EVOLUTION OF THE BOAT.

MANY IDEAS IN ITS CONSTRUCTION COME FROM SAVAGES.

The Swift Catamaran-Sails Made of Cocoannt Matting-The Centerboard no Modern Invention,

In an article in the Washington Sta Wilf, P. Pond says: "As the flood left only theark of Noah in the world, it is fair to suppose that for a time the shipping of the world was limited, and there is no record of any of Noah's family interesting themselves in that industry

"In the earlier records of Egypt and China there is continuous mention of river craft, but the Phoenicians, and after them the Carthaginians, made great im provements in the craft of the day, but these consisted principally of galleys, having the motive power of cars, assiste by sails, to be used before the wind. After the fall of Carthage the art languished, and it was not until the close of the twelfth century that an impulse was given to it by the introduction of the knowledge of the magnet. It is difficult to trace the successive steps from this period, and more than interesting to find that for speed the craft of the so-called savage races have always surpassed those of the civilized nations. The catamaran, rightly considered, is a marvel of ingenuity, and there appears to be no reliable record of its introduction.

"It consists of one long rather narrow an enormous sail and is only kept from capsizing by a smaller boat, which is lashed by a species of open raft in a position paralel to the larger one. These boats before the wind have lightning speed, but they cannot "tack" or sail in any direction that puts the wind anywhere but directly behind them.

The surfboat of the Cingalese is a catamaran of a slightly different plan The hull is about thirty feet long, and not more than eighteen inches wide at any point; two curved arms hold in poat the side a sharpened log siti place of another boat, and a huge sail twelve by twelve, rigged on a sprit attached to a bamboo mast, completed the nutfit. Manned by a crew of three natives, these fragile-looking craft sail through the roughest surf, riding over the breaking crests of the waves, where an open boat would be swamped and a large sailing vessel would break her back in less time than it takes to tell it.

"From these two boats it is claimed all our modern yachts have sprung by obtaining the necessary resistance given by the outrigger, from an increase in depth and breadth in the main craft, which do ing away with the cumberson and awkward second boat, also gave the power to tack and reach, until, with the aid of the centerboard, a good vacht can almost sail right into the wind instead of only before it. The first step to this perfection is to be found in the double canoe of the Feejeans and other dwellers in the islands of the Pacific Ocean. This craft brings the two canoes quite close togethconnecting them amidships by a er, broad square platform, on which is built a light frame house, the interior of which is used as a stowage, and the roof takes the place of the bridge on a steamboat, from where the chief issues his orders directing the course of the boat. The two canoes are also decked over and are used for sleeping places for the crew. The sail of the Fijians is made of matting, the material being obtained from the leaves of the cocoa-nut palm, and,

strange to say, this is first woven into lengths about two feet wide and twenty feet long, and these are then joined to-gether exactly on the principle that our canvas sails of to-day are made.

"The centerboard is generally looked upon as a modern invention which revolutionizes sailing vachts, but its principle is as old as the hills. The Bosjeman, or Bushman, of South Africa, uses it in swift currents, applying it to the human body in swimming. His device consists of a light, flat piece of board, which is fastened to the right shoulder, and under the arm. When in the water the point is placed directly across the stream so that the great force of water comes upon it, while the swimmer, with the left arm and feet, swims directly in the teeth of the current and, while seemingly wasting his strength in a direct combat with the full force of water, slowly proesses to the opposite side. Even the Dutchmen of the sixteenth century had a knowledge of this appliance, and a glance at one of the pictures of their old galiots shows a large triangular piece of wood on the starboard side of the vessel, which, in sailing on a wind, was lowered into the water. Many of our canal boats of the present day, and also the English coasting sloops, still have this piece of wood on their sides, but it is immovable, intended only as an ornament, and no idea of its one time use is known by the sailor of the craft so decorated."

A goose with several links of a gold chain in its craw was killed at San Lucas, Cal., recently. During a thunder storm at Dennison.

Texas, the wheel of a sewing machine was melted by a stroke of lightning.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

It is claimed that a new discovery in tanning will revolutionize the leather business and make shoes five times as durable as now.

A cloud burst in Nevada the other day dropped enough water on a region iwo miles square to form a lake of ten acres in extent and ten feet deep.

A Frenchman who was born in 1789 is regularly at work in a mill at Ottawa, Canada. He is hale and hearty and seems good for several more summers.

In one of two stone sarcophagi found at Rome in the Prati di Castello, the skeleton of a girl was found, along with a wooden doll with jointed arms and

A tree at Jamesburg, N. J., produces three kinds of apples and one kind of pears. The apples ripen at different times and one crop follows another through the summer.

Professor Charles H. Gilbert, naturalist of the United States Fish Commission, claims to have discovered thirty-five new varieties of fish on the Pacific Coast within seven months.

There is a woman in a west of England town who makes a good living by killing boat, with almost straight sides, carrying cuts. She advertises that if people who are about to go away for the summer will send their cats to her she will kill them w hat chloroform.

The Valley of the Amazon is larger than that of the Mississippi, the former river draining 2,330,000 square miles. and the latter 1,244,600 square miles. The Amazon drains a greater area than any other river on the globe.

Every scrap of iron or wood within reach upon the Eiffel Tower is covered with names and dates. The interiors of the lifts are covered and the glass wind protectors of the elevators and on the vaious floors are being rapidly filled up.

It is well known that practice in look ing at distant objects improves the eye-sight. In the test for color blindnesamong the engineers of the New Jersey Central road it was found that the oldes man in the service had the best sight for long distance purposes, and was better able to distinguish the various shades and colors.

The story comes from Leighton, Mass. that John Davis, while hunting the other day, shot and killed a snake of the moccasin variety that measured six feet five inches in length and twenty-one inches in circumference. It was such a monster that Mr. Davis concluded to skin and stuff it. While performing the operation he found a Mexican gold coin secreted among its vitals that was issued in 1624.

The Florida sponge fisherman detect the presence of sponges by means of a water glass, which is a simple contrivance, being a circular piece of glass inserted in the bottom of a bucket. The bucket is thrust into the water, and looking through the glass the sponge hunter an clearly distinguish any object on the bottom of the sea, even if the water be rough. The sponges are gathered with a pole from eighteen to forty feet long, with a three pronged iron claw at the end.

Baldness Said to be Catching.

Lassar, a scientist of Berlin, insists upon the contagiousness of ordinary baldness and its spread through the agency of barbers, and the employment persons of one comb in common. en though as yet no definite parasite has been found in alopecia, Lassar believes that there is one, and that it will be found in time. He does not believe that alopecia areata is a neurosis, though he allows the possibility of it in a few cases, but does not believe that most cases are from contagion. In the past few years he has met with many hundreds of cases of alopecia areata, many of which have been in relatives, patrons of the same barber shop, schoolmates or possessors of dogs or cats having similar bald spots. In the belief of the parasitic origin of alopecia our author has treated more than a thousand cases by means of an anti-parasitic plan of treatment, and with marked success. His method is the following: For six or eight weeks the hair is washed with a soap rich in tar, the suds being rubbed well in for ten minutes each day. Then the suds are washed out with warm, followed by cold water, the scalp and hair dried, and the former anointed with R. Sol. hydrarg, bichlor, (one-third of one per cent. strength) glycerine and cologue water, equal parts; then rubbed dry with absolute alcohol containing one-half per cent. of naphthol, and then anointed with R. Salicylic acid half a drachm; tincture benzein, four scruples; neats foot oil, three ounces; mix. After six to eight weeks the process is to be less often repeated. In obstinate cases the sublimate solution should be used many times a day .- New York Herald.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

WATER REGETS. "Legal Adviser" says in the New York Tribune: It is a general principle that every owner of land upon a natural stream of water has a right to use the water for any reasonable purpose not inconsistent with a similar right in the owner of the land above, below and opposite to im. He may take the water to supply his dwelling, to irrigate his land or to quench the thirst of his cattle; to use it for manufacturing purposes, such as the supplying of steam boilers or the running water wheels or other hydraulic works. so long as such use does not affect its volume. But this is a mere privilege running with the land, not a property in the water itself. Where the stream is small. and does not supply water more than suf-ficient to answer the wants of the different proprietors living on the stream, none of the proprietors can use the water for either irrigation or manufacturing, but for domestic purposes and watering stock one proprietor will be justified in

consuming all the water. Twenty years' use adverse to the right of another will give the person using the the stream the right to continue to use, regardless of the other's rights.

And as to the division of water, every one who owns land situated upon a stream has the following rights: To the natural flow of the stream. That it shall continue to run in its accustomed channels. That it shall flow upon his land in its usual quantity, natural place and usual height. That it shall flow off his land upon the land of his neighbor below in ustomed place and at its usual level. These rights he has as an incident to his property on the land, and he cannot be eprived of it by grant or description. If any one shall make any change in the natural flow of a stream, to the material injury of any owner situated upon it, or by any interference shall prevent the stream from flowing as it was wont to flow, he is responsible for the damage he may occasion. These rights are subject to the privilege of each one to make a easonable use of the water upon his own land while it is passing along the same. It matters not what the source of the water may be, whether it be backward or the flowage of the same, or the water of stream may be made by any one if it be leaves his premises.

CONDITIONS FOR LONG KEEPING OF FRUIT. In what condition can fruit be placed to best preserve its good qualities and retard its decay? There seem to be two distinct active processes in the growth and development of fruit. The first is the growth-the collecting and building up of a compound of comparatively solid structure which is unpalatable and indigestible as an article of food. The organic ferment; a breaking down, softening, dissolving, rendering palatable, easily digested and valuable as food. In this change the volatile oils are generated, giving flavor and character to fruit. The time required in building up fruit preparatory to ripening has not been legated to man to control to any great extent, whether a variety is to ripen in May, July or September. Yet if man cannot control the time of completed growth, he can, during this period, by good care and cultivation, increase greatly its size and value.

In the second stage of development In the second stage fruit should not be changes of temperature or moisture. pose is to hasten ripening, the fruit should be inclosed in a tight box or barrel, or before. wrapped in flannel, to prevent evaporation, and left in a warm room of uniform

Correspondence former

earth at the depth of the passage. Moist ure is deposited if the temperature is in-creased, so as to give nearly a uniform amount in the room.

Professor Arnold is authority for saying that while the extremes of heat and cold in those States vary from 110 degrees to forty degrees below, these rooms will not vary in temperature over five degrees during the year, uniformly remaining near fifty degrees. The air is pure, and the room is perfect as a milk-room. Ventilation is perfect, with uniform temperature and moisture.

Such a building need not be expensive. It can be built of coarse lumber, the air spaces sheeted with building paper, while the stone passage can be put down for from \$5 to \$8 per rod, depending upon the hardness of the soil and the proximity of stone. We have no knowledge that any such appliance has been used for keeping fruits and vegetables, but it seems to present just the conditions necessary for retaining every valuable quality in fruits and in vegetables, and for checking decay .- American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

"There is no clover seed in the world so good as that raised on a sandy soil," affirms a Wisconsin farmer.

There is perhaps no place on the farm where a good dressing of manune will do greater good than in an old apple orchard where the trees seem to be running out. Soot has considerable value as a fertiizer. As much as 50,000 tons of it are taken from the chimneys of London in a year. It is estimated to be worth \$100,-000, and is used as a fertilizer, half a ton to an acre.

A good system of rotation enables the farmer to grow, at little or no expense. his fertilizers in the soil where they are needed. It also more than doubles the value of the manure applied if used intelligently and judiciously.

Rye straw, cut short, is the best material for packing eggs in barrels. Wheat and oats are more susceptible of retaining moisture, and of course this moisture has a tendency to mold, and in time to injure the flavor of the eggs.

It has been demonstrated that horses can be fed on ensilage with advantage, another stream. Still, the diversion of a and that where they are not required to do service, as in winter, an allowance of returned to its natural channel before it thirty pounds of ensilage per day will keep horses in good condition.

Any method of preparation that will make one acre of compact soil capable of producing three, four or five times as much as before, and the improvement continued, is worthy of adoption, even though first cost be much more than for the land itself.

Over feeding is the common bane of the pig, according to the American Agriculturist, which advises a pint of milk and two ounces of boiled cornmeal mixed as second is the ripening process; a kind of a daily ration for the first week, and a gradual increase may be made, substituting raw cornmeal.

> A well-known New Jersey nurseryman has declared that "crowding is one cause of peach yellows. If your trees are too thick pull out every other row, and as a rule you will cure the yellows. Trees are sometimes set as close as eight or ten feet, but should be eighteen or twenty feet apart.

On a recent morning every can of milk coming into New York city was examined by the State dairy inspectors. The total number of cans inspected was 5728, and of this number only fifteen of a ipening can be hastened or retarded, and doubtful character were found. Samples when fully ripe, decay can be delayed. of these were taken for analysis. They In the second stage fruit should not be left open and exposed to atmospheric dicating that the milk had been skimmed. The result of the inspection shows that Flavor is lost by evaporation. If the pur- the milk now sent to that city over the railroads is of better quality than ever

WISE WORDS.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A Mexican authority claims that garlie a sure cure of hydrophobia.

Cold baths are now said to be effiacious in the cure of typhoid fever. The spawn of most fish sinks, but that

of cod rises to the surface of the water. An Italian has discovered that the de-

cay incident to old age is caused by a microbe which is inherited.

Hollow bricks are being used in Eastvn cities, and they cost one-third less than regular price. They crush at 30,000 pounds.

A machine has been invented which uts stone and makes 15,000 to 16,000 strokes per minute. It is being tried in Rhode Island.

Throughout Italy the principal towns are, one after another, providing build-ings for the treatment of hydrophobia acording to Pasteur's system.

A society has been started in London to promote the development of the sci-ence of mesmerism and of the application of hypnotism to practical medicine.

A farmer in Muskegon County, Mich. who was stung on the car by a bumblebee while mowing in his field has gone crazy. His doctor thinks the stinging was the cause.

The largest engine in the world is in the hold of an stalian war-ship, called Sardegna; it consists of four triple expansion engines, and has a capacity of 25,000 horse-power.

Seamless boiler tubes are now made from solid ingots of metal by a process that twists and stretches the fibres, and is said to make a tube much stronger than the ordinary ones.

A hunter of Virginia City, Nev., claims that he has discovered a deposit of fossil ivory in the Sierra Nevada range. He took out two large tusks of an elephant, and is going back for more.

An oyster bed of unusual size and richess was discovered recently by a Danish fisherman near the coast of Jutland. is some eleven miles from land and fifteen miles long by seven miles wide.

Most people know that the common oleander of our gardens is a very poison-ous plant; and there is every reason to believe that the poisonous honey so often referred to by ancient writers came, if from anywhere, from its flowers.

The American whitefish promises to be firmly established in English waters. The United States Fish Commissioners sent some over last year to the fish hatch ng establishment of Malvern Wells, and the young fish are doing splendidly.

Professor Langley finds that a very faint light may be perceived in about half a second, while an ordinarily bright light requires one half that interval; and that the same amount of energy may produce at least 100,000 times the visual effect in one color that it does in another. The porgy factory at East Boothbay,

Me., is at present producing porgy oil by the cargo. It sells at twenty-five cents per gallon, and is used largely for making "pure linseed" and for export for soap-making. Of late Scotch soapmaker have been taking a great deal of the oil.

The latest marine destructive machine is a floating battering-ram. It consists of a cigar-shaped boat, made entirely of thick steel, and operated by the captain only, who is lodged in an invulnerable Such a contrivance as this is capable of sinking the largest ironclad with the greatest case.

The Sweating Sickness,

Once England was attacked by a serious epidemic, the sweating sickness, which was so called because, in the words of an old writer; "It did most stand in sweating from beginning to ending." It first made its appearance in England, and was generally known on the Continent as

the "English sweat." It was observed

generally to spare foreigners in this coun-

try, and also to be specially fatal to

Englishmen when it appeared abroad;

and it was surmised that the immoderate

the country with most fatal results.

seems to have been a species of violently

inflammatory fever, which suffused the

whole body with a fetid perspiration,

the crisis generally occurring within twenty-four hours of the first scizure.

Like most other epidemics, it was spe

cent, of such recovered. In London,

where it raged with peculiar violence,

two Lord Mayors and six Aldermen died

in one week. This first outburst con-

tinued its ravages until the end of the

year, its cessation being nearly coincillent

Day, 1486, which was therefore sup-

posed to have caused its disappearance.

Further outbreaks of this epidemic oc curred in England in 1506 and 1517.

when again London suffered severely;

and in 1528 and 1529 not only this coun

try, but also France and Germany, and

when the disease was particularly virulent

a less degree, Holland, Sweden and

The last appearance of the sweat

with a violent tempest on New Year's

the prime of life, and hardly

cially fatal to healthy, vigorous men in

one per

The Force of Evaporation. An average of five feet of water is ca imated to fall annually over the whole earth, and, assuming that condensatio takes place at an average height of 3000 feet, scientists concluded that the force of evaporation to supply such rainfall, must equal the lifting of 322,000,000 pounds of water 3000 feet in every minute, or about 800,000,000-horse-power constantly exerted. Of this prodigious amount of energy thus created a very

small proportion is transferred to the waters that run back through rivers to, the sea, and a still smaller fraction is uttlized by man; the remainder is dissi-

pated in space. He Wanted to Get Out. The Oxford (Me.) Democrat tells

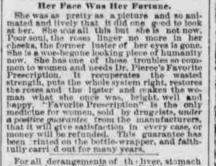
story of a gentleman of the old school who used to aspire to all kinds of official honors, and sought every occasion to expose his oratory. He was once undertakng the feat of fording the Androscoggin River with an old mare and wagon. Sud-denly one wheel struck a hidden rock. while the other settled in the sand, and the old man found himself caged beneath his wagon on the bed of the river. The old man on relating the circum stance said: "The first thing I thought

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colda, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convisce you of the merit of this great remedy. Large Bottles 50c. and \$1.

THERE are 155,000 miles of railroad in the United States. Within twenty-three years 121,000 miles of this have been built.

Her Face Was Her Fortune.



For all derangements of the liver, stomach nd bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One dome.

The total number of paying visitors to the Pa is Expedition up to recent date was 10,062, 235. If not above being taught by a man, take this good advice. Try Dobins's Electric Scop next Monday. It won't cost much, and you will then how for generative just how good it is. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them.

THE window glass production this year will be 3.218,860 boxes.

"The days of miracles are past." That may be, and yet some of the most wouderful thin a ever witnessed by the tuman family have oc-curred within the last decade. Not the least of three wonders is the success which the arents of H.F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., are meetiar. Write them for particulars. They will show sets how to work wonders.

If amieted wath sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water, Druggist swell at 25c, per bottle A box wind matches free to smokers of "Tangill's Punch" Sc, Cigar.

Out of Sorts is a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic ten dency, or it may be caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right, appetite is capriclows, the nerves seem overworked, the mind is conflued and irritable. This condition finds an exsellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, such restores har-mony to the system, and gives that strength of mind, nerves, and body, which makes one feel perfectly

N. B .-- If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparille do not be induced to buy any other.

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> If you know how to properly the transmission of them. For 25 cents in stands in the st or them, you can promite a riving the experi-al Ponitry Rais eur, but a man

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The Public School Fountain Pen, with glass filler, and a dozen Fens, sent prepaid for Soc. Not a toy 5. FOUNTAIN FEN CO., 18 Warren St., New York BASE BALL Chadwick's Manual.

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S'JACOBS OIL

FOR LAMENESS AND SWELLINGS

In the Hip. Wiles, Foltes Co., 111., June, '68.

Three of fur years age was taken with Lamman in his was in share the sine: tried several doo even without basefut we dime. Tried around the application of the Jacobs Oli. With MANFIA. Always There. Faingre, Mich. May 18, 18. Have used it. Jacobs Oli for insenses with Dee presite have hadded it for taxions with Dee presite have hadded it. With taxantic and the taxion of the taxions of the deeper

Swellings, Little Chute, Wis May 21, 1938, Suffered three years with swellings from tempure blood; sured by external use of 81. Jacobs 01. Ho seture in Sweyears. ARNOLD YON HABURL.

PAY.

A Curious Insight Into the Clock Trade

I was chatting with the agent of a big establishment in Park place, says the New York Graphic, when he gave me a curious insight into the clock trade. Said he: "Clocks are made so cheaply now in large manufactories, which use special machinery, that very few others

are ever produced. That sounds queer when you remember that nearly every watch and clock maker in this and every other large city offers to sell clocks bearing his name and guaranteed by him The explanation is that when a fair order is given, any name will be printed on the face, and instructions as to size of letters and general style are pretty closely observed. Then, again, the face of a cheap clock is about the least costly part in a new face and give the clock a new name. Some few prefer to sell a clock with no name on it but the actual maker, but they are in a minority.

About 100 Species of Mosquito.

An English scientist says: There are about a hundred species of mosquito in

Death by Bee Stings.

The little busy bee is admired for its industry, and if it should sedulously improve each shining hour in gathering honey all the day from each sweetscented flower, it would, no doubt, he regarded as a deserving insect. But bees are ferocious at times, and their sting has proved fatal to men and beasts. Death by bee-sting is a frequent accident. Within a fortnight three cases, in which farmers were killed by bees while of it, and nothing is easier than to put at work in their fields in the neighborhood of hives, have been reported, and, with all the terror caused by the summer dog, it is a question if there are not as many deaths from bec-sting as from wellanthenticated attacks of hydrophobia .--Chicago Herald.

The Shah's Antics in Paris.

the world, occurring in all climes. Eight or ten species have been known to in-The papers continue full of the Persian Shah's sayings and doings. His last visit habit Englatid for more than fifty years to the Paris Exposition was marked by -in fact, since they were first studied. No new species in Britain has been reseveral curious incidents. Passing by the Eiffel tower, he came across a negro corded for more than fifty years. No boy selling colored spectacles of a comi-specially topical species has ever been re- cal shape. He called him, and, taking a corded as having occurred in Britain, but | few Napoleons out of his pocket, bought one of the well known British species the whole of his stock. He then prohas recently been recorded from Mexico. ceeded to place the glasses on the no Most, if not all, of the British species of his attendants, and was so amused by bite in very hot weather, when, apparentthe figure they cut that he almost split ly, like their betters, they require more his sides with laughter. The crowd on liquid refreshment. Finally, mosquitoes, joyed the sight and applauded the Shab as well as Hessian flies, are as common to the echo. in England as white butterflies.

The Weeping Water (Neb.) creamery displease us, but the pertinacity, they is making 800 pounds of butter daily. | display in obtruding them upon us

The greatest advantage to the fruitgrower will result from checking too early maturity, and from preventing early decay after harvesting. His success de mands a place for storage with surroundings favorable for preservation. One condition is conceded by all-that the temperature must be lower than that required for growth. That thirty-two degrees is too low, seems to be the conclusion those best qualified to judge. Fruit kept long at that tem perature, although apparently un changed, when removed soon sinks to decay, not apparently from over-ripeness, but from the permanent suspension of all active forces. The process of decay, not that of ripening, takes possession. Cali fornia shippers of oranges have come to the conclusion that refrigerator cars do not pay; in fact that they have occasioned great loss. It seems that the conditions most favorable for the preservabe secured by a store-room having the temperature so low as to check (not wholly destroy) the forces at work in fruit, whether those forces be chemical or organic-so low that spores would not be active; the air so damp that moisture would not escape, while the temperature and moisture should remain

uniform. Apples, as well as potatoes, buried in the ground and so covered as to be protected from heat and frost, come out in the spring as fresh and bright as when buried in the fall.

Grapes picked and wilted, then buried in stone jars three to four feet below the surface, will come out with stems green and fruit plump and bright. In these two cases the temperature remains more uniform than could result with atmospheric exposure. Cellars having springs in them or streams passing through them are noted for keeping apples and vegetables fresh, even until late the next senson. I he water acts as a regulator of both tem perature and moisture. These methods of storage approach the conditions speci-fied above, and the nearer the approach the better the result.

If these conditions are favorable for

the preservation of fruit in all its stages may they be the best and most economscally secured? The creameries and milktory solution of the problem, as in them the above conditions are economically realized in their most perfect form. These

rooms are inclosed on the top, bottom and The American rage for basebll, sides with four dead air spaces, with is after all weak compared to double doors for entrance, and they are the British made as nearly air tight as possible. At the last match between the two great-Fresh air is supplied at the bottom est of the county elevens, Surrey and brough a subterranean passage about Nottingham, which took three days to twelve rods long and eight to ten feet he- play, nearly 60,000 people went to see it low the surface of the earth. This passage and Surrey's victory. The batting of is two feet wide and one foot high, Lookwood and Able, who together made

formed of stone work. Through it a 159 in Surrey's second inning, was as constant current of air is passing into important toward winning the match that the room. The temperature of this air the collection taken up for their benefit is controled and regulated by that of the amounted to over \$200,

No one is satisfied with his fortune or dissatisfied with his own wit.

Who of us have not regretted that age when laughter was ever on the lips!

Do not be afraid to go near your ene use of beer, then so common in England, The nearer you get to a kicking rendered its inhabitants particularly sus my. horse the less damage will result to your ceptible to the disease. Beginning in 1485, in the army of Richmond, afterperson. ward Henry VII., it spread quickly over

A fool can ask more questions than a wise man can answer; but a wise man cannot ask more questions than he can find a fool ready to answer.

Nothing is so great an instance of illmanners as flattery. If you flatter all the company you please none; if you flatter only one or two you affront the rest.

Of all the actions of a man's life, his marriage does least concern other people, yet of all actions of our life, 'tis most meddled with by other people.

If we cannot be a lighthouse, we can be a candle. A man said once that he tion of fruit without loss in quality would hadn't as much light as a rush-light. "Well, I could set a whole city on fire with that," said another.

It is poor encouragement to toil through life to amass a fortune to ruin your children. In nine cases out of ten a large fortune is the greatest curse which could be bequeathed to the young and inexperienced.

When a person points out the "respect able people" in his neighborhood he will invariably select those who reflect him-self, and often add that some think they Poland, were visited by the same pestiling sickness in England was in 1551. elong to the respectable class, but are not recognized as such.

life, and in the absence of books and

in Shrewsbury and the valley of the Severn .-- Chambers's Journal. Probably the early race of mankind were not much superior to other animal

mee.

Animal Life in the Gulf Stream

other implements were entirely destitute The surface waters in the Gulf Stream of means except what nature furnished. teem with minute life of all kinds yet they no doubt lived as happily as their There the young of larger animals exist, microscropic in size; and adult animals If a man has a quarrelsome temper, let which never grow large enough to be plainly visible to the naked eye occur in immense quantities. By dragging a fine silk net behind the vessel, these minute forms are easily taken, and when placed in glass dishes millions uncounted are seen swimming backward and forward. When looked at through a microscope we see young jelly fishes, the young of harnacles, crabs and shrimps, besides the adult microscopic species, which are very abundant. The toothless whale finds in these his only food. Rushing through the water, with mouth wide open, by means of his whalebone strainers the minute forms are separated from the water. Swallowing those obtained after a short period of straining, he repeats the operation. The abundance of this kind of life can be judged from the fact that pearly all kinds of whates exist exclusively upon these animals, most of them so small that they are not noticed on the surface .- Popular Science Monthly.

> New strawberry plantations cannot be worked too much. Weeds are very much disposed to grow among them, and whet they have once obtained root it is very difficult removing them.

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iosterity do.