### FOR ALL THESE THINGS.

I thank Thee, Lord, for wind and snow, For the brown wren upon the bough. I thank Thee for the level rain, For the gray cloud and wrinkled plain, For running water and bright grass, For eyesight that all this joy has. And, most of all. I thank Thee for The thankfulness I have in store.

thank Thee, Lord, for work and rest, for all glad dreams within my breast. I thank Thee dor the way I win, For my child faults and early sin, for childhood, kisses and the sky, for chince to live and hope to die. And, most of all. I thank Thee for This want of mine to thank Thee more. —Post Wheeler, in New York Press.

\* . . A . . Strange Development. BY G. E. V. OSBORNE.

------Strange happenings are always doubted, and I shall not feel disappointed if this story suffers a like fate. Yet I cannot help but tell it as it occurred, and he who will not be-

lieve may laugh. For some time past I have been an ardent follower of Dauguerre, and many a leisure hour have I spent in the fascinating study of photography. As most of my time during the day is taken up with business, I have been obliged to do much of my photographic work by means of the flashlight; for behind him, I might be able to strike that purpose I had, previous to the night of my adventure, fitted up the sitting-room to take a series of pictures of the family in such fantastic poses as suited my fancy. The room is a large one, on the ground floor, and I had removed nearly everything from it save the large square piano; this stood in one corner of the room; the other corner was hung with draperles suited to my purpose; which were used as a background for the groups. I usually placed the camera on its tripod in front of the piano, and used the latter as a table to hold my flashlight powders and other articles I might

On the night of which I am writing I had taken several pictures, and at about 11 o'clock was about to retire, when an idea came into my mind that I thought would make an effective pic-I stopped to re-arrange the ture. draperies, and manoeuvered about considerably to get the desired effect. All the members of my family had gone to bed. I was about to take a picture of a classical array of flowers and bronze figures, when my wife called to me from the floor above. After attending to the thing she wanted, I proceeded to lock up the house as usual and went to bed, forgetting entirely that I had neglected to put my camera and things away. It was a clear, moonlight night, and

before undressing I looked out of the window and admired the beauty of the country landscape, bathed in silver. As it was after midnight there a jot a soul about the streets, and last thought before dropping off mv to sleep was of the flowing streams and whispering trees.

It might have been about two o'clock when I was awaked by a scratching noise that seemed to come from the floor below. I listened intently for a few moments and then distinctly heard a sound as if some one was opening a window. It was but a moment's work to slip on a pair of slippers and a dressing-gown, and I silently went out of my room and stood at the head of the stairs and listened again; the light of the moon, now well down, still shone in through the windows, and a moment after I heard some one move through the din-ing-room and saw a man cross the hall and enter the sitting-room.

Grasping a stout walking stick which stood in the upper hall, I tiptoed cautiously down the staris. I had a vague notion that if I could catch the intruder unawares and creep up behind him, I might be able to stun him with a quick blow of the head with the stick. As soon as 1 got to the foot of the stairs, I knew that should the man turn he could see me in the moonlight, so I quickly

my wound was not at all serious. went down stairs and proceeded to look over the scene of my adventure Everything was in confusion: the draperies were in a like position; but the strangest thing was a furrow plowed for a little way along the top of the piano, and the box which had contained the flashlight powders was empty and partially burned. On the piano, also, was one of the slides from a plate-holder. A further examination of the camera showed a plateholder in position to take a picture; the shutter in the lens was closed. On the dis-covery of these things the brilliant light of the night before was all made clear. I had left the room just as I was about to take a picture; had drawn the slide from the platcholder, opened the shutter, and was just about to touch the flash off when I was called away. The room was, of course, in total darkness, and I had

ot determined to finish my work. When the burglar had fired, the bullet struck the flashlight powder, and naturally the inflammable stuff had gone off; that made the light. The shutter of the camera had been closed by the jar when I fell over. As soon as these facts came upon me, a most astounding thought took possession f me. Could it be possible that a photo-graph had been made of the man in the very act of shooting? Incredible as the thing seemed at first, it cer-tainly would have been the result of the conditions described. I determined to at once put the matter to the test, and carried camera and platcholder to my dark room. Hurriedly mixing chemicals I proceeded to develop the plate. It was one of the most remarkable periods I have ever passed through; my excitement was so in-tense that I could hardly handle the chemicals; imagine my feeling when an image actually began to appear! It was only a short time before I had a perfectly developed negative, and two hours later the finished pictures. It showed the man full face, with levelled revolver and draperies all

about him. The rest can be told in a very few words; the picture was turned over to the police, and the man was recog-nized to be a noted "crook" who was wanted for several other robberies in the neighboring towns. Copies of the photograph were scattered far and wide, and every effort was made to locate the man. So far as I could find out, however, he was never heard from again.--Waverley.

# NOT WHAT SHE WAS LOOKING FOR

# She Wanted Dire Punishment Dealt Out

The woman stepped inside the station house door and stood looking around the room. It was a pleasant morning, the windows were open, admitting a refreshing breeze, and the trees in front cast a cooling shade over the front of the building. The place seemed more like the comfortable office of a wayside inn than a city police station. The official behind the desk took off his cap and bowed, for the lady was not such as he was wont to receive there. She came over within conventional conversational distance and bowed slightly to the official.

"This is the police station house

"This is the police station house isn't it?" she inquired. "Yes, madam," replied the officer. "This is where they bring prisoners when they arrest them, isn't it?"

"Yes, madam." "Do you keep them in there until you are through with them?"

"Oh, no; we lock them up in the cell room.'

"Indeed! May I see that?"

"Certainly, madam," and the polite official, bowing, escorted his strange visitor through the heavy door into the cell room.

was empty and still and clean It and the fresh air of the morning had got in and made it almost attractive in its cool cleanness. She looked around for a minute more.

"Do you shut the prisoners in those iron cages?" she asked. "Yes, madam."

"What do you feed them?" "We don't feed them. We do not re long enough them he



The burdock is a weed that is exterminated with difficulty, as the plant produces a great many seeds and they remain in the soil for years, ready to grow as soon as conditions are favorable. If the plant is cut off below the ground and a handful of salt thrown on the root the plant will soon die, as the root is soft and the salt r ts it.

# Corncobs as Fire Lighters.

Corncohs make the best fire lighters. and the ashes are richest in potash. Instead of pouring kerosene on a wood fire, which is a dangerous operation, dip two or three corncobs in kerosene and place them aside for use. Apply a lighted match and the cob will give off heat for quite a while, making the matter of starting a fire an easy one. In fact, however, no one should use kerosene for making a fire at all, but the use of corncobs is the safest method.

# Importance of the Hired Man

The hired man on the farm is a more important personage than may be supposed. To inform the city laborer that there is "plenty of work on the farms" may be true, but the farm-er does not care for a man who does not understand milking, feeding, plowing, cultivating, planting, harvesting, etc., nor does he have time to show laborer can learn, however, but his wages will be low until he makes himself useful. If he is steady, knows what to do, and at the right time, without being told, he can get good wages, and in every neighborhood it does not take long for the farmers to find out who the best farm hands are and by whom they are employed.

Growing Plants Under Colored Glass. European experiments with growing plants under grass of different colors may result in important changes in hot-house arrangements. Four small green-houses were erected, with glass-es of red, green, blue and white. Into these mimose seedings of uniform age and development were planted and cared for in an ordinary manner for three months. At the end of that time the plants in the ordinary conservatory had grown in a normal manner, and had attained a height of nearly four inches. Those in the blue glass had been planted three months before, and can best be described as plants in a trance. They were alive and seeming ly quite healthy, but absolutely un-developed. In the green glass house, the plants had shown a large amount of energy, and had pushed up to a height half as great again as that attained by those in the ordinary con-servatory. There was no doubt that the atmosphere of green had stimula ted their growth upwards, though, on the other hand, they were not so well

developed or so bushy as the others. But it was in the red glass that the most striking results were apparent. In this the seedings had simply leaped Into stature. They were four times as tall as their contemporaries of normal growth, and they were actually more than 15 times the size of the little plants which had slept in the blue light. Moreover, they alone of all the seedlings had flowered. Similar experiments with other plants pro duced differences as remarkable.

## Pure Bred Hogs

It does not cost any more to raise full blooded stock than half breeds and inferior scrubs. The only differ-ence in the cost is the initial purchase. The full blooded naturally costs several times as much as the inferior animal, but in the end one such animal may prove cheaper than three of four of the scrubs. The farmer who starts in with the idea and buys only a few blooded stock as he can afford it, increasing his herd gradually, may find in the end that he is in a much better position than his neighbor who buys any sort of hogs simply because they are cheap. The reason why more do not start in with this idea is because they have the erroneous belief that it costs more to maintain the blooded This is not true at all, for the fine hogs do not require more food nor bet-ter surroundings than should be given to every farm animal that is worth anything. If the farmer's style of keeping hogs is to neglect them and let them practically shift for themselves, the scrub stock may be better suited to this purchase, for the half wild animals are undoubtedly hardler than the well bred ones, and they will be able to pick up a living much bet-ter on a cold, cheerless and almost foodless range. But where the animals are kept carefully, according to modern ideas of hog raising, with sufficient food to nourish them and proper shelter and protection, the blooded ani-mals are just as cheap to support as the poorest scrub.—Swine Advocate.

volving churn without inside ery, until the butter comes in granules about bird shot size. If so done the butter will be strictly one thing and the buttermilk aaother, and the buttermilk will run out if you give it an opportunity. Rinse the butter twice with pure

water with salt added. The last ing will come out nearly clear of buttermilk. Drain the butter a few minutes, add about two ounces of good dairy salt to the pound of butter, the butter still being in the churn, revolve the churn a few times and the salt will intermingle evenly with the butter. It is well to allow a few minutes for the salt to dissolve and then give it a good banging in the churn which will give the butter nearly all the needed working. Now pack the butt r scilly in tub or crock or work into rolls with the butter ladle. About three-fourths of the large amount of sail put in the butter will come out in the brine in working or banging the butter into a solid body. I have practiced this method over 50 years and can certify to its value for farm dairy use or say up to 30 pounds of batter at a churning .-F. C. Curtis, in American Agriculturist.

### The Ducks.

The ducks are now gorging then, selves and growing like weeds. They will eat about all they can get to cat, and give a good account of all they devcur. The duck's liking for insects angkes it a valuable hard on the farm. It will clean a field of any of the larger insects, and no better plan for ridding a crop of such insects pro-vided it is one that the ducks will not injure-can be adopted. The only trouble is that the ducks will eat almost anything that is green. It is well to remember that the large money in duck breeding is in the sale of young ducks. The majority of people-as has been often said-do not know what a delicious thing a young duck is. But a community can be educated to appreciate it, and the way to do it is to furnish some of the best families of the nearest town with young ducks, even if they are given to them. It is a pretty blunt palate that will not crave a young duck, once it has tasted one.

A large trade has been known to be built up in the way we have suggested, and it was very profitable, for those who appreciate such a toothsome meat, are willing to pay for it. Keep-ing ducks until they reach their full weight is not profitable as compared to the sale of young ducks. We often fail to make full profits from a line of production, because we do not properly work an existing market or create a possible new one. We like a good poultry breeder, whom we heard ofwho bred fine poultry, sold a hen for 50 cents, that was afterwards sold by the purchaser for \$7. The first man knows how to produce, but did not know how to sell. Many of us are like him, and it need not be said that we ought not to be.-R. H. Dunn, in The Epitomist.

### Be Regular with Your Cow.

Habit in domestic animals is stronger than in man, because there is of that thinking power that enables man to turn aside or to go higher. Cattle, horses or sheep are quick to take on habits and slow to throw them off. What is true of their outward actions is alike true of their internal functions. Feed a cow twice a day, at 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., for a year, and as regular as a clock she will start home to her stall in time to with start noise to her start in time to begin eating to the minute. Milk her with regularity, and with like regularity she will have her milk on tap. Vary the time for either feeding or milking, and she time is thrown out of her reckoning-is disturbed in her habits-because irregular, has to be sent for, does not give down her milk as cheerfully nor in

as liberal quantities. These are facts similar, of course, to all who have ever handled or observed But the practical importance regularity in milking is not rightly appreciated. There is no surer way to reduce the value of a good cow than by irregular milking, unless it be imperfect milking-not milking clean-or handling the cow roughly.

The Oregon station has been trying an experiment on this point. It took six cows and divided them into two lots as near alike in condition as to age and length of time in milk as it could. One lot was fed and milked regularly from 5 to 7 a. m. and from 4 to 6 p. m., which last is a too common practice among farmers. This was up for three weeks, the amount of feed being the same for each lot. As a result those fed and milked regare a result more those to and miner reg-ularly increased their milk pro-duction 5.9 per cent, while the other lot shrank 4.4 per cent. This difference of 10 per cent. three weeks between regularity and irregularity only partially illustrates the value of the one and the disad-vantage of the other. Both results tend to increase and to become fixed habits of the cow. Thus the careful man who is methodical will keep his cows improving, while the cows of the careless man are falling off every year. Fix your hours for milking and feeding and stick to them, rain or shine Allow nothing else to interfere with them.-N. B. Franklin, in Jersey Bulitin.

# SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

and your y

It has been generally supposed that the evil taste of distilled water is due to the absence of dissolved gases. are told now that the reverse is We is the case, and that the reason is the pres ence of gases generated in the still. Filtration through animal charcoal destroys these.

A substitute for celluloid is now being produced from untanned leather boiled in oil, which is said to resemble celluloid in every particular. It is known as marloid, and shows a texture similar to horn, while it can be made flexible and elastic or hard and unyielding. It will take a high polish readily, and may be stanfped or pressed into any desired shape.

Ice has proved successful as an insulator on Mount Blanc. A double sulator on dount Blanc. A double une of ordinary galvanized iron wire was laid on the ground between the Grands Mulets at the top of the mountain and the Petits Mulets at the base. Each line was 5500 feet long. Mes-sages were sent without trouble and the loss of electricity, as measured by the intsruments, was very slight.

Professor Simon Newcomb, writing of stars which are so distant that they have no measurable parallax, remarks that one of these, the brilliant Cano-pus, can be said, with confidence, to be thousands of times brighter than the sun. "Whether we should say 20, 000, 10,000 or 5000, no one can decide." The first-magnitude stars, Rigel and Spica, also are at an immeasurable distance, and must, in view of their actual brightness, enormously outshine the sun.

Silicon has been detected by Profesor J. Lunt in one of the fixed stars Beta Crucis, one of the stars of the Southern Cross. Three lines of un-known origin has previously been observed in the star's spectrum, and while examining the spectra of tubes of and carbonic oxide this observer discovered the same lines. They were seen only when a powerful discharge was used, and they proved to be occasioned by a disintegration of the glass of the

tube and to be lines of silicon.

A late improvement in trolley ap-paratus has been introduced by a German company. It is an ingenious de-vice for lubricating the trolley wire of an overhead system of conductors. As an effective lubrication of this sort would lesson the wear on both the wire and the trolley, the device may be extensively adopted, if its efficiency can be established. Many unsuccess-ful efforts to attain this end have been made, but the present may be successful. It is said to enable a thin and uniform coating of lubricant to be spread along the wire, and the lubri-cator is of light construction, being of aluminum, and carried either on the trolley-pole or independently.

The patterns for castings used in foundries are made of wood, and it often happens that a number of articles are made from the same design. In such a case, if the same pattern is employed, its edges are apt to suffer, and it must either be repaired or re-newed. It has recently been suggested that aluminum would be available for this purpose, and that from an original pattern in wood one or more copies in aluminum could be cast. The aluminum patterns soon acquire a sort surface, and separate from of greasy the moulding sand with peculiar ease In case the pattern become injured or are no longer needed, they can be melted down without any loss of the material.

# Heat from the Earth.

"A distinguished scientist has serious. ty suggested the sinking of boilers deep enough to use the heat of the earth as a fuel," said a prominent engineer of the city. "That sounds rather fantastic, in view of the fact that a depth of 12,000,000 would be necessary to boil water, but a scheme of the same sort was urged with great energy back in the sixties by a Washington inventor

named Forain. "If memory is correct, Forain was a mathematician of ability. The internal heat of the earth is supposed to equal about one degree of the 100 feet of penetration, but he claimed to have discovered that the percentage was very much greater and increased in com-pound ratio after a certain depth was reached. He figured out an elaborate table and proposed to sink a huge shaft, with accumulators at the bottom, from which unlimited steam would be sup plied to the service. All that was needed was a few million dollars capital to for the digging of the plant, and he immediately set to work to raise the ount. "Forain succeeded in interesting a number of people of wealth and formed a joint stock company, but meanwhile his calculations were assalled by scientists, and it was shown pretty clearly that the figures were incorrect. He plied with great bitterness, and He rescheme went to pieces in the shock of the controversy. What became of Forain I don't know. If the problem is ever actually solved I suppose he will be fished out of the limbo of cranks and missionaries to take his proper place in history."

Notes From the Paris Exposition. "The Singer Manufacturing Com-pany, of 149 Broadway, New York, show their usual American enterprise by having a very creditable exhibit located in Group XIII., Class 70, at the Paris International Exposition, where they show to creat advantage the celthey show to great advantage the cel ebrated Singer Sewing-Machine which is used in every country on the globe, both for family use and for manufacturing purposes. The writer was highly pleased with this display and observed with much setisfaction that it was favorably commented upon by risitors generally. The Grand Prize was awarded by

the International Jury to Singer Sew-ing-Machines for superior excellence in design, construction, efficiency and for remarkable development and adap-tion to every stitching process used in either the family or the factory. Only One Grand Prize for sewing machines was awarded at Parls, and this distinction of absolutely superior merit confirms the previous action of the International Jury at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago where Singer Machines received fifty. four distinct awards, being more than were received by all other kinds of sewing machines combined.

Should it be possible that any of our readers are unfamiliar with the celebrated Singer Machine, we would respectfully advise that they call at any of the Singer salesrooms, which can be found in all cities and most towns in the United States.'

Bony Material Made Ont of Milk. A Kansas City man has discovered a way of making billiard balls out of milk. The casein, a hard substance of the milk, is extracted by coagulation. the powder so produced is combined with some alkaline substances, and with some alkaline substances, and this forms a cement which is waterproof. The inventor calls his new prep-proof. The inventor calls his new prep-aration lactife ivory, and expects to use it largely in making billiard balls, combs, brush handles, piano keys and other articles that are new mode ables other articles that are now made chief-ly of celluloid. Just at present the material is being made into nest eggs for the purpose of deceiving the gentle biddy of the barnyard.

# Best For the Bowels.

Best For the Bowels. No matter what alls you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until youc bowels are put right. Cascangers help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascangers Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tab-let has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

A man never knows how badly he feels until he gets his doctor's bill.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured Deafness Cannot He Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear, There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitu-tional remedies. Deafness is caused by an in-famed you have a rumbing sound or imper-fect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the infiam-month can be taken out and this tube re-destroys forever. Nine cases out of ten areo caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an in-famed you for the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any oras of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can-not be cured by Hall's Catarrh cure. Send for circuing, Tree. We will give one runnier bonn in that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh i that can for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Professional matchmakers are invariably employed to arrange marriages in China.

"Hunting and Fishing in the South."

A book descriptive of the best localities in the South for various kinds of game and fish. The game laws of Virginia, North Carof nn, South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, the States pena-trated by the Southern Kallway. For infor-mation address Alex, S. Thweatt, E. P. Agt., 185 Broadway, New York City.

When it comes to board every man hould expect to plank down.

25c. will cure the children of worm troubles Frey's Vermifuge, at druggists, country stores or by mail. E. & S. Frey, Baltimore, Md.

Hedgehog, baked in a clay oven, is a dish any epicure might envy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamms tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c, a bottle

Octopus is largely eaten in the Isle o Jersey. I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption save my life three years ago.-MRS, 'HOS, ROB BINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 190 There are sixty-four monasteries in Holland.

Indigestion is a bad companion. Ge rid of it by chewing a bar of Adams' Pep sin Tutti Frutti after each meal.

Many of the waiter girls in Swiss hotel belong to well-to-do families.

slipped into the room and behind the door; thus I was right beside the plano.

What followed happened so quickly that I hardly knew how it all occurred. The burglar evidently stumbled over some of the loose draperies in the other corner of the room, for I heard him strike something and then utter a low oath. I suppose I must have made a slight noise-for immediately after he called in a subdued voice.

### "Who's there?"

Thinking that he must have seen me I started to jump forward, and as I did so a shot rang out. At the same instant the room was filled with a brilliant light. It only lasted a moment and then all was in darkness again. I was so startled by the light that I jumped forward again; my feet got tangled up in something and I measured my length on the floor, striking my head against the edge of the plano as I fell.

The next thing I knew I was upstairs in bed, my wife and a physician with me. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning, and they told me what they knew; my wife had been awakened by the revolver shot, and rousing the rest of the family she ran down stairs to find me unconscious, lying on the floor with a gash in my forehead. There was no burglar near, but the glass in one window was broken and the plants all trampled in a flower bed ust outside.

By noon I was able to get up, for

"Where do they sleep?"

"On the benches you see in the cells." "How do you punish them?" "We don't punish them at all. That

is not our part of the business.' She looked surprised.

"Don't you put irons on them, or gag them, or douse them in ice water, or put them in straight jackets, or tie them up by the thumbs, or whip them with a cat-and-nine-tails, or shut them in a dark room, or something like that?"

"Certainly not, madam," and it was the official's turn to be surprised. "That is all," she said, and started

"That is all, she said, and started for the other room again. Once there, she stood by the desk again. "I have a husband," she said, medi-tatively rather than didactically, "who comes home about five nights a week drunk and disorderly, and I was thinking of having him arrested, as I have stood it about as long as I can.

"You ought to do it, madam, if he is ugly," suggested the official. "He is ugly," she said, with em-

phasis. "No," she said, as she started to

leave; "no, I guess I won't. I am much obliged to you for your polite-ness, but this is altogether too good for him."--Washington Star.

The heat is so great in Muscat that three men belonging to the British man-of-war Cossack died from heat apoplexy while the gualeest lay at anchor at that port.

### Working Butter.

Butter, when properly made in the granular form, needs no working other than that done in the churn. This saves more than half the labor and makes first-class butter. Salt should be evenly distributed through the butter and the butter freed from the butter and the butter freed from the but-termilk and surplus moisture. Why churn the butter into a mass and fast-en the buttermilk in? Stir the cream well togethe: when more cream is added until enough is gathered to churn. Churn the cream at 62 degrees in a re-

# Canton's Queer Street

Canton, China, possesses the queevist treet in the world. It is roofed in with glazed paper fastened on bataboo, and contains more signboards to the square foot than any street in any other country. It contains no other but those of apothecaries and its. Physic street is its suppodentists. priate name.

## His Order of Eggs.

-on one side or both " asked the wait-ress of the youth who spends all his spare money for vaudeville tickets. "Frye one on one side and the other on the other." answered the youth, with a real Seabrookish expression,--Baltimore Americar-

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxiver BRONG QUINING TABLETS. A druggists refund the money fif it fails to curr. E. W. GROVE's signature is on each box. 25

It's when a man buckles down t business that he's least likely to strapped.



Don't worry overmuch about those sharp pains in your head. Seek their cause in your liver.

One Ayer's Pill at night to a few nights drives away ing headaches.

J. C. AYEF

Practical Chemists,

areaparilla Villa

"How will you have your eggs fried on one side or both?" asked the wait-