ON THE GRAND BANKS.

How and Cod and Halibut Are Taken by the Small Vessels.

Gustav Kobbe writes an article entitled "On the Grand Banks and Elsewhere" for St. Nicholas. Mr. Kobbe says:

The trawlers are generally found on the Grand Banks, the hand-liners on the Western Bank and Quiro. These hand-liners are smaller vessels with fewer dories, and the men fish with hand-lines, one man and two lines to a dory. The hand-liner sits in the middle of his dory, with a compartment in its stern, another in its bow, for his catch. When you see the bow sticking far up in the air, you know the fisherman has his stern-load. Then, as fish after fish flashes into the other compartment, the bow settles, and when the dory is on an even keel the hand-liner pulls back to the vessel.

The trawlers bait with fresh herring, mackerel, and squid; the hand-liners with salt clams. The catch of both is split and salted, and the vessel has a full "fare," or catch, when she has "wet her salt," that is, used up all her salt—and is full of fish. A trawler's voyage lasts about eight weeks; a hand-liner's, eleven.

A trawler's crew receives no wages, but fishes on shares. First, the captain gets a percentage; of the remainder one-half goes to the vessel, which "finds," that is, supplies the gear, stores, salt, and half the bait; and the other half to the captain and crew in equal shares, which run from $110 to $150, and even to $250.

But among the hand-liners each man is paid according to what he catches, the "fare" from each dory being weighed as it is taken aboard. This stimulates competition. There is judgment in knowing where to fish, or how long to stay over a certain spot; and even the quickness with which a line is hauled in will make a perceptible difference at the end of a day's fishing. It means something to be "high line," as they call the best fisherman, at the end of a voyage, and those who win this distinction time and again, as some do, become known as "killers" and "big fishermen."

The main catch on the Banks is cod and halibut. There is also a fleet of small American vessels which pursues the merry swordfish. Swordfishing is good sport—whaling on a small scale. A man, dart in hand, stands in the vessel's bow, supported by a semi-circular iron brace. When near enough to the fish, he lets fly the dart. A swordfish may weigh 350 pounds. One can tow a dory a mile, and a piece of the sword has been found driven through the bottom of a pilot boat.

Put to Many Uses.

Sharks furnish a number of valuable products. The liver of the shark contains an oil that possesses medicinal qualities equal to those of cod-liver oil. The skin after being dried takes the polish and hardness of mother-of-pearl. The fins are always highly prized by the Chinese, who pickle them and serve them at dinner as a most delicate dish. The Europeans, who do not appreciate the fins as a food, convert them into a fish-glue. As for the flesh of the shark—that, despite its oily taste, is eaten in certain countries. The Icelanders, who do a large business in sharks' oil, send out annually a fleet of a hundred vessels for the capture of the great fish.

Spitzbergen Hotel.

The hotel recently erected in Spitzbergen is thus described: Built in Norwegian style, it has a large hall, and a quantity of smaller rooms, with thirty beds. It is also provided with a book for visitors' names, among which may now be seen those of Sverdrup, Fulda, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst, E. Vely, and others. The climate of Spitzbergen is said to have the most favorable influence on persons suffering from chest diseases.

When it takes a young man fifteen minutes to assist a girl to don her jacket she is neither his sister by birth nor refusal.

Look out for colds
At this season. Keep
Your blood pure and
Rich and your system
Toned up by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then
You will be able to
Resist exposure to which
A debilitated system
Would quickly yield.

Bad Digestion, Bad Heart.

Poor digestion often causes irregularity of the heart's action. This irregularity may be mistaken for real, organic heart disease. The symptoms are much the same. There is, however, a vast difference between the two; organic heart disease is often incurable; apparent heart disease is curable if good digestion be restored.

A case in point is quoted from the *New Era*, of Greensburg, Ind. Mrs. Ellen Coisom, Newpoint, Ind., a woman forty-three years old, had suffered for four years with distressing stomach trouble. The gases generated by the indigestion pressed on the heart and caused an irregularity of its action. She had much pain in her stomach and heart, and was subject to frequent and severe choking spells, which were most severe at night. Doctors were tried in vain; the patient became worse, despondent, and feared impending death.

A CASE OF HEART FAILURE.

She was much frightened, but noticed that in intervals in which her stomach did not annoy her, her heart's action became normal. Reasoning correctly that her digestion was alone at fault, she procured the proper medicine to treat that trouble, and with immediate good results. Her appetite came back, the choking spells became less frequent and finally ceased. Her weight, which had been greatly reduced, was restored, and she now weighs more than for years. Her blood soon became pure and her cheeks rosy.

The case is of general interest because the disease is a very common one. That others may know the means of cure we give the name of the medicine used—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE OPERATOR'S STORY.

One About the Yellow Fever—Hard to Believe.

It was at a smoker and foamer of the telegraph operators that the dean of the key jugglers told this one, says the Detroit Free Press:

"What brings it to mind is the yellow fever reports from the south. All that you read can give you no proper conception of the reign of terror prevailing down there during the epidemic. When they first ran a railroad into one of the richest mining districts of Alabama I was made operator of a little cross-roads station. It took a long time to convince the natives that I could talk to all parts of the world with that little 'clickin'' machine of mine. I finally was able to convince them. The wife of one of their number had gone to Mobile to attend a sick daughter who had been the beauty of the neighborhood and had immortalized her memory by being taken to some other part of the world by a rich husband. Through an arrangement with the Mobile operator the old couple carried on a conversation of such a personal nature that neither could doubt the identity of the other. Then the common superstition of the people intervened and they concluded that the instrument was an invention of the devil.

"While they were in this frame of mind there came the news of the yellow fever. Force was the most natural way of resisting all kinds of evils down there and for days the depot was occupied by armed men. Never was a more efficient quarantine established. No one could get on or off of the cars at that point. Even conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen had to stick to their posts. One day I received a telegram from New Orleans for a gentleman who was held by the quarantine. It announced that his son was better and would survive. Foolishly I read it to the grim guard in the depot. They snatched the message from me with a howl, all the more savage because the paper was yellow. They burned it, wrecked the instrument, cut the wires and came mighty near lynching me for exposing them to yellow fever."

It is a waste of time to make love to a cold, unsympathetic girl. About the best you can expect from her is the Chilkoot pass.

Ayer's

Is your hair dry, harsh, and brittle? Is it fading or turning gray? Is it falling out? Does dandruff trouble you? For any or all of these conditions there is an infallible remedy in Ayer's

Hair Vigor.

Nut Trees.

The age at which any nut trees come into bearing depends on the care given to the trees. Some authorities state that fifteen or twenty years are necessary to bring them into full bearing, from the time the nut is planted. This is a mistake, as trees that have been well cared for should bear a bushel of nuts in ten years, and the quantity will increase rapidly each year after that time.

Some persons may enjoy raising these trees from seeds; to be sure, it is rather a slow process, but it is interesting work. When planting the nuts, if they have thin shells, be perfectly sure that they have not dried out at all. The best plan is to get them as soon as they ripen, and plant them at once. When this is not possible, keep them in moist sand or in sawdust until they can be started. Butternuts, walnuts, hickory nuts and filberts, being hard-shelled, will keep in growing condition much longer, but should be planted in the fall, as they germinate better when allowed to freeze, as that cracks the shell.

The fall planting is nature's own plan, and the nearer we follow her ways the better results we may expect. Another thing, do not plant the nuts deep; nature drops them on the surface and gives them a thick covering of leaves in which the dirt catches as it blows about, then the snow covers all and helps the leaves to decay and form a covering of leaf mold for the tree to grow in.

It is not practicable for any of us to try to raise all these kinds of nuts, but select the ones most likely to succeed in our climate, and by proper care and attention make a success of it. We may not reap the benefit of our labors, but our children will and theirs after them.—Vick's Magazine.

Advice For Winter.

To insure fowls against sickness is the great aim of all successful poultrymen, says Poultry Journal. At this season, when dull days and night frosts prevail, the seed is sown which will eventually result in a full crop of ailments and endanger the lives of our most favored specimens. Too much care, therefore, cannot be given to prevent all symptoms of disease. Probably the first and most common trouble is cold in the head, which begins with swelled eyes. This, if not taken at the start, will surely run into a case of croup.

Night, when fowls are roosting, is the dangerous time. Hen houses cannot be made too tight. A little hole, or a small crack just large enough to admit a draft, will do the damage. Sometimes simply placing the afflicted bird in a warmer house and feeding soft, stimulating food for a few days will remedy the trouble, but this must be done at the start, otherwise it will be useless.

Next to drafts, dampness is most to be feared. Whereas it is all important to keep houses tight at night, it is just as important to open windows during the day. The breath of fowls, coupled with freezing air, will create a dampness at night which must be dispelled during the day. Fresh air will dry out the house as nothing else can. When it is zero weather some may hesitate to open windows, but it must be done, provided it is not stormy. It will make the houses warmer and decidedly drier at night. Fowls can stand a lot of cold, provided it is dry, but dampness seems to penetrate even their feathers.

Constant exercise is the best preventive of an endless number of diseases caused by over feeding. The busy hen is the healthiest and will lay the most eggs. Watch your hens during the day, and if they sit around all ruffled up and dull looking, throw them a few handfuls of oats or wheat in deep litter, and make them be up and moving. It is the nature of all fowls to be busy from morning until evening; therefore endeavor to compel them to follow their natural instincts when housed for winter. Variety of food is essential. Tempting morsels, like cabbage hung up, will delight them.

Precautions against these three evils—drafts, dampness and laziness—will prevent many ailments and save your flock from possible disease.

Home-Made Cheese.

It seems poor policy to us for the farmer's family to go to the grocery store and purchase that which they can produce at home. Yet I have seen farmer's wives go to town and buy cheese, paying for it with ten-cent butter.

To such I would say that this is needless, as a very nice cheese can be made by any family keeping three or four cows. The utensils needed are few, and the "modus operandi" simple. To commence the work procure a hoop of the desired size, with a follower, a cheese-tub, curd-knife and press.

When ready for the operation, take the milk perfectly fresh from the cow and strain through a cloth into the cheese-tub. One gallon of milk is calculated to make one pound of cheese, so the precise quantity required can be easily determined. Warm a portion of the milk, so that the temperature of the whole when in the tub shall be raised to eighty-three degrees Farenheit. Have the rennet thoroughly cleansed and prepared, and use enough to produce curdling in about forty minutes. As soon as the curd will break smoothly, cut with curd-knives into squares and allow it to stand until the whey runs off. Heat a portion of the whey, lift the mass of curd, breaking into minute pieces and add the warmed whey until the temperature is raised to ninety-eight degrees Farenheit. When cool, repeat the operation until the curd becomes crumbly, easily falling to pieces when pressed in the hand. Then drain off all the whey, put the curd into a cooler and cut up with curd knives. When the temperature has fallen somewhat, turn it over and allow it to stand until it assumes a flaky condition. When nearly dry, add salt in the proportion of four ounces to ten pounds of curd, and mix the whole thoroughly. It is then ready to put into a bandage inside the hoop and put on the press. After remaining there from two to four hours, take out and turn. The next day it can be taken from the press and laid on a shelf to cure. While curing it should be rubbed with melted butter and turned daily. Great care should be exercised that flies are excluded from the room.

The cheese will be fit to cut in six to eight weeks. This recipe is for a cheese twelve inches in diameter, but size can be increased as desired, as proportions are given. We think if once tried there would be a falling off of custom at the grocery store.

To be successful on the farm, we should, as far as possible, produce what we consume.—J. M. Willson, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Know For What You Breed.

The time is long past when the all-purpose animal found ready sale, writes Jonathan Periam, of Illinois. The breeder of horses must know for what use he intends the animal. The breeders of cattle want animals for beef or for milk. Beef and milk are no longer eminently contained in the same animal. They must, therefore, be bred specially for one purpose or the other. Sheep are no longer largely bred for wool and mutton. They are now bred principally for mutton, and incidentally for wool. Fortunately, good mutton sheep produce wool which brings a high price in the market. The Mississippi Valley, that portion, at least, between the Alleghenies and the Missouri River, contains now an abundance of the Downs, superior mutton sheep and bearing wool of excellent quality. They come nearer being a general purpose sheep than any others. In swine the leading breeds are Poland-Chinas, Berkshires and Duroc-Jerseys. They have but one use—the slaughter pen.

In fowls for eggs and flesh the Asiatics and the American breeds, Plymouth Rock and Wyandots, are considered the most valuable and are now broken up into many varieties, all good, with enough diversity to suit the taste of individual fanciers. For eggs alone the Leghorns are probably more largely sought than any other one of the non-sitting breeds.

Horse breeders are not having an especially happy time. Prices are low for all classes of draft and general driving animals, and common pings are not salable at any price. The time will not again come when they will pay the cost of breeding and "breaking in." The most valuable horses of the future will be the English draft, the French draft, the French and German coach, and for the road, light driving, and saddlers such thoroughbreds and trotters as are not good enough for the track.

Among cattle for beef, the breeder has his choice, chiefly of Shorthorns, Herefords, and Polled Angus. The strictly dairy breeds are principally the Jerseys, Guernseys and Holstein-Friesians, with Polled Durhams, Ayrshires, and Brown Swiss good seconds. There are individual animals, in fact some milking families, in Shorthorns that are good and lasting milkers, but they are not common, nor can they be depended on to be as uniformly good milkers as can the true dairy breeds. In the West the choice lies chiefly between the Holstein-Friesian and Jersey. The former is probably the favorite among the farming class. Among sheep for profitable mutton and wool, the breeder has choice of Southdowns, Cotswolds, Oxfords and Leicesters. The Shropshires seem to take the fancy of Western men. The Dorsets are beginning to attract attention, but the Shropshires have won a hold that will probably stand.

In all this, I am not seeking to advocate any special breed. The individual must study his wants, and he must study also the capabilities of the breed he selects. The day has passed for hit-or-miss breeding. It never made the best money for anyone. I do not expect that the average farmer will even breed pure herds or flocks, but to make money now he must at least breed up, starting with a pure male. The first cross by a pure male. The first cross by a pure male on cold blooded, mixed stock, animals or birds, is a half-blood. The next cross on half bloods is an animal three-quarters pure. The pure male on three-quarters blood gives you an animal seven-eighths pure. The next cross gives one fifteen-sixteenths pure. For beef, milk, flesh and wool of sheep, flesh of hogs and for flesh and eggs of birds, this last is practically equal to pure bred animals.

HENRY'S DIPLOMACY.

It Tickled the Old Man and Saved Henry His Job.

Henry was not a pretty boy, and there are good reasons for believing that he is glad of it. He has freckles, a prominent nose, long ears and straight hair. If the truth must be told, Henry, in addition to being a rather plain-looking boy, chews tobacco and occasionally uses harsh language.

The other day, Henry's employer who has an office in the Society for Savings Building, sent him out on an errand. Henry was gone two hours, when he might have accomplished his mission in fifteen minutes. Upon his return the office boy was intercepted by one of the clerks, who told him that the "old man" was furious, and had decided to discharge him.

For a moment Henry was speechless and a pathetic look overspread his countenance, but he braced up before long having apparently decided to go down with colors flying.

After luncheon Henry was summoned to the private office, but he tossed a careless wink at the typewriter as he went in.

"Henry," said "the boss," "you have been here now for a little more than six months. When you started in I had great hopes for you, and expected you to give a good account of yourself. Recently, however, you seem to have——"

"Say," Henry interrupted, "I guess you better look around for another office boy. I'm tired of this job, and made up my mind yesterday to quit."

Henry's employer looked at him in amazement for a moment, and then asked:

"How was it that you didn't come to me at once and offer your resignation?"

"Well," said Henry, "I didn't like to break it to you so sudden. I wanted to kind of let you down easy. I thought I'd work it so you'd be kind of mad, and then you wouldn't feel so disappointed when I come and told you I guess to quit."

"The boss" did not reply immediately. He sat and gazed at Henry and studied his face. At last a twinkle appeared in his eyes, and he said:

"Henry, don't you quit. I still believe you have something in you that is worth developing."

So Henry reluctantly consented to remain, and as he passed the smiling typewriter he whispered:

"You ought ta' seen me throw it into 'im."—Cleveland Leader.

Glasgow Propriety.

In a block of houses recently built in a village not far from Glasgow it was found impossible to let houses of two rooms except to people who meant to take lodgers, and this although the rents were moderate. The proprietor reluctantly rearranged them as single-room houses, but provided only one bed in each. Still they did not let.

The proprietor at length asked a man who had looked at the houses, hesitated, and at last refused to take one what was the objection. The man admitted that they were well built, and convenient; that they had an advantage over many as high-rented in having as out-buildings a laundry with a good boiler, locked coal-cellars, decent and sanitary closets; that the site was healthy, the neighborhood respectable. With what, then, did he find fault? The explanation was prompt: there was only one bed.

"But said the proprietor, "you are a newly-married man; you have no children; why do you need another bed?"

"If a friend came to see me," was the immediate reply, "we might want another bed for him."

When at last the landlord gave up the attempt to improve the notions of the working class in the matter of propriety, and put two beds in each room, the houses let at once.—Glasgow Herald.

Oh, What Splendid Coffee.

Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry costing 5c I grew 100 lbs. of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a lb." A. C. S.

A package of this coffee and big seed and plant catalogue is sent you, by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home, New York, will make a sickly child strong and healthy. A certain cure for Stomach Troubles, Headache and Feverishness in Children. They move the bowels, cure Teething Disorders, destroy worms and never fail. At all druggists, 25 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted Le Roy, N. Y.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—LEWIS FLOWARS, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

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

The thickest known coal seam in the world is the Wyoming, near Tayl Creek, in the Green river coal basin, Wyoming. It is 80 feet thick and upward of 200 feet of solid coal underlie 4,000 acres.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Any human being who will have presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face toward the zenith may float at ease and in perfect safety in tolerably still water.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

A ton of oil has been obtained from the tongue of a single whale.

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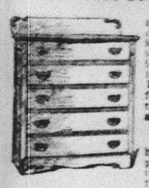

This highly Polished solid oak 5 drawer Chiffonier measures 54 inches high, 32 inches wide, 19 inches deep. Each drawer is furnished with the best locks, and

$3.39

buys this exact piece of furniture which retails for $8.00.

(Order now and avoid disappointment.)

Drop a postal for our lithographed Carpet Catalogue which shows all colors with exact distinctness. If carpet samples are wanted, mail us 5c. in stamps. Why pay your local dealer 60 per cent. more than our prices when you can buy of the mill? The great household education:—our new 112 page special catalogue of Furniture, Draperies, Lamps, Stoves, Crockery, Mirrors, Pictures, Bedding, Refrigerators, Baby Carriages, is also yours for the asking. Again we ask, why enrich your local dealer when you can buy of the maker? Both catalogues cost you nothing, and we pay all postage.

Julius Hines & Son
BALTIMORE, MD.
Please Mention This Paper.

Shark Carries a Message Five Years.

While strolling along the shore of the Delaware Bay, near Fishing Creek, N. J., five years ago, Miss Beulah Rate and three young women companions wrote their names and addresses on four slips of paper, sealed them in as many bottles, and cast them far out into the bay. For days and weeks they watched and waited for tidings of the bottles, but none came, and they had almost forgotten the incident.

A day or two ago Miss Rate received a long letter from the captain of an English man-of-war, stating that while coasting along the coast of England one of the seamen fell overboard and narrowly escaped being devoured by a huge shark. After hauling the man aboard, the sailors secured the shark, and found in its stomach the bottle containing Miss Rate's message. Miss Rate is now a student at the State Normal school in Trenton, and has become quite a heroine among the more romantic of her classmates.—Philadelphia Record.

Alphabet on a Pin Head.

Frank J. Mollenhauer is perhaps the most expert engraver in New York, if not in the world. In delicacy of touch and skill in handling delicate instruments his work is something marvelous.

His latest achievement was to engrave the twenty-six letters of the alphabet on the head of a pin. Under a magnifying glass the letters are clear and distinct, and each is as perfect as any ever engraved for a visiting card or wedding invitation. But with the naked eye the minute letters are merely scratches which have no discernible form.

Mollenhauer's work was the result of an attempt to beat the work of a man who had engraved the Lord's Prayer on a 3-cent piece.—New York Journal.

The Fancy Work Girl.

"Where have you been lately?" asked the athletic girl.

"Been at home," said the fancy work girl, "working on some new throws."

"Do you mean to tell me," said the athletic girl, "that you have gone in for base ball?"—Indianapolis Journal.

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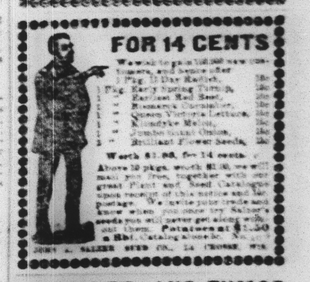

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