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 bait for the French sardine fishery. The liver is famous for the great curative oil that is extracted from it, and the rest. 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 square 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 squa miles in area and over 5000 miles lateral extent appertain to the British possessions. The temperature of the waters within which he keeps himself does not greatly vary from 39 degrees

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 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 careful for heit to less until the sound caught for bait to last until the squid arrive. The catch is enormous. So plentiful are the fish, and so easily taken by seining, that a great surplus beyond the needs of the fishermen accumulates. No method has yet been found of pre-serving 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 s 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 scarcely a fish can now be taken, and serious concern is felt lest the shore fisheries have declined beyond hope of replenishment. 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 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 is almost exclusively used in catching the fish. It is simply a multi-plication of the hook-and-line. Several hundred hooks, each attached to a fine hempen line, are suspended at intervals upon a series of long, stout lines. Each hook is baited. There are sometimes twenty rows of these hooks, all well fastened, each row connected with the others, and the whole contrivance se-cured against the bank currents by stanch moorings. They are overhauled every

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 flow. 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. There they are passed, one by one, through a little window in the stage. The "cut-they are passed, one by one, through a little window in the stage. The "cut-they are passed, one by one, through a little window in the stage. The "cut-they are passed, one by one, through a little window in the stage. The "cut-they are passed on the stage of course, evolved. they are passed, one by one, through a little window in the stage. The "cut-throat" seizes them as they come in. He is a human being, selected for this work is a human being, selected for this work is a human being selected for this work in sufficient quantities to aid in any expenditure. It has is a numan being, selected for this work because of his experiness with the knife. He is armed with a long, sharp, pointed blade. He makes three swift and dexterous cuts. One severs the cord connecting 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 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, able 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 that such a hocky in the course of its 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 fish 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. He washes the as this has been doubt.

fish with great care, not permitting any blood to remain upon it, and then he covers it with salt and leaves it in little friends."

a knight removed his helmet, signify "I am safe in the presence of friends." mounds on the floor of the stage.

All this work must be done so soon as

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 rainy. 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 Canada, 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 Tribune.

WISE WORDS.

Muskets in the stack never kill any hody. Selfish men do not make good hus

ands. Never to be in need is never to be grateful.

Bad seed is sure to flourish the be good soil.

To the wise every experience in life is

People without hope are of no service

Doing good is a better occupation than digging gold. The richest man is the one who does

most for others. Love gives all things when it has all

wer behind it. A mule is not as big as a horse, but he can kick harder.

To-day is the time to do; to-morrow is the fool's seed time.

It takes life and effort to go up stream. A log can float down.

All vices are expensive. Wrong doing is never profitable. The man who is always looking for

mud generally finds it. No man knows how to live until he

has learned how to die. It never gets so dark but what you can

see the sky somewhere. The highest tree is the one that the wind fights the hardest.

That day is a failure in which you have not tried to make somebody happy.

Thought in marble stands the wear and tear of time for a long while, but thought in spring poetry is not so fortunate.

A man may storm the ramparts of popular favor for years without making an impression, but the very minute he steps on somebody's corns he finds it out at once.

Many things more nonsensical than try-ing to cat soup with a wooden toothpick might be named, but salting down wealth without economy, prudence and fore-thought, is about as difficult.

People can perhaps be found who never saw a postage stamp or tasted molasses, but a man would have to travel far and observe closely to discover the woman who no longer takes an interest in a love story.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Ram's Horn.

Where May the Sun Get Its Heat?

When a shooting star dashes into our atmosphere its course is attended with an evolution of light and heat owing to its friction through the air. We were thus able to account for the enormous quantity of heat, or of what was equivalent to heat, which existed in virtue of the rapid motion of these little bodies. Of course, we only see these meteors at that supreme moment of their dissolution when they dash into our atmosphere. It is, however, impossible to doubt that there must be uncounted shoals of meteors which never collide with our earth. It must nesessarily happen that many of the other great globes in our system must, like our globe, absorb multitudes of meteors which they chance to encounof meteors which they chance to encounter in their roamings. The number of meteors that will be gathered by a globe will doubtless be greater the larger and more massive be the globe, and this for a double reason. In the first place the dimensions of the net which the globe extends to entrap the meteors will, of course, increase with its size, and in addition the more massive be the globe the dition the more massive be the globe the more vehement will be its attraction and the greater will be the number of the meteors that are drawn into its extensive atmosphere. Of course, this reasoning will apply in a special degree to the sun. We shall probably be correct in the assertion that for every meteor that descends upon this earth at least a million

energy thus generated may supply all that is wanted to explain the extraordinary circumstance that from age to age no visible decline has taken place in the intensity of the solar radiation. Here again is a question which we must submit to calculation. We have first of all to determine the heat which could heat that such a body in the course of its friction, through the sun's atmosphere might generate as much heat as could be produced by the combustion of many times its own weight of coal consumed under the most favorable conditions .-

Lifting the Hat.

Lifting the hat.

The custom of lifting the hat had its origin when knights never appeared in public except in full armor, but upon entering an assembly of friends the knight removed his helmet, signifying, "I am safe in the presence of my

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

AN EIDER DUCK FARM.

One Colony-Robbing the Nest

of Their Down.

The colonies of breeding eiders often consist of an immense number of birds, and the nests lie so thickly together that it is often difficult to avoid stepping into them. They are usually placed at some slight elevation; and here in any faint depression the duck collects a small quantity of seaweed and drift stuff, which she forms into a felty mass with her breast. Upon this four or five eggs are laid in the course of a week, these being of a pale-green color, and rather resembling those of the heron. Even before the last egg is laid it is seen that a few feathers are scattered about the nest, and as incubation proceeds these increase in quantity. The bird covers the eggs with down plucked from her breast, and this she does day by day until a very considerable quantity buries the eggs. It is this down which has become such an important article of commerce. If the eiders are hatching under ordinary conditions, the young appear in about twenty-six days, and almost immediately betake themselves to the water. It is here that they sun themselves, feed and betake themselves to the water. It is here that they sun themselves, feed and sleep. On a rock-bound bit of coast it sleep. On a rock-bound bit of coast it is interesting to watch the ducklings paddling among the stones and feeding upon the tiny bivalves that are common among the bays and inlets. These remarks refer to the breeding of wild eiders; but unfortunately colonies of birds under natural conditions are becoming more and more rare every year. The commercial collector has every stepped in, and is putting a terrible drain

stepped in, and is putting a terrible drain upon the species.

In Norway this bird is protected by law, though only to be persecuted the more persistently by private individuals. On one island, that of Isafjardarjup, eider ducks are said to nest in thousands. Speaking of the breeding sights by the shore, Mr. Shepherd, who visited the colony, tells us that the brown ducks sat upon their nests in masses, and at every step started from beneath his feet. every step started from beneath his feet. On this island, of three-quarters of a mile in length, it was difficult to walk without stepping into the nests, thick stone breakwater ran along it coasts just above high-water mark the bottom and sides of the wall alternate stones had been left out, so as to form a series of compartments for the ducks to nest in. Every compartment was tenanted, and the visitors walked was tenanted, and the visitors walked along the ducks flew out all along the line. These were welcomed by the white drakes, which were tossing on the water "with loud and clamorous cooing." A farmhouse on the island was tenanted in like manner. The house itself was "a great marvel." Ducks were hatching on the turf walls which surrounded it, in the window embrasures, on the ground, on the roof. The house on the ground, on the roof. The house was fringed with ducks, and a duck sat in the scraper. Then a grassy bank close by was cut into squares. every one of which was occupied. A windmill was packed, as was every available object on the island—mounds, rocks, crevices. This was an eider-down farm. So tame were the ducks as to allow the farmer's wife to stroke them as they sat

Of course there is another side to this pleasant picture, as we see when we learn how the "good lady" of the island repays the confidence of the birds. And repays the connected of the birds. And here it is by another observer: "The eider down is easily collected, as the birds are quite tame. The female having laid five or six pale, greenish-olive eggs, in a nest thickly lined with her beautiful and the statement of the birds are in a nest thickly lined with her beautiful down, the collectors, after carefully removing the bird, rob the nest of its contents, after which they replace her. She then begins to lay afresh—though this time only three or four eggs—and again has recourse to the down on her body. But her greedy persecutors once more rifle her nest, and oblige her to line it for the third time. Now, however. it for the third time. Now, however, her own stock of down is exhausted, and with a plaintive voice she calls her mate with a plaintive voice she calls her mate to her assistance, who willingly plucks the soft feathers from his breast to sup-ply the deficiency. If the cruel robbery be again repeated, which in former times was frequently the case, the poor eider duck abandons the spot never to return, and seeks for a new home where she may indulge her maternal instinct undisturbed indulge her maternal instinct undistu by the avarice of man." - Cornhill Maga-

A Remarkable Railroad.

The most remarkable short line of railway in the world is probably the sub-merged railway at Onton, near Bilbao, Spain. It runs down an evenly sloping merged railway at Onton, near Billono, Spain. It runs down an evenly sloping shore in double line to a distance of 650 feet, and has been constructed by a Spanish engineer for the sole purpose of facilitating the shipment of iron ores. The only car is a massive iron tower on wheels in the shape of a pyramid, rising seventy feet from the track. Upon the platform of this tower the ores are placed, and thus they are conveyed to placed, and thus they are conveyed to the vessel—the pyramidal car, whose wheels are always under water—returning automatically as soon as its cargo has been mechanically shot into the ship's hold.—Commercial Advertiser.

Simple Substitute for Sea-Water.

A warm salt bath is very refreshing to any one suffering from exhaustion of travel or of a long shopping expedition—which is as trying to mind and body as anything that can be undertaken by a woman. Away from the seashore a very simple substitute for sea water is a cup of rock salt dissolved in warm water and added to the bath. When the salt is irof rock salt dissolved in warm water and added to the bath. When the salt is irritating to the skin, take a warm bath and sponge off with a mixture of violet or lavender water and alcohol, about half and half, and rub briskly with a warm friction towel. Such a method prevents the exhaustion and danger of cold which follow a warm bath.—Ohicago News.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Checks are very popular. Braided skirts are worn this s Red is ever popular with brunette beau

Shot alpacas are deservedly fashion

The newer checks are irregular or

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 disappea both in England and in America. Parisian ladies devote especial care the choice of their personal handles.

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 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 drap-eries in place.

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

Ginghams this season excel all pre-vious offerings in finish 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 jew-

Mrs. Ada Bittenbender, of Osceola, Neb., has tried many cases before the Supreme Court of Nebraska and has not

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 declin-ing. 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 mis-

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

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

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.

Mrs. Anna Garland Spencer has charge of a church in Providence, R. I. She has the reputalion of being one of the best speakers in that city.

A novel charity in New York city provides excursions for little girls who ar obliged to take care of younger children while their parents are at work.

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 al-legorical, painted by her father's artist friends. What may be its value in years to come?

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Servian Military Drum

A curious thing connected with the Servian army is the manner in which nearly all the regiments carry the big drum. Instead of being slung in front of the man who plays it this instrument is put upon a small two-wheeled cart drawn by a large dog, the latter being so trained that he keeps his place even through the longest marches. The drummer walks behind the cart and performs on the instrument as it goes along. Each on the instrument as it goes along. Each regiment has two or three drums, but scarcely any of the regiments have a band.—London Tit-Bits.

You don't have to take our word for the good quality of politics Electric Soap. Just get one har of your grocer, let it tell you it sown story next Monday, and be governed by that, good or bad. Remember Donbria's Electric. SAN SALVADOR is the smallest of the five Central American Republics.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Mich., writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years, Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c. MAIZE is hardly known as an article of food in France.

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Wien an article has stood the test of public tried upward of forty years, like Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment, there can be no doubt venetian Liniment, there can be no doubt of the stood of the sto

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the most popular remedy known.

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