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The weather for today will be generally fair.

CHINESE NEW YEARS.

Last midnight the almond-eyed Celestial pulled wildly at his pig-tail braided appendage and with a wild whoop of gladness threw it into the air as a welcome to the dawn of the Chinese New Year. Not every Chinaman thus demonstrated his joy, but that is the orthodox heathen practice, and every Chinaman who owns a queue is supposed to greet the New Year in that manner. The Chinese do not commonly date their New Year from some remote past, as do the Christians and Jews, for instance, but they take as their starting point the birth of their emperor. Kwong Sue is the present ruler of the celestial empire, and he is 18 years old, so loyal Chinamen everywhere pay him the compliment of giving his name to the new year as soon as the year is born. All good Chinamen will prolong the new year's festivities to a period corresponding with the length and depth of their purses. It is the one day of the year when they become hospitable and freely bestow upon friends their choicest and most expensive presents. In their dingy laundries the festal board will be spread with everything that is precious to the Chinese palate. There will be ducks' legs, oiled sausages made in China, but of what material, whether hog, horse, dog or rat, is not stated; shark's fins, bird's nest soup and other things too numerous to mention. Tea, at \$12 per pound, will flow freely, to say nothing of other fluids brought over from China in bottles and queer looking little stone jugs. After this come the fireworks. Every devout heathen visits the Joss house during the New Year's celebration and makes propitiation for his past, present and future sins. He also makes it imperative to pay all his debts of whatever nature on this festal holiday—or with in the period of celebration. There will be no elaborate demonstration made in this city, but should you call on John today you will find him wreathed in smiles, contentedly smoking his opium pipe or sipping volatile gin—and he will ask you to join with him.

NOT WITHOUT PROVOCATION.

Now that the war clouds have been dispelled and the atmosphere is clear the people will be able to sift the truth from the prejudice and form candid opinions of the Chilian affair. It appears from the most reliable dispatches that the Chilians were not without provocation when the attack was made on the men from the Baltimore. That attack was not made because of a universal hatred of America nor from a desire to offer wanton insult to our flag and uniform. It is authoritatively stated that the immediate incentive for the attack upon the Baltimore's crew arose out of the action of the chief executive officer of the ship while lying in the harbor at Valparaiso. This officer acted as the correspondent for the New York Herald, and sent to that paper sensational dispatches colored in the interest of Balmaceda and ridiculing the independents. He was detected and punished by Commander Schley. His perversion of facts excited the anger of the independents, and they were restless with the desire to chastise him and his mates of the Baltimore. When the women landed they were attacked by the maddened Chilians with the tragic result which precipitated the war talk. This attack, then, was a retaliatory one, not intended as an insult to our government, but as a justifiable chastisement of those whom the Chilians suspected were prejudicing, or who had prejudiced, their cause. Confirmatory of this conclusion a well-informed naval officer says: "I have been in Chili and I am thoroughly convinced that Chilians as a rule are great admirers of Americans, and I have always held during the controversy, since the brutal assault upon our men at Valparaiso, that the hatred exhibited was intended exclusively against the officers and men of the cruiser Baltimore. Of course when the Chilians found out that a naval officer of the neutral power who was a guest of their country was sending telegraphic news which predicted the failure of the independents, the latter unfortunately retaliated in a manner that held their government liable."

POLITICAL INGRATITUDE.

One of the greatest evils of American politics is that element which forces men to be pliable and courteous for favors which it is hoped will come. There is so little of true self and so much of the assumed in our politicians that it becomes a matter of doubt whether when looking you in the eyes they are telling the truth or a wiful lie. The sense of gratitude, one of the purest of human virtues, is oftentimes debased to serve as a cover under which to advance the political fortunes of the scheming office-seeker. It has no real place among the accomplishments of the astute wire-pullers. They simulate thankfulness for past favors with the prospects of future triumphs dazzling the outlook and exigencies shall require it, the friend

of yesterday and a lifetime will be sacrificed to obtain the support of a bitter enemy, or at least an inconsequential supporter. This is not as it should be. The friend of politics should be held as sacred as the friend of church, house, society. The political fortunes of David B. Hill have come to him because of the audacious affront of his trickery. He is not a great man; he never did a great act; he never accomplished a great public measure. He has been false to his friends and although now in the zenith of power and fame, he will yet be rewarded for his political ingratitude towards the men who brought him into prominence. The greatest living exponent of purity in politics, despite his so-called arrogance, was Roscoe Conkling. Once a friend, a man might count on his everlasting friendship. He was bitter and implacable in the face of his political enemies; austere, perhaps too distant, in the presence of his friends. But he was ever loyal and grateful to them. He was too unselfish to be unpatriotic; too honorable to resort to petty trickery; too noble to smile a welcome while harboring a hate. No scandal ever smirched his reputation and when it became necessary to sacrifice his friends or his office he chose without hesitation to sacrifice the latter. Ingratitude is the basest of all sins and political ingratitude is even baser. The man who becomes a politician for his own ends rather than for the good of his country is not worthy the respect or trust of the people.

CHEERLESS INDEED.

That the democrats of Michigan have little hope of repeating last fall's surprise down upon their unhappy visions with funeral solemnities. They went into office after wandering in the wilderness for twenty-five years with but crude conceptions of the responsibilities assumed. So intoxicated were they with the suddenly acquired power that restraint was a stranger in a strange land among them. Hardly had Winaus seated himself in his office before the swarm of impetuous office seekers swooped down on him and the man broke from his moorings to common sense and became the dupe and tool of the ringsters. Before two months had followed their assumption of legislative powers in a paroxysm of political folly they deliberately stole two seats belonging to regularly elected republicans and seated therein an obscure farmer and a notorious bigamist. Then scandals affecting the integrity of proposed legislation multiplied, and a veritable reign of foolishness usurped the place of dignified and impartial lawmaking. The consolidated prison board, the mortgage tax law, the oil-test bill and, chief among them all, the monstrous Miner measure, was passed. Following this the strife for leadership in the party councils culminated in a bitter factional fight in Detroit, where today the party is torn and rent into hopeless fragments. In Saginaw the condition of affairs, made by dishonest democratic officials, is such that peace and harmony can never be restored. In Jackson a democratic council and city government saddled an enormous debt on the city and left it for the republicans to liquidate, while the city's credit is greatly impaired. In this city the democratic officials have made a record that will not attract the confidence of the people. The Soper scandal is fresh in mind. Handcapped by all these distressing circumstances crowded into one brief year, the democrats feel an indescribable sadness when they contemplate the future and reluctantly confess that even the Miner bill will not avert a political avalanche under which they will be buried in November.

LAST EVENING'S EAGLE.

LAST EVENING'S Eagle contained the following unfeeling thrust at the newspapers which supply the news "first in this part of the country." "Newspapers which find it necessary to boast constantly of their enterprise, and whose columns teem with fulsome self-praise, have some excuse, it must be confessed, for the course which they must pursue. Nobody else praises or appreciates their alleged excellence; hence they are forced to do it themselves or go unnoticed by the cold, unfeeling world."

FORTUNE NEWSPAPERS.

Fortune newspapers, especially the English, have been extremely bitter in attacking the President for his message on the Chilian situation. No invective has escaped the pens of the ruffianly writers and their senseless jargon of malvoient billingsgate has been freighted with all that is low and disgusting in meanness. The only effect it will have upon the American people will be to strengthen his support at home.

A STRENGTHENED BANK CASHIER.

A STRENGTHENED bank cashier at Detroit sneered at a baker because he wished to deposit pennies, and refused to work and cornered the cent market so far as Detroit was concerned. Then he sold a hoghead of pennies back to this same cashier and received \$13.75 in premium. Thus honest and persistent labor humbles the spirit of pride and haughtiness.

Tax Marquis of Lorne.

Tax Marquis of Lorne is to "attach himself to the editorial staff" of one of London's leading dailies. Journalists won't gain any vast treasure by the addition of this royal son-in-law, but if he proves a good advertisement for the paper, he will not have lived in vain.

It has finally occurred to Chicago.

It has finally occurred to Chicago that a method of honest government might be found if both parties would nominate honest men for aldermen. It is only a suggestion though and will probably never be put into effect.

Mr. BEAVERBY of the Detroit Journal.

claims that he and the Lord are more

than a match for the Scripps' league. Nobody in the newspaper business ever suspected that the Journal was backed by such a partnership.

Knox begins to think that the burden of office is too great for a patriot, and he longs for election time to come that he may retire from office without submitting to the executioner's ax.

EXERCISES that worked the word "hard" day and night during the recent difficulty with Chili, are respectfully referred to Webster's definition of the term.

A PENNSYLVANIA man committed suicide because he told a lie eight years ago. What would become of Dave Hill if he had a conscience like that?

Mr. TUNBULL'S remarks made before the New York Reform club are conspicuous because they simply reiterate what the people already know.

It is now suspected that Chicago's water-lamine scare was a bluff to stamper the democratic committee in favor of the Wundy City.

It is worthy of note that the deeper the mud and slush get, the farther the street cars stop from the crossings.

QUITE CORRECT, YOU ARE!

Chicago Herald: Congressman Breckinridge, who offered the buncombe resolution designed to reflect on President Harrison the other day, is the same Breckinridge who will make the dedicatory address at the opening of the world's fair. In accepting the invitation to deliver that address he said: "My selection is a mistake. Another man should have been chosen." There is ground for the suspicion that Mr. Breckinridge sometimes knows what he is talking about.

AMUSEMENTS.

It is not so very long ago that the best of our magicians and prestidigitators used to carry all their apparatus and devices in one trunk, and two trunks usually constituted the entire paraphernalia of the wizard's outfit. But times has changed, and the magician's art has kept pace with every other branch of the amusement world. This is aptly illustrated in the case of Herrmann, wonderful conjuror and illusionist, whose outfit this season fits one big baggage car. Where the old-fashioned magician had but one assistant, Herrmann has six experienced artisans, performers and mechanics. His performance this season consists of a number of new and marvelous illusions which enchant, bewilder and almost baffle human belief. Herrmann, during his engagement at Powers' next Monday and Tuesday, will be aided by Miss Herrmann and Abdul Khan, the oriental fakir.

Modjeska's version of "Marie Stuart" is an adaptation of Schiller's great historical drama of that name, by the Hon. Lewis Winfield. In this task he was greatly aided by the private memoranda of an ancestor, who was one of the royal commissioners present at both the trial and execution of the unfortunate queen of Scotland. With this mass of data on hand, Mr. Winfield was enabled to make the drama conform more with the historical facts than it does in the original. Consequently Modjeska's version differs somewhat from the versions played by Reiner or Jannaschek in that great city. The trial and execution of the unfortunate queen of Scotland. With this mass of data on hand, Mr. Winfield was enabled to make the drama conform more with the historical facts than it does in the original. Consequently Modjeska's version differs somewhat from the versions played by Reiner or Jannaschek in that great city. The trial and execution of the unfortunate queen of Scotland. With this mass of data on hand, Mr. Winfield was enabled to make the drama conform more with the historical facts than it does in the original. Consequently Modjeska's version differs somewhat from the versions played by Reiner or Jannaschek in that great city.

Some fine attractions are promised for next week at Geary's museum, chief among which will be the celebrated face-painter, "Jo-Jo." Jo-Jo is a tall and slender, devoted, sensible and feeling, but, on the contrary, an intelligent, sensitive person, pleasing and interesting to look upon. Thousands of pages have been written descriptive of his capture, characteristics and ancestry, but no creditable theory has been advanced as to why Jo-Jo should have human intellect veiled behind a canine visage.

Agnes Herndon, who came to Grand Rapids a strange way, a large and fashionable audience to Reimond's theater this week. She seems to have captivated the fair sex and the largest lady audiences of the season are noted during her engagement. Miss Herndon will give three more presentations of "La Belle Marie," tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening.

"The Paymaster," one of the very first of the tank dramas, will open for a week at Reimond's next Sunday evening. The scene representing the boat race is one of the most interesting and realistic on the stage. Seats for this engagement may now be secured on application at the box office.

Remenyi and his concert company will appear at Hartman's hall tonight, and a full house is assured. There is no doubt that Remenyi is the peer of any violinist of the present day. In all probability this will be the last opportunity to hear him in Grand Rapids for some time.

The usual matinee will be given at Smith's today. Lucille is proving a great card in her dance. A very strong specialty bill is announced for next week.

HUNTED IN THE ROCKIES.

Lady Somerset's Son and A. H. Pollen Return From the Wilderness.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Harry S. Somerset, son of Lady Somerset, with his friend and traveling companion, Arthur H. Pollen of London, arrived at the Auditorium today. The two young men have just returned from hunting trips in the Rockies and Canada, and are enthusiastic over the results of their sojourn. "We hunted elk in the region south of Yellowstone Park," said young Somerset, "and were in a wilderness isolated, being 300 miles away from any habitation. We roughed it for several weeks and brought down plenty of game, but our only regret was we didn't get a moose. Their tracks were plentiful though, but we failed even to see one."

"It is a shame the way alleged hunters slaughter the game in this west. They kill the cows and the elk herds by the score, and if there is not some sort of restraint placed on them the elk will be as scarce as buffalo in a few years."

The two young men will remain in Chicago for a few days, and then go to Mexico on another extensive hunting trip.

Archbishop Corrigan Goes to Nassau.

New York, Jan. 28.—Archbishop Corrigan and his secretary, Manager McDonnell, sailed for Nassau, N. B., today. Nassau belongs to the archdiocese. A community of Benedictine fathers has charge of a church there and has been of charity with this city over

a year ago to conduct a school and orphan asylum. The archbishop visited every church in his archdiocese once every two years. He is going to Nassau to make the visit. Part of the time that he passes in the Bahamas he will be the guest of Sir Ambrose Shea, governor of the province. During his absence Manager Lacey will be administrator of the archdiocese.

Dog in Marble.

New York, Jan. 28.—A marble bust of Chalmers M. Doger has just been received in this country and is now on exhibition in Schaus' gallery, at No. 204 Fifth avenue. The bust, which is cut out of Carrara marble, was designed by Sig. Adolfo Apolloni, of Rome. Sig. Apolloni was created a knight of the crown of Italy by King Umberto for his work on the monument erected on the battlefield of Solferino two years ago. He was for many years a resident in Providence and Boston, and will be one of the commissioners from Italy representing its art department at the Columbian exposition in Chicago.

Spurgeon's Condition Critical.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Meutone says Mr. Spurgeon is in a critical condition. He is drowsy, though conscious when addressed.

ABOUT SPIRIT SLATES.

An Amusing and Easy Experiment in Prestidigitation.

Two ordinary wooden framed slates are presented to the spectators, and examined in succession by them. A small piece of chalk is introduced between the two slates, which are then united by a rubber band and held aloft in the prestidigitator's right hand.

Then, in the general silence, says La Nature, is heard the scratching of the chalk, which is writing between the two slates the answer to a question asked by one of the spectators—the name of a card thought of, or the number of spots obtained by throwing two dice. The rubber band having been removed and the slates separated, one of them is seen to be covered with writing.

This prodigy, which at first sight seems to be so mysterious, is very easily realized.

The writing was done in advance; but upon the written side of the slate A there had been placed a thin sheet of black cardboard which hid the characters written with chalk. The two sides of this slate thus appeared absolutely clean.

The slate B is first given out for examination, and, after it has been returned to him, the operator says: "Do you want to examine the other one also?" And then, without any haste, he makes a pass analogous to that employed in shuffling cards. The slate A being held by the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and the slate B be-



FIG. 1.

tween the fore and middle finger of the right hand (Fig. 1), the two hands are brought together. But at the moment at which the slates are superposed, the thumb and forefinger of the right hand grasp the slate A, while at the same time the fore and middle finger of the left hand take the slate B. Then the two hands separate anew, and the slate that has already been examined, instead of the second one, is put into the hands of the spectator. This shifting, done with deliberation, is entirely invisible.

During the second examination the slate A is laid flat upon a table, the written face turned upward and covered with black cardboard. The slate having been sufficiently examined, and been returned to the operator, the latter lays it upon the first, and both are then surrounded by the rubber band.

It is then that the operator holds up the slates with the left hand, of which one sees but the thumb, while upon the posterior face of the second slate the nail of his middle finger makes a sound, resembling that produced by chalk when written with. When the operator judges that this little comedy has lasted quite long enough, he lays the two slates horizontally upon his table, taking care, this time, that the non-prepared slate shall be beneath (Fig. 2). It is upon it that they rest

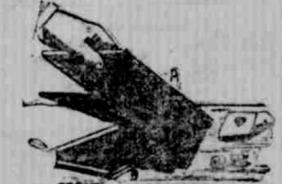


FIG. 2.

The black cardboard, and the other slate, on being raised, shows the characters that it bears, and that are stated to have been written by an invisible spirit that slipped in between the two slates.

Our readers will not ask us how we manage to know in advance what should be written upon the slate. It is useless to say that deceit is allowable in prestidigitation; loaded dice always turn up the same number, and nothing is easier than to know the name of the card that a spectator will draw from a pack composed of thirty-two similar cards, if one is not skillful enough to cause him to take the forced card.

ABOUT DISINFECTING.

The Germicide Value of Lime and Other Caustic Alkalies.

According to Behring lime has about the same germicide value as the other caustic alkalies and destroys the cholera spirillum and the bacillus of typhoid fever, of diphtheria, and of glanders after several hours' exposure. In the proportion of 50 c.c. normal saline per liter. Wood ashes of the same alkaline strength may therefore be substituted for quicklime.

It must not be forgotten that we have a ready means of disinfecting excreta in the sick room, or its vicinity, by the application of heat. Exact experiments made by the writer and others show that the thermal death point of the following pathogenic bacteria and of the kinds of virus mentioned is below 50 degrees C. (120 degrees Fahrenheit):

Spirillum of cholera, bacillus of anthrax, bacillus of typhoid fever, bacillus of diphtheria, bacillus of glanders, diplococcus of pneumonia (M. Pasteur), streptococcus of erysipelas, staphy-

lococcus of pus, micrococci of gonorrhoea, vaccine virus, sheep pox virus, by diphtheria virus. Ten minutes' exposure to the temperature mentioned may be relied upon for the disinfection of material containing any of these pathogenic organisms—except the anthrax bacillus when in the stage of spore formation. The use, therefore, of boiling water in the proportion of three or four parts to one part of the material, to be disinfected may be safely recommended for such material. Or, better still, a 10 per cent. solution of sulphate of iron or of chloride of zinc, at the boiling point, may be used in the same way (three parts to one.) This will have a higher boiling point than water, and will serve at the same time as a deodorant. During an epidemic of cholera or typhoid fever such a solution might be kept boiling in a proper receptacle in the vicinity of the hospital wards containing patients, and would serve to conveniently, promptly and cheaply disinfect all excreta.—Journal American Medical Association.

HOW TO FILE A SAW.

A Job Requiring Considerable Care and Some Experience.

Every person should have a crosscut saw and a rip saw and should know how to file them. He will need a three-cornered file and a couple of straight-edged boards, two or three inches wide and about the length of the saw, between which to clamp the saw in position firmly while being sharpened. The principle of sawing is the same as cutting. In ripping the teeth act like a series of chisels and should conform to a chisel shape as nearly as is consistent with the proper strength at the base of the tooth. The shape shown in Fig. 1 is about a correct representation of what the teeth of an ordinary rip saw for farmers' use should be. The teeth

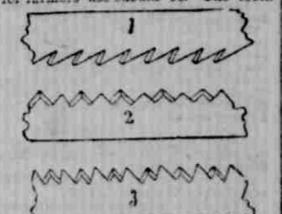


FIG. 1.

of rip saws are filed straight across, the blade from every way, thus giving an entirely level and straight front to the teeth, as shown in the cut.

The filing of crosscut saws is more difficult than rip saws, at least to the amateur, as they are filed at an angle both horizontally and perpendicularly, and the set, or pitch, of the teeth must be governed by the hardness of the wood to be sawed. The softer the wood the steeper the forward pitch of the tooth may be. In Fig. 2 is shown the strongest form of tooth comparable with execution. In this form the sides and base of the tooth are equally long. This gives the base of the tooth the strength to resist the pressure of the hardest woods.

The hardness of the wood has also to do with the size of the teeth, as the harder the wood the smaller the teeth must be in the same style of saw. For ordinary purposes in a hand saw a slightly forward pitch, from that of Fig. 2, is preferable, as it is capable of greater execution while giving the base of the tooth the strength necessary for ordinary purposes (see Fig. 3). The set of the tooth may be given fairly well, by a careful hand, by tapping each tooth with a hammer and punch as it lies flat on the end of a hard wood block, but it is best administered by one of the many good saw sets in use.

The width of the set is governed by the softness or sponginess of the wood. Elastic wood such as willow requires a very wide set. Give in no instance more set than is required to make the saw run easily, as all beyond this demands extra and useless effort, besides wasting the timber.—Farm and Home.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A SMOKELESS fuel called "massette" is being used on steam rollers in Vienna. The fuel is composed of the liquid residue of petroleum refineries.

A VALUABLE find of skeletons belonging to the fourth dynasty was recently made in Egypt. This is the earliest known date of Egyptian remains.

To CUT SHEET BRASS chemically the following method meets with great success: Make a strong solution of chloride of mercury in alcohol. With a quill pen, draw a line across the brass where it is to be cut. Let it dry on, and, with the same pen, draw over this line with nitric acid. The brass may then be broken across like glass cut with a diamond.

AN electric device for clearing a track of obstructions is among the newest ideas. It consists of a triangular steel folding frame, over which a net is stretched. This is placed on the front of a locomotive, and can be opened at will, reaching the obstruction upon it. An additional arrangement is a saw to drop on the track. The recent tests were very satisfactory.

A device has been patented in England by which all kinds of wood can be cut into veneers or boards. The logs are cut into suitable lengths, steamed in a close box through which a current of electricity is sent, and finally placed in a lathe, where they are rotated against a knife. The thin sheets are afterward slipped at the edges, and, from one stays.

It is estimated that bees, in order to collect one pound of honey, must visit and extract all the nectar contained in 62,000 heads of clover of the average size. This hiveless task (for the bees) would necessitate 3,750,000 trips to and from the hive. Wax is a substance secreted by the bees and is analogous to the fat of the higher animals. The wax of a species of bee common in Patagonia, Terra del Fuego and other parts of southern South America and the adjacent islands is a dark blue in color and is said to be more poisonous than arsenic. A hive of 5,000 bees will produce about fifty pounds of honey annually, and will multiply about tenfold in five years. According to latest statistics the total number of hives of bees in the United States and Europe is 7,434,000 and the annual production of honey 123,000,000 pounds.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its remarkable cure in this case, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar remedy for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to foot. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy."

W. E. STREETER, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

unique. It consists of a small induction coil, giving about a quarter inch spark, with a couple of cells of battery and a series of fine wires strung on a board, very much as in the musical instrument called the zither. Each alternate wire is connected to a terminal of the coil, and the sliding regulator so adjusted that the spark will not strike any of the sliding wires until an unlucky fly alights on the wire, when the projecting body receives a spark and the victim takes a header between the wires and leaves the field clear for the next comer.

A Perpetual Motion Machine.

It is generally known among glitzy that a novel motor is running at the patent office in Washington and has been for many years, and to some minds seems to fulfill the conditions of perpetual motion. The inventor made this claim, but it is hardly correct. Perpetual motion is said to exist in a machine that "when once started will continue to run until worn out." This machine operates by the power given out in the different expansion of metal under varying conditions, and is as small and carefully constructed that it there was absolutely no change in temperature of the room it would run when once started thirty-eight days before stopping. If it was possible to put it in some place for this length of time, as the center of the earth, where the temperature would be constant, it would stop, so does not fulfill the condition of perpetual motion; but that cannot be done where the machine now is, so it has run for a great many years without stopping, and probably will continue to run until it wears out.

Colorless Varnish.

Colorless varnish for use on fine label or other prints, as well as for white wood and other spool articles, is made as follows: Dissolve two and one-half ounces of bleached shellac in one pint of rectified alcohol; to this add five ounces of animal boneblack which should first be heated, and then boil the mixture for about five minutes. Filter; small quantity of this through filtering paper, and, if not fully colorless, add more boneblack and boil again. When this has been done, run the mixture through silk and through filtering paper. When cool it is ready for use. It should be applied with care and uniformity.

A Pretty and Inexpensive Bedspread.

Most women are fond of fancy work, but every farmer's busy wife can find time to make dainty home decorations, and, if they would not leave their homes quiet here of those little touches of beauty so dear to the feminine heart, it becomes necessary for farmers' wives more that others to devise ways of producing effect at small cost of time and labor.

Usually it is well to make articles of an useful and ornamental and of material that will retain their beauty during the long period of usefulness, leaving the fragile perishable linen to such as have unlimited time and means at their disposal. Many persons have made beautiful bedspreads of bleached muslin squares outlined with embroidery cotton, and very pretty they are but they require more time than I could well devote to that purpose. Besides bleached muslin would not be sufficiently durable on a bed in such constant and often rough use as the one for which I wanted a cover, it being "mother's bed," and the refuge of the wee ones when tired or cross.

I therefore made a good sized sheet of good quality, unbleached muslin, faced it on the right side with a broad band of tawny red calico, fastened attached down with medium course white crocheted cotton. I then stamped a large, bold design in the center, and a trailing one in each corner and with No. 19 red dyes proceeded to outline the pattern in plain, running stitch. When done it was much prettier than I thought it would be. It had a sort of broad effect, as though the pattern were woven in. The red required less than one-third as much time, and will wear much better than if done in the outline stitch.—American Agriculturist.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Argentina has a largest sailing vessel. France has the largest sailing vessel. A million dollars covereth a multitude of sins.

The queen of Denmark is seventy-four years old. Great Britain used 500,000 barrels of oil last year.

Cure a stiff neck with a plaster of mustard or warm molasses. Abundance of soda and hot water is one of the best cleaning mixtures.

Seven-eighths of the bread baked in London is made of foreign wheat. The number of swine in the United States on Jan. 1, 1891, were 30,000,000.

It was in such a little thing as the break of bread that Christ revealed himself. Coffee cake should be wrapped while warm in a napkin and there remain until cut.

The reports from the phosphate digging in Florida show the industry to be unprofitable. No parent in these civilized days should punish a child by any form of personal assault.

A republic is an aristocracy of estates interrupted at times by the monarchy of a single estate. The United States is the first nation in the world's history to have three cities over 1,000,000 each.

A huge elm tree is the center of a rail road station in Soho, W. Va. The roof is shaped like an umbrella.

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck, which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet, which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "boils," which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most violent of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

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By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its remarkable cure in this case, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar remedy for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to foot. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy."

W. E. STREETER, Passaic City, N. J. Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar