

CATCHING CODFISH.

How an Extensive Marine Business is Carried On.

Experiences on One of the Boats Which Make Hauls.

On the right and left of the fisherman, as he stands at the rail, are pegs driven into and extending some two inches above the rail, writes Edward Wiggins in the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, in an article describing a trip he took on a Yankee vessel that started out to catch codfish. These pegs are the "pull bobbles" for the lines to run against. A small cleat is attached to the bulwark to which the line is made fast, each man having two lines, one at each hand. A small pen or "kid" is built against the side of the vessel near each man's fishing berth, into which the fish are thrown when taken from the hook, and a larger one called the "gurry kid" is built amidships for the reception of the offal from the dressing-down tables. Two large butts are lashed to the bulwarks amidships, into which the cod livers are thrown, and left to "try out" of their own accord, the oil being drawn off now and then as occasion requires from a spigot near the bottom of the butt. Everything is now ready and I commence fishing.

Two or three partly pickled clams are placed on each hook and the leads are then thrown over the side and soon I feel them thump on the bottom. The lines are then drawn in about three feet and made fast to the cleats. Now I stand with "nippers" on my hands and arrayed in my barvil, or long oilcloth apron, and grasping one line in each hand "saw" them back and forth alternately against the pull bobbles, thus striving to entice the finny beauties to take my bait.

Soon a dispatch is sent from the bottom of the Atlantic up along my hempen telegraph that some poor victim has partaken of his last meal, and, dropping the other line, I quickly haul in hand over hand and soon have my first fish over the rail and into the kid.

Baiting my hook once more I throw the lead overboard and while it is running down, I grasp the other line and find this too has secured a prize. Surely this is getting exciting, and as I pulled in our second line, its dripping coils formed graceful circles on the little platform at my feet. I forgot that I was ever an invalid and our whole thought was centered on the one idea of discovering whether I have one or two cod-fish at the end of that line. It surely draws more steadily and with less flurry than did the first one, and as the lead shoots up through the sparkling water I discovered that both hooks are treasure laden, and with a loud and joyful hurrah I lean over the rail.

The fish were all gathered from the several kids and thrown into the one amidships which adjoins the "gurry kid." The dressing table is then set up against the side of latter, and, taking out several positions, we are ready for action.

Our throater, Lowell by name, stands facing the dressing kid and, reaching down, seizes a fish with his left hand, the thumb grasping the under jaw and lifting him, places the back of the fish's neck across the edge of the kid, and with a quick slash of his two-edged, dagger-shaped knife, cuts a deep and wide gash across the throat. A deft movement of the knife then removes the tongue, which is thrown into a tub near by. He then rips the fish down far enough to expose the entrails and quickly flipping out the liver slides the fish across the table to the header, who stands ready upon the opposite side.

The operation of heading is after this manner: The header is provided with woolen mittens having a thumb and forefinger. As the fish is slid across the table by the throater, the header seizes it by placing the forefinger of the left hand firmly in the fish's eye, and the thumb under the lower jaw. Then, with the forefinger of the right hand, he grasps the principal intestine where it is joined to the body, and with a quick jerk tears it loose; then with a forward scooping motion he removes the whole internal machinery, and slides it into a gurry kid. He then, with the left hand still retaining its position, draws the fish forward until it lies upon its back, the back of the neck resting over the edge of the table.

He now, with his right hand extended, grasps the fish by the throat, and with a quick push against the napes with the right hand, and at the same instant a sudden downward jerk of the fish's head with the left, the head is broken off and falls into a tub between his feet, while the beheaded fish flies over to the splitter, who stands at the front of the table with the throater at his left and the header at his right hand.

The splitter now seizes the fish by the

nape with the left hand, and with a quick slash with his long knife splits him down to the root of the tail. He then places the lip of the knife under the lower end of the backbone and with a sudden forward and at the same time lifting motion, whirls the backbone into the air, and the fish is thrown down into the hold for the salter.

The fish are laid up in tiers like stove wood in a shed, the tiers running transversely across the vessel's hold, each layer being thoroughly covered with salt.

When the "sounds" are to be saved the backbones are allowed to drop into a tub at the feet of the splitter until the fish are all dressed. He then empties them upon the table, and with his knife deftly removes the "sound" or air bladder from the inner side of the backbone. The sounds are then scraped and salted in barrels.

A Bridge from England to France.

A great steel bridge across the English channel is projected. The bridge will stretch over the shallowest and narrowest part of the channel between Cape Gris Nez and Folkestone, and will be supported by columns resting on the bottom of the sea. The amount of metal and machinery to be provided would represent an aggregate weight of about 1,000,000 tons, the assumption being that each country will have to supply one-half of this amount. Regarding the cost of the work a rough calculation gives, with reasonable certainty, 380,000,000. for masonry supports, and 480,000,000. for the metallic superstructure—in all, 860,000,000. or £34,400,000. The time required for the undertaking may be fixed at about 10 years. The whole of the pillars will occupy a little over one-twelfth of the section of the channel. The distance between the piers, fixed at 500 and 300 metres for the large spans, will not be less than 200 and 100 metres respectively for the small ones, and will be sufficient to prevent their proving an obstacle to the free navigation of sailing vessels. As for the metallic super-structure, the metal columns firmly placed upon the platforms of the supporting piers of masonry are of a distinctly cylindrical shape, and vary in height between 40 and 42.78 metres, and on them will be placed the main girders of the bridge. There will thus be between the lower part of the beams and the level of the sea at low water a free space varying in height between 61 and 63.78 metres, which height at high water will be reduced to 54 and 56.78 metres, respectively. This height is amply sufficient for the passage of vessels of whatsoever description or tonnage.

By placing the flooring upon vertical cylindrical columns the minimum height of 54 metres is kept throughout the whole width of the span, a result not achieved in the bridge over the Forth. The girders are to be simple, unlatticed and trussed, so as to ensure the proper distribution of all stresses. The level of the permanent way is 72 metres above the low-water level. There will be a double set of rails, and the width of the flooring proper will be eight metres. The width of the bridge is variable, the greatest distance being between the axes of the main girders, 25 metres, a space necessary to ensure the stability of the structure under the action of violent gusts of wind. The roadways are of the ordinary width of 15 metres between the axes and the rails, the latter set in grooves to obviate accident. The floor, made of ribbed sheet iron, is to cover the bridge throughout its length so as to make every part accessible to the men appointed for its supervision. Between and outside the roadways pavements are provided for the men to stand on, and thus keep out of the way of passing trains. On the flooring may be set up refuges, stations for the guards, signal-boxes, switches, etc. All these arrangements can be multiplied according to the requirements of the traffic, and scattered over any convenient points and spans on the piers. Lighthouses may be erected to indicate obstacles to be avoided. The various kinds of lights used in lighthouses may also serve to indicate to shippers the distance from the Colbart and Varne banks. To meet military objections arrangements could be made for making the span at either end of the bridge unfit for use; the two end spans, notably, which are in contact with the abutments, might be removable or revolve.

The history of this denomination goes back to 1693, when it branched off from the Mennonites. It takes its name from Jacob Amman, the founder. The first appearance of the real Amish in this country was in Monroe county, O., about 1847. There are now congregations scattered over Ohio, New York, Indiana and Illinois, with a few in Iowa and Kansas.

This Amish settlement is a well-knit community, a world by itself. It is easy to see that the church is its centre. The church represents society, recreation; there youth plans the future and maternity displays her treasures; the church is a court-house where quarrels and differences are adjusted, for the Amish never go to law; and where character is weighed, and woe to any man or woman found wanting! The extreme penalty of excommunication is used among them only for the gravest faults. They ease a sinners' down gradually, through stages of admonition, suspending his right to the sacrament, etc. It is an unwritten law that they must trade together, but never make any money off each other. In one case a good member of this community bought cultivators for his brethren, and accumulated to himself as middleman's profit, 50 cents on each machine. The church tried him for this fault, and suspended him from communion for a year. Had he persisted in the sinfulness of making 50 cents profit off them they would next have deprived him of the brotherly kiss. There is no deeper depth save expulsion.

The church has no rules and discipline, and keeps no records. The only clue to the names of members is a list which hangs on the kitchen wall of families who furnish the dinner during the year. This Fountain Creek settlement gradually gathered into the community which they now form. Their church is a bind-looking structure with the kitchen at the front. A narrow hall divides the kitchen from the assembly room. Two doors lead into meeting, and the women must go in and sit down on one side and the men on the other. There is no chance here for courting. John might hand Lydia a hymn book across the partition, but her arms would probably be occupied by her mother's youngest baby. The whole new crop comes to Amish meeting. You see babies of all sizes. Their voices may be heard a-whoop in the kitchen and their gurgling embellishes the prayer. All the women are in plain, dark gowns, with kerchiefs or ribbons tied around their necks and, invariably, a square of black barege folded three-cornered and tied across their heads under their chins. Some old mothers, indeed, wear black silk Dutch caps. But these must be advanced beyond the customary headress, while, on the other hand, little girls of thirteen and fourteen may be seen just aspiring to the womanly badge.

All faces are set seriously towards worship. Baby-carriers are at liberty to pass in and out or to and from the stove as their restless loads dictate. Yet the congregation is a quiet one. Some benches are set lengthwise in the aisle on the women's side. And nuns' faces were never more devout than the countenances of girls sitting thus in a row, making use of their hymn books and contralto voices. One of them unconsciously swings herself like a pendulum while she sings. The men have a peculiar look of having arrived at mature age without experience. Perhaps their beardless cheeks give them this meek air. The singing is done without any instrumental accompaniment. Nothing could be plainer than the interior of an Amish chapel. The pulpit is a long bulwark of wood, on which the great book lies without cushion. The unpainted seats have been scoured. Behind each door hangs a small tin box with a brass padlock, evidently for voluntary contributions. No stained glass, no picture, no symbol of the crucifixion, no appeal of any kind to the eyes in an Amish chapel. Yet human bounty and brotherhood are there. The family whose turn it is to furnish the dinner are at work in the kitchen while their brethren enjoy the morning service. A society of grammarians was formed at Rome as early as 276 B. C.

THE AMISH PEOPLE.

Peculiarities of a Singular Community in Illinois.

A Sect Organized Nearly Two Hundred Years Ago.

A writer in the Chicago Tribune describes a peculiar religious sect at Fountain Creek, in Iroquois county, Ill., known as the Amish (pronounced Ommish) people.

The history of this denomination goes back to 1693, when it branched off from the Mennonites. It takes its name from Jacob Amman, the founder. The first appearance of the real Amish in this country was in Monroe county, O., about 1847. There are now congregations scattered over Ohio, New York, Indiana and Illinois, with a few in Iowa and Kansas.

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Economical Use of Inaugural Souvenirs.

"In Paris nothing is wasted," says an observant visitor to the French Capital, struck by the frugality and economy of the prudent housewife, who makes the remains of yesterday's roast up into a nice and highly delectable dish for today, and tomorrow and next day, as has nothing but bleached bones to cast away at last, and they go to the maker of phosphates.

But the American is a wasteful creature, and a World reporter, commenting in a party of ladies on the pretty and unique red dresses which are so prevalent among the school children this winter, was a bit astonished at the reply which it invited.

"Why, you goose! don't you know? Those gowns are souvenirs of the Washington Centennial. Everybody decked his store or house-front with bunting, and those cute little gowns are made of the bunting of the first of your country's colors. The blue will come later; the white has served a little already during the summer."

The reporter rejoined with heartiness that the New York mother was getting wise, and was evincing a laudable desire to economize.—New York World.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with Coughs, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle free of cost. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The Large Bottles are 50c. and \$1.

The Emperor of Germany's new crown weighs three pounds and has a frame of solid gold.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling out with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It offers cure in a few days for any case of Catarrh. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The estimated white population of Montana is 150,000, and the Indians number about 15,000.

Pure soap is white. Brown soaps are adulterated with rosin. Perfume is only put in to pile the presence of *putrid fat*. Dobbin's Electric Soap is pure, white and unperfumed. Has been sold since 1855. Try it now.

BEAN baiting was an ancient popular English sport but it was prohibited by Parliament in 1835.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Immigrant Board, Portland, Ore. The old smoker's delight—"Tansill's Punch" America's finest Cigar.

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I was troubled so badly with rheumatism in my right shoulder and joints of my leg as not to be able to walk. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now I don't feel any aches or pains anywhere. I sell newspapers right in the middle of the street every day in the year, and have been doing so for five years, and standing on the cold stones all night, I can tell you. And if Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me it certainly ought to be good for those people who don't stand on the cold stones. I can be seen every day in the year at corner Tompkins and DuFain Avenues.—WILLIAM W. HOWARD, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. B.—Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1. six for \$5. Prepared only by C. H. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Ely's Cream Balm

THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER COLD IN HEAD

50 Cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

JOHN F. STRATTON & SON, 48 and 49 Walker St., NEW YORK.

DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE

For all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether fatal or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not cost a cent, rather acts as a sedative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 300 cases, our guarantee is worth something. Colic must be treated promptly. Expeditious and you have a cure. Apply at once when needed, and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not your druggist's, enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.

Address: DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa. See the "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen. ISAAC MOSES & BRO., Sole and Exchange Dealers, Easton, Pa.

Before they get Sapolio.

the proverb ran—"The pan says to the pot, Keep off or you'll smutch me."

If your grocer sends you anything in place of SAPOLIO, send it back and insist upon having just what you ordered. SAPOLIO always gives satisfaction. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. Everything shines after it, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around-the-house. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO., NEW YORK.

Are not slow to understand that, in order to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to benefit or cure, medicines must possess more than ordinary merit and curative properties. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only blood medicine sold through druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will benefit or cure or money paid for it will be returned. In all blood, skin and scalp diseases, and for all scrofulous affections, it is specific.

\$500 Reward offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for an incurable case.

During the last eighteen months the Russian Government has expelled 35,000 Hebrews from the Empire.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOWVILLE, N.Y. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

1. Payable to yourself, 10, 15, 20 years from now, if living.
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YOU CAN PROVIDE SUCH MONEY

1. MORE CERTAINLY.
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By means of a Policy or Bond, in the New York Life Insurance Co. (Assets about \$100,000,000) than in any other way. Write to the HOME OFFICE, 344 and 345 Broadway, New York, stating your age at nearest birthday, your wishes, and the amount you can invest annually, and figures will be sent for your consideration. Please mention this advertisement.

OPIUM HABIT.

A Valuable Treatise Giving full information of an Easy and Speedy Cure for the afflicted. Dr. J. C. HORRACE, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

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Everywhere for the **ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER** \$75 to \$150 per month easily made. This is a rare chance. Apply at once. WILSON CASTLE & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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OPIUM HABIT.

Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

CHEAP HOMES

Along the new Railroad Line in Arkansas; 30 per cent. guaranteed on investments in new towns. LAND COMMISSIONER, NEULGATE, Ark. Agents: Bonanza, Hill's Champion Steam Cooker. See work. Large stock. Hill, Whitney & Co., Boston, Mass.

Push on the Handle and the Screw goes in. SUREKRA SPRING SCREW DRIVER. PAT. OCT. 1, 1884.

A NICE PRESENT. It is not a pretense. If your hardware dealer hasn't it send for sample.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

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5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levels, Best Portland Cement, Iron Bars and Beam for Every Size Scales. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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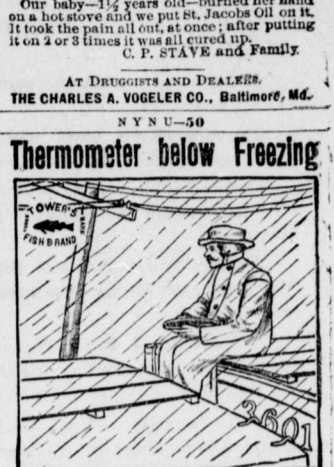
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A Baby Burned. Ansted, Minn., Sept. 25, 1888. Our baby—1½ years old—burned her hand on a hot stove and we put St. Jacobs Oil on it. It took the pain all out, at once; after putting it on 2 or 3 times it was all cured up. C. F. STAYE and Family.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md. N. Y. N. 50

Thermometer below Freezing



and a fierce storm of cutting sleet which strikes the face like a thousand needles. Wind forty miles an hour. You say a man couldn't stand such exposure? No, he couldn't, without just the proper clothing. And there's only one outfit that can keep a man both warm and dry at such a time, and that is the "Fish Brand Slicker." They are guaranteed storm-proof, waterproof, and wind-proof. Inside one of them, you are as much out of the weather as if indoors. They are light, but warm. Being re-enforced throughout, they never tear; and the buttons are wire-fastened. No road man who has once tried one would be without it for ten times its cost. Beware of worthless imitations, every garment stamped with "Fish Brand Trade Mark." Don't accept any inferior cut when you can have the "Fish Brand Slicker" delivered without extra cost. Particulars and illustrated catalogue free.

A. J. TOWER, - Boston, Mass.

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