennsylvania Sent There by a Newspaper Error.**

The Tenth Pennsylvania is the only regiment except the First Tennessee which went to the Philippines from any point east of Colorado and South Dakota.

So it is interesting to know that the Tenth Pennsylvania was sent to Manila through the error of the telegraph editor of a Pittsburg newspaper.

While the regiment was in camp near Harrisburg, orders were issued by the War Department assigning certain Western regiments to Manila and other orders assigning the Pennsylvania regiments to Camp Meade. These orders went to the Pittsburg papers through their routine Washington service in the usual manner. The orders sending the Western Pennsylvania regiments to camp, as telegraphed to Pittsburg, happened to come at the bottom of the operator's receiving sheet. The orders naming the regiments which were to go to Manila came at the bottom of another page. By mistake the telegraph editor numbered the sheets wrong, and put the names of all Western Pennsylvania regiments, except the Tenth, the orders for which appeared elsewhere, on the bottom of the sheet naming the regiments to go to Manila.

The mistake was not discovered, and in the morning the readers of the newspaper found that every Western Pennsylvania regiment except the Tenth was to go to Manila, and that the Tenth was to stay in camp alone. That paper had the largest circulation of any paper in the Tenth's camp. When the men of the Tenth read it they were simply frenzied with anger. Every Western Pennsylvania regiment except them to go to Manila, and they stay at home? Not while they had power to kick. And they certainly did kick.

The regiment was recruited in the small country towns surrounding Pittsburg, and it contained nearly every country politician in the district, or his son, brother or intimate friend.

It was one of the strongest regiments, politically, in the Western part of the State. And it was a fighting regiment from "way back. Made up of countrymen who were used to handling a gun, it had distinguished itself in the riots of the coke region and at Homestead. Its people were proud of it. That it should have been left at home when all the others were to go to the front cut them as it could not have cut the city people.

In an hour the telegraph wires spluttered with ardent messages of protest. They met an instant response from the fathers, brothers and friends at home.

Before noon both the Senators from Pennsylvania and every Congressman from the Western part of the State had been deluged with demands to know why the Tenth was not to go to Manila. They came from men who were needed in politics. The Senators and Representatives hurried to the War Department to see about it. They were backed up by every politician in Washington whom the Western Pennsylvania people could reach. "The Tenth must go to Manila" was the watchword.

The War Department was taken by storm. Secretary Alger threw up his hands and said:

"We don't care. If the Tenth wants to go to Manila so bad, let it go."

The orders were issued, and before night the Tenth was on the cars started on its long journey. It was well on its way West before any one discovered what had raised the storm. It was then too late to change the orders, and, of course, none of the other Pennsylvania regimental commanders realized how the Tenth had become possessed of such a tremendous "pull."

And this is the true story of how the Tenth came to be the only regiment from Pennsylvania which got into action against the treacherous Tagals.

**Gleanings from the Shops.**

Long liberty silk scarfs in white, black and colors, in clusters shirring with softly plaited ends.

Brightly colored taffeta ribbons with broad, black satin stripes edged with a narrow line of white.

White taffeta parasols with printed designs representing garlands of flowers in delicate colorings.

Broad displays of the very newest ideas in fine cotton laces for trimming sheer, transparent fabrics.

Striped ribbons having a narrow border on one edge and a wide one on the other, each being different in color.

White ribbons with Persian centres showing white and black combined with some tasteful shade as a border.

Gray toques showing soft rondeaux of malines, garlands of pink roses and drappings of cream renaissance lace.

Small hats having the crown composed of flower petals with brims of plaited or softly folded tulle, net or rich lace.

Gowns of violet-colored tuckd chiffon made over white taffeta with an interlining of a deeper color of the same shade.—Dry Goods Economist.

Germany publishes one periodical per 12,902 of the population. Austria has one paper to every 72,290 persons.