## MOST USEFUL OF FISHES.

### THE CODFISH INDUSTRY IN NEW. FOUNDLAND.

### How the Fishermen Capture This Royal Fish and What They Do to Get Him Ready for Market.

The cod is king wherever he lives. He is a swift, fierce, powerful fish. Of all the commercial fishes he is incomparably the most useful. No part of him is without a function in the serving of man. His head, bones, and intestines are used in the manufacture of rich fertilizing compost. Isinglass is made from his swimming bladder. The roe is exported as buit for the French sardine fishery. The liver is famous for the great curative

oil that is extracted from it, and the rest of the cod is pure flesh. His home in the waters of the Northern and Western Atlantic extends over about 250,000 somare miles and along a coast-line from Labrador to Cape Hatteras, which in all its sinuosities is about 6300 miles long, Of this vast hunt over 200,000 square miles in area and over 5000 miles in lateral extent appertain to the British possessions. The temperature of the waters within which he keeps himself does not greatly vary from 39 degrees 10 42.

So soon as the caplin flash their silvery scales in the sunlight about the coasts the fishermen become active. This generally occurs as the month of June opens. The caplin (pronounce it cape lin) is one of the most beautiful little fishes in the sea. It is six or seven inches long and most delicate of flavor. It come in uncountable myriads, with the cod in swift and greedy pursuit. The fishermen begin their work by catching the caplin, for the run lasts only about a week, and in that time enough must be caught for bait to last until the squid arrive. The catch is enormous. plentiful are the fish, and so easily takes by seining, that a great surplus beyond the needs of the fishermen accumulates, No method has yet been found of preserving the caplin, and all this surplus, amounting to thousands of barrels, is used as a fertilizer. It seems shameful that this exquisite little fish should be put to such base purposes.

Being now well stocked with bait, the fishing harvest begins. The banking fleet hurries out to sea, and the smaller boats, little two-masted schooners of from twenty to forty tons burden, go and come at dawn and nightfall to their fishing grounds just off the coast. Various devices are used for catching the fish, many of them injurious and wasteful. The hook-and-line is used along the shores extensively, and this is the least destructive and also the least remunerative instrument. The seine, the cod-net, the cod-trap and the bultow are generally employed. Except the bultow, these are all nets, variously constructed. They have gradually done so much harm to the shore fisheries that laws have had to be passed regulating the size of the mesh. In many of the bays and harbors where a few years since cod were plentiful scarce ly a fish can now be taken, and serious concern is felt lest the shore fisheries have declined beyond hope of repleaishment. This fear has led to the estab-lishment by the Newfoundland Government of a Fisheries Commission, which has been busily experimenting with a codhatchery. The superintendent of the hatchery is a distinguished Norwegian, and his intelligent and suggestive work has been of great service to the Commission and to the colony. He has probably solved the problems of cod-hatching, and a revival of the shore-fisheries is confidently anticipated. On the banks the bultow is almost exclusively used in catching the fish. It is simply a multiof the hook-and-line. Several olication

hundred hooks, each attached to a fine anded at interval upon a series of long, stout lines. Each ok is baited. There are sometimes twenty rows of these hooks, all well fastened, each row connected with the cured against the bank currents by stanch moorings. They are overhauled every morning.

### TO PREVENT JARS FROM CRACKING. To prevent your glass jars from cracking when putting in hot liquid, stand a tablespoon up in them. There is a pre-vailing idea that this process has some-thing to do with electricity, but the true solution is that the spoon absorbs some of the heat and also carries some of it out into the open air .- New York World.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A HOME-MADE HAIB CURLER.

A useful little case for those who are out of the reach of gas contains a spirit lamp, a pair of curling tongs and a upply of alcohol. By this means, the most obdurate bangs may be curled in the best fashion. Every woman knows how difficult it is in the country to get the curling tongs heated, except by direct application to the kitchen. The tongs may be heated over the spirit lamp in a short time, --- New York Tribune,

## DETECTING DISHONEST MILKMEN.

Any woman may spot a dishonest milkman with very little trouble. Let her take a long slender bottle, cleanse it thoroughly and let it dry out. If, then, it is filled with milk and allowed to stand evil. in a cool-not cold-place for forty-eight hours, all the foreign fluid will be precipitated-that is, it will settle to the ottom of the bottle. The soured milk quickly comes in, as the grasses which will then fill the middle of the bottle and succeed it do not extend their roots the fatty substance will be floating on the downward, and have less power to re-move superfluous water .- Boston Cultiop. Sometimes the top will be a layer of cream, then will come a layer of al-bumen-another artificial device to make vator. the milk look rich-then will come the soured milk and at the bottom will come Darwin estimated that worms, by the foreign water --- Courier-Journal. swallowing earth for the sake of vegeta

## CLEANING & WHITE STRAW HAT.

One economical young wife has found out that sulphur will not clean a white straw hat. Observing that her husband's ast year's hat was soiled, she cheerfully informed him that she knew how to clean it so that it would look just as good as a new one. A friend in Brooklyn gave her the receipt. The husband had some misgivings, but, being accustomed to let his wife have her own way, he surrendered his hat, and the wife immediately treated it to a bath in sulphur fumes. The fumes were so strong that they nearly drove four families out of the house, but the economical young woman only smiled confidently as she held a damp sponge to her nostrils. When the hat came out of the bath it was perfectly black. Except that the blackness rubbed off, the hat would have been as good as the genuine black straws that are now so popular .--New York Times.

## SIMPLE METHOD OF PRESERVING FRUIT.

A writer in a foreign journal says that he has preserved large quantities of fruit, every season for more than forty years in pure water only. The fruit is placed in wide-mouthed bottles up to the neek; then water is poured in to cover the fruit; the bottles are then placed in heat-where they remain until near the boiling point. They are then put aside to cool, and when quite cold a small quantity of olive oil is gently poured into each bottle; they are then as gently put on a shelf in a cool, dry pantry, where no scrubbing ogre is alowed to disturb them, until they are wanted for use. The mouths of the bottles are left uncovered and uncorked : the oil keeps out the air effectually. The only failure he has had tor many years was when three bottles of Orleans plums fermented. They were quite ripe when bottled, and it should be borne in mind that there is a point where ripeness ends and decay com-The writer docs not hesitate, he adds, to use old pickle-bottles, and even glass jars that have come with French plums; but he prefers bottles, Gentleman.

### THE FARM AND GARDEN. worth here, the cost per day would be about two mills and one-third per head. -National Dairyman. MEASUREMENT OF HAT.

A mow twenty-two feet long, eighteen feet wide and twelve feet high, filled with clear timothy hay which has been pressed by the weight of wheat piled on top of it will contain about fifteen tons of hay, estimating 330 cubic feet to the ton. But if the hay is mixed with clover, or with red top and other common

grasses, there will not be more than ten tons in the mow. It is difficult to estimate the weight of hay without seeing it, as there is so much variation in quality and kind as to greatly interfere with an accurate judgment .- New York Times.

THE WORK OF EARTH WORMS.

ble matter it contains and forming cast-

#### The medium weight animal usually re-MOSS-COVERED PASTURES. turns the most profit. There is more than usual amount of Large growing trees should not be noss in old pastures ( ais year, an indicaplanted in small yards.

tion, first, that the senson has been un-usually wet, and secondly, that the soil Examine your lambs. If infested with ticks, give them a dip. needs draining. Moss grows where nothing else will. The land may have Fix your watering place so that the animals cannot foul it an abundance of latent fertility, but only

Do not let any weedr go to seed such rudimentary plants as the mosse can use it. If the moss has not appeared around your house or barn. in previous years, plowing and resceding It is important that the corn crib be with clover and timothy will cure the cleaned out and fumigated so as to de-

feeder.

for marketing.

the order of the day.

So long as the clover lasts the stroy insects. moss will usually not appear, as the clover Wire screens in the stable windows to roots will themselves afford sufficient keep out insects will enable tired horses drainage. After the clover dies out moss

to rest better at night. If you are going to save any herbs, cut them just before full bloom, tie in small bundles and dry in the shade.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Avoid waste in garnering grain.

Sharp tools save time and labor.

Straighten up the sagging gates.

Lead and direct your field force.

To make corn grow-stir the soil.

A successful breeder must be a good

Assort well and pack neatly all fruit

Shallow culture of hoed crops is now

Having begun fruit growing, stick to it. It is not a business to be picked up one day and dropped the next.

July is the best month to kill weeds. Cut them off close to the ground, dry in the sun, and burn the night of the second day.

ings, bring to the earth as much as ten For supplying any one of two missing tons of earth per annum on an acre. ingredients to the soil, we must have re-Worms are great promoters of vegetacourse to commercial fertilizers if we tion by boring, perforating and loosening consult economy.

the soil and rendering it pervious to rains and the fibres of plants by drawing straws and stalks of leaves and twigs Be sure to provide your calves with a cool, shady place in which to escape from into it, and most of all, by throwing up flies. It will save flesh and put money such infinite numbers of lumps of earth into your pocket.

called worm casts, which form a fine ma-So far plaster and salt have been of nure for grain and grass. The earth, very little use this year. The season has without worms, would soon become cold, been too wet. In a dry season both have a beneficial influence.

> If possible get into that line of farming which you like. You will be much more likely to succeed than with one that is distasteful to you.

> > Keep alfalfa closely cropped if the the alfalfa becomes stronger.

The cost of a bushel of grain or a LARGE AND SMALL NURSERT TREES. pound of butter on one farm is no guide Every intelligent nurseryman has had to the cost of the same on another-so customers who wants "large trees" to much depends upon conditions.

set out. A purchaser once said to the When cattle have to go too far for nurseryman: "I want big trees, none of water they will often go without to their your puny ones; I may not live long discomfort, and when they get to the enough for the small trees to bear." He water they will drink to their injury. took all the large trees he could find. Eggs are a most excellent article of In three years he called again. "I suppose," said the nurseryman, "that you food, and should be produced in suffiwish only large trees : I can supply you." cient abundance on every farm to meet "No," said the purchaser, "I don't want any of your monsters. I've had enough more.

of them; they either died or made no The care required for a good crop of growth-not one grew half as well as cabbages will raise a good crop of caulithe small ones. Give me your small, flowers. Abundant manure, with thorough and careful cultivation, are the thrifty trees; they are the ones for me.' The truth is, no nurseryman can afford secrets of success.

to dig up half the large and long roots of Experiments with the Bordeaux mixthe large trees, which have already run ture as a remedy for grape rot is being many feet in every direction, and they are cut off to mere stubs. Years ate required made in every section this season, and it is believed that in a few years the disease for them to recover from the shock of rewill be under control. moval, even if they grow at all.

The Earthworms in dry weather sometimes small and thrifty ones are removed with work their way through the soil to the a large portion of their young roots, and are scarcely checked by the removal. well and fall in, thus contaminating the water to a certain extent. If possible the They cost less in digging, less in packcurbing of all wells should be cemented. ing, less in freight and express charges, Wherever weeds grow luxuriantly the and less in setting out .- The Country

ground is usually fertile and such ground should be made to produce some kind of

## NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN. Checks are very popular.

Braided skirts are worn this season. Red is ever popular with brunette beau Shot alpacas are deservedly fashion able.

The newer checks are irregular of broken. There are a dozen women notaries

public in New York city.

Sashes are playing a very important part in the season's fashions. English women have better all-round

feet than their American cousins. Blonds are said to be disappearing both in England and in Americ

Parisian ladies devote especial care the choice of their personal handles.

Entire bodices or waists of beads on a foundation of net are something new. It is to be remarked that the very long

stick sun shade is declining in favor. The discovery has been made that no

two girls of the period have hats alike. There are women who have not yet adopted the blouse waist, but they are very few.

The sleeves of checked dresses are made in gigot style and ended with a small cuff.

Cosmetic artists and beautifiers claim that the veil is a detriment to a good complexion.

Small buttons of cut steel are being used on crepon dresses to hold the draperies in place.

Fans of shingle wood, on which autographs are to be inscribed, have come once more into fashion.

Ginghams this season excel all previous offerings in fluish and colorings. They come in stripes, checks and plaids.

A women at a Long Branch (N. J.) hotel appeared in the dining-room the other day wearing \$30,000 worth of jewelry. Mrs. Ada Bittenbender, of Osceola,

Neb., has tried many cases before the Supreme Court of Nebraska and has not lost one.

Mrs. Houghton, a resident of Spokane Falls, Washington, is said to have made \$250,000 in real estate speculations in four years. Brass plates are put on the high heels

of low shoes, to keep them from declining. Even the fine suede leathers are penny plated. The Maori women of New Zealand are

killing themselves trying to wear corsets since they have seen them on the missionary women.

Needlework scollops appear upon many of the French vests, blouses and morning dresses of China silk, sheer wool batiste and camel's hair.

No meal is quite so hard for the house wife to provide as breakfast. The ordinary monotony of eating is never so hard to overcome.

Parisian ladies at present indulge in the delightful luxury of allowing their skirts to trail, and sweep and stir up the dust of the streets.

The Vassar girls have concluded to endow a chair of astronomy in that college in honor of, and to be known after, the late Maria Mitchell.

An orchestra composed of good-look ing young women from Boston is an at-traction at a hotel on Mount McGregor, near Soratoga, N. Y.

charge of a church in Providence, R. I. She has the reputation of being one of the best speakers in that city.

vides excursions for little girls who are obliged to take care of younger children while their parents are at work.

To raise a pile on plush hold it over

The very best way to know whether or not Dobbins's Electric Heap is as good as it is said to be, is to try it pourse!". It can't deceive pois Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them. Ask your grocer for just one bar. ALUMINUM is a white metal of bluish tint, wighing about one-fourth as much as copper.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, AMERICAN vines are being planted in French vineyards.

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The high position attained and the universa acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known, illustrate the value of the qualities on which its success is based and are abundantly gratifying to the California Fig Syrup Company.

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All the year round, you may rely upon Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify the blood and invigorate the system. It's not like the sarsaparillas, that are said to be good for the blood in March, April and May. The "Golden Medical Discovery works equally well at all times, and in all cases of blood - taints, or humors, no

nature. It's the cheapest blood-purifier, sold through druggists, because you only pay for the good you get.

matter what their name or

Your money is returned if it doesn't benefit or cure you.

Can you ask more? "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol to inebriate, and no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. It's a concentrated vegetable extract; put up in large

bottles; pleasant to the taste, and equally good for adults or children.

The "Discovery" cures all Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, as Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Fever-sores, White Swellings, Hip - joint disease and kindred ailments.

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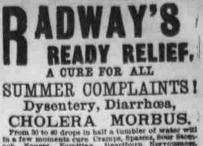
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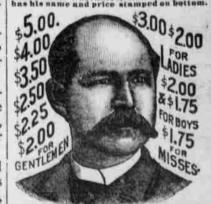


the cure of all disorders of the the world for Liver, Stomach or Bowels, Taken according to directions they will restore headth and reace vitality. Price Sc. a box. Fold by all druggists, or matled by RADWAY & CO., St Warren Street, New York, on receipt of price. NYN U-33

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HOW

Build

House

A

hardbound, void of fermentation, and consequently sterile. This has occurred in many places where the worms have been either accidentally or intentionally destroyed, and the fertility of the soil thus lost has only been restored when the worms had been collected again and resumed their fertilizing work.—New weeds are growing among it. In this manner the weeds will be killed, while York Herald.

So soon as the fisherman's boat is well laden he makes for his "stage." This is a covered platform of fir-poles, projecting over the water and held up by other and heavier poles. Stages and "flakes," which are uncovered platforms where the cod are laid out to dry, line the water front of every fishing village. The fish are tossed with a "pew"-a two-pronged pitchfork-from the bottom of the boat to the outer floor of the stage. These they are passed, one by one, through a little window in the stage. The "cutthroat" seizes them as they come in. He is a human being, selected for this work because of his expertness with the knife. He is armed with a long, sharp, pointed blade. He makes three swift and dexterous cuts. One severs the cord connect ing the gill-covering with the body. The second slits the abdomen clear to the vent. The third lays the head open to the base of the skull. All this is done so quickly that a watcher's eyes are quite unable to analyze the cutthroat's motions. He slides the fish now to the "header," who extracts the liver, wrenches off the head and removes the viscera and cuts out the tongue and the "sounds," or air bladder. Everything is carefully preserved, for everything in and about a codfish possesses a commercial value. When the "header" has done the "splitter" begins his work. He places the fish on its back and draws a sharp knife along the left side of the backbone clear to the base of the tail. Then, as the lish lies open on the table, with a quick blow he snaps the backbone just above the tail and cuts the tail away. 'The "salter" proceeds to the performance of his functions just so soon as this has been done. Ho washes the rish with great care, not permitting any blood to remain upon it, and then he covers it with salt and leaves it in little mounds on the floor of the stage.

All this work must be done so soon as the fish is caught. It cannot be left twenty-four hours without salt. It remains for a day or two in this condition of pickle, and is then washed and laid upon the flake in rows to dry and bleach in the sun and air. It is taken in every night and whenever the weather is damp or miny. When thoroughly dry it is stored until the "planter" buys it, or, having already bought it, until he wishes to put it upon the market. Then it goes to St. John's and is exported to Spain, Portugal, Austria, Italy and Brazil. The catch is considerably larger than that of Causda, Norway or the United States. It amounts annually to from 1,000,000 quintals to 1,200,000, and it brings to Newfoundland from \$4,500,000 to \$6,-000,000.-New York Tr.Sune.

to the neck, only a small quantity of oil is required .- New York Witness.

for when the water reaches half-way up

MANGOES.

Melon Mangoes-Select small, green musk melons. Cut out a small piece, remove the seeds with a spoon and scrape out the soft part. Make a strong brine, pour over the melons, cover and let stand twenty-four hours; drain and take from the brine.

Make filling for two dozen melons of two heads of cabbage, chopped fine, six white onions chopped, a teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon and cloves, a table-spoonful of grated horse radish, a tablespoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of black pepper and one pod of red pepper; mix all well together. Fill the mel replace the piece cut out and tie securely. Put the melons in a large stone jar, cover with strong vinegar and set aside for ten hours; then put in a kettle and let simmer gently for twenty minutes; return to last traces of milk be removed the globules will coalesce and form perfectly the jar, pour strong, fresh vinegar over and stand aside all night; in the morning drain off the vinegar, last pour over the mangoes again, cover and set aside in a cold place.

Oil Mangoes-Put large cucumbers or green peppers in strong brine for six days. Wash and remove the seed; stuff with one pound of mustard seed, quarter of a pound of ginger, half a pound of black pepper, half a teacup of celery seed, and three ounces of mace; mix these ingredients with half a teacup of olive oil; fill the mangoes with it. Put in a stone jar, sprinkle with a pound of salt, pour over cold vinegar, press down and keep well covered.

Pepper Mangoes-Cut the tops from a dozen red, and half a dozen green peppers. Remove the seeds, stand the pep pers in stone crocks, put a teaspoonful of salt in each, pour over cold water, and let soak two days. Chop a large head of cabbage, season with mustard, cloves, allspice, cinnamon and salt; stuff the peppers with the mixture; put on the tops, place in a stone jar and cover with cold vinegar.

Tomato Mangoes-Select smooth, fullgrown green tomatoes, cut off the tops and take out the seeds, fill the cavities with salt, pour over water and let stand twenty-four hours; chop a head of cabbage, two bunches of celery, a root of horse radish; season with spices, mus-tard, pepper and salt; fill the tomatoes, put in a jar, cover with cold vinegar. Peach Mangoes-Pour boiling water over fifty peaches and let stand two days; take them out and split them on one aide and put to soak in tumuric vinegar for two days. Take out the seed, fill with a stuffing made of chopped peaches, mustard and celery seed, brown sugar, ginger, clanamon, cloves, chopped onlous and green pepper. Sew up and drop in spiced winegar .-- Courier-Journal.

The famous bridge at Natural Bridge, Va., is illuminated every Saturday evening by an elaborate pyrotechnic display.

SKIMS AND MAKES BUTTER, TOO. A practical machine for dividing new land.

milk into skim milk and butter at one operation has been devised. It consists of a separator revolving 6000 revolutions of a separator revolving 6000 revolutions between the practice in summer. Feedper minute in the usual way. Skim milk per minute in the usual way. Skim milk accumulates at the periphery and the deal like building a fire in the parlor cream masses itself into the vertical an- stove on the Fourth of July. nular layer inside it. In the centre of

There is never too much good butter the vessel is an inner open-topped comon the market, but there is always a partment, slightly conical, the mouth belarge supply of inferior butter. The ing the smallest part. The cream gradu-ally accumulates in this inner vessel, in prices are not relegated by the quantity so much as by the quality. Good butter sells at a high price at all seasons of the which is a light paddle-wheel or cage. This wheel runs loose on its spindle and year. by an eccentric arrangement can be pressed into the wall of cream around the

by an eccentric arrangement can be pressed into the wall of cream around the inside of the compartment, when it re-volves at the same peripheral speed. The following is a summary of the expla-nation of its action by the makers: Cream consists of butter globules miked with a soft water. This is sufficient for sevensmall quantity of skimmed milk. If the ty-five sheep.

### Panic and Bicycles.

members of the corps would be given to

the course of the next five minutes the

twenty thousand bicycles would be inex-

tricable entangled one with another, and

the enemy would make prisoners of the entire corps-that is, if the enemy could spare the time necessary for disentangling

Old-Fashioned "Friends" in Chicago.

The Hicksites or central meeting of

'friends" hold their services at the An-

thenseum and Friend Jonathan Plumber,

of Morrison, Plumber & Co. is at the

'wabble," collisions would ensue, and in

pure cream. The bars of the wheel keep Sir Evelyn Wood, of the British army, parting the cream and thus enable the has expressed himselt in favor of the forskim milk that was in the cream to esmation of a corps of 20,000 volunteers cape therefrom, leaving only pure butter mounted on bicycles. Sir Evelyn is an globules, which coalesce somewhat toundoubted authority on military affairs, but has he ever studied the influence of gether and escape from the drum by a spont provided for them .- Courier Jourpanic on the bicycle? The ability of the rider to keep his machine on its legs, so to speak, depends wholly upon his cool-WHAT FEEDING CHICKENS COSTS. ness. The moment he becomes nervous his knees, as well as his resolution,

The Rural New Yorker gives the result of an experiment by one of its read-ers. Here is the daily food for 225 hers weaken, and his bicycle "wabbles" and comes to grief. Imagine the effect of a and eight chickens one-third grown : round shot crushing through a corps of fresh bicyclists, and scattering broken wheels and splintered backbones in its quarts of skim milk ..... \$.19 .05% path. Unquestionably the more excitable

...0052 

The writer also adds the following as its prisoners from their bicycles, a tash

an exultation of the fact that the hens which would probably require from six to ten days.—New York Herald. "I claim that I can take care of this flock of hens with less labor than two cows require. Drive up your \$94 worth of cows and show up your figures from them.

The above is very encouraging to those who know how to make poultry pay. Like everything else the poultry business head of this department. The Hicksites demands work and attention. The hens conform strictly to the old customes of cannot be neglected any more than the the "friends" and they think the ortho-The writer cleared about \$400 ms than 200 hens. dox branch is composed of proselytes, for the latter have employed a pastor and from less than 200 hens.

It will be seen that the skim milk is figured at one cont a quart, the grain at about what it would cost here, the clover rowen at \$13 a ton, and the small potatoes at about twenty-five cents a bushel. By these liberal estimates the cost is ma-Chicago, but this number comprises many fitable one to study. Striking out the poultry food, and fixing the value of the second crop and potatoes at what they are of ancustry .-- Ohicago News.

At this season millet or Hun steam a few minutes, wrong side down, garian grass should be sown on such and then pass it tightly across a hot iron Then brush the plush with a stiff bristle brush.

> Mme. Carnot, wife of the President of France, has revived "Magenta red" as a fashionable color in Paris by appearing at an official reception in a velvet robe of that hue.

Modistes returning from Paris say that low-throated bodices on day dresses are already in vogue, and that before the middle of next season they will be seen everywhere.

Few ladies consider that they carry ome forty or fifty miles of hair on their heads; the fair-haired may even have to dress seventy miles of threads of gold every morning.

SirJonn Millials was so struck by the loveliness of a young lady whom he met in London recently that he asked her to allow him to paint her portrait. The young lady said yes, and gets a picture worth \$15,000 for nothing.

A wonderful wedding dress was re-cently made up in Russia for the daughter of a great Russian artist. It is of regulation white satin, but on the satin are innumerable little pictures, chiefly allegorical, painted by her father's artist friends. What may be its value in years to come?

### A Big Redwood.

The mammoth redwood tree which the citizens of Kern County selected as a portion of their exhibit at the World's Fair and had felled recently, has arrived in Porterville. It took ten wagons to haul the section of the tree selected for the exhibit, and en route to Porterville one of the wagons broke down and the driver narrowly escaped being crushed to death. The giant redwood was photographed and pictures of it will be exhibited in this city in a few days .- San





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She faintly smiled and murmured low, "If I can have SAPOLIO."