

THE SEA'S FOOD.

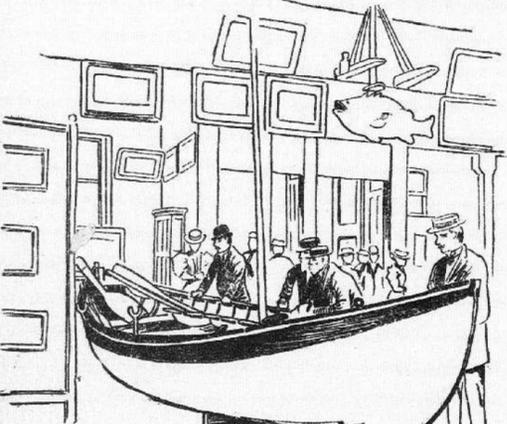
EXHIBIT OF THE FISH COMMISSION AT THE FAIR.

Various Fish-Catching Appliances in Former Years and at the Present Time—The Hardy New Bedford Whalers.



In the exhibit of the United States Fish Commission in the Government Building, says the Chicago Record, is shown the gradual progress of the toilers of the sea. The first thing that strikes the eye on entering the Government Building from the north is a whaling boat fully equipped for service on the sea. The hardy fisherman of New England, a potent factor in the early development of the country, is given his due. In cases all about are exhibited the aboriginal instruments used in fishing in contrast with the modern. The bone hooks and fish-lines which the Indian used hundreds of years before the first settler built his hut are fixed on the walls with the burnished hooks and silk lines just from the factory.

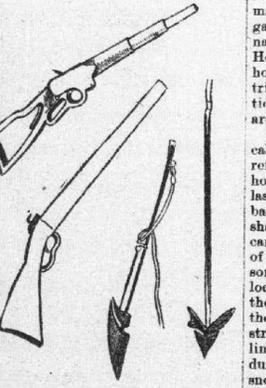
The evolution of things piscatorial has kept in line with the evolution of the trades and sciences of the world. The exhibit of the Fish Commission has been arranged so as to emphasize the fact. Just as improvements in boats were made by the fisherman, when the Frenchmen first came to the coast of Newfoundland and spread their nets on the great banks, they sailed in vessels the general appearance of which resembled a modern canalboat, such as carry coal on the Erie canal. They were carved-built and had full convex bows, strongly raking, of round, full bilge. The quarter deck was high and the average length of the queer craft over all was about forty feet.



OLD WHALING BOAT IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

This was in the early part of the seventeenth century, long before the rubber coat, or tarpaulin, was heard of. Then the fishermen stood in tubs for protection against the waves, and a strip of canvas was placed along the deck, which served as a wind-break. In those days the fishermen had a hard time of it. Their quiet little settlements on the coast of Newfoundland were always in mourning. In all the Nations of fishermen aquatic life was made easier as time went on. With each year even yet the dangers decrease and the trade of the sea toilers is increased. The yavls of the caravels of Columbus were identical with those of Newfoundland fishing-boats. These French fishermen laid the foundation of all the trouble which even now makes them enemies of the native fishermen. Now the natives of the island refuse to sell bait to the Frenchmen, and have appealed to the British Government to keep their rivals out of the fishing grounds.

The whalers of New Bedford are not forgotten by the commission. The most interesting part of the exhibit is devoted to the equipments of whaling



HARPOONS AND HARPOON GUNS.

vessels. A whaleboat fully accoutered is placed near the center of the exhibit of the commission. Over the doorway a whaler with harpoon leveled ready to hurl stands in the prow of his yawl. On the lookout, high on the mainmast, stands a whaler with telescope in hand looking over the waters for the

Fifteen Vessels Pass a Castaway. The place to get an idea of the comparative insignificance of the individual undoubtedly is at sea, floating on a bit of wreckage at the mercy of the winds and waves. George Upton, of the ill-fated schooner Mary Lizzie, tells his South Portland friends that during the thirty-three hours he was adrift fifteen vessels passed close to him without taking the slightest notice of him, his cries failing to attract their attention.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

There are now seventy lines of ocean mail steamers. In 1884 there were but 137 steam vessels on the high seas.

"spout" of a whale. Two decades ago New Bedford was the greatest whaling station in the world. Now there is only the memory of bustling



A STILL FISHER.

streets. A strong odor of fish pervades the place, and all along the fishermen's part of the town, are gates made of whale's jaws and garlands adorned with ivory teeth.

Nearly all of the exhibits of the whalers come from New Bedford. There are harpoons and harpoon guns invented by famous old captains of whaling boats about which linger long "yarns" of varying degrees of veracity and improbability. The old whaling vessel which sailed from New Bedford in years gone by has undergone a complete change. Now the vessels start from San Francisco for the Arctic Sea, where the whale abides. They are steamers of improved types. The yavls are made of steel and are guaranteed to give any refractory whale the toothache that takes it into his head to crush the boat between his massive jaws.

There is not the danger in whaling there used to be, and the captains make twice the money that the old New Bedford seamen got on their perilous ventures. The darting boom was invented by Captain Eben Pierce, of New Bedford, one of the whalers of the old school, who knows more about the habits of the mammoth cetacean

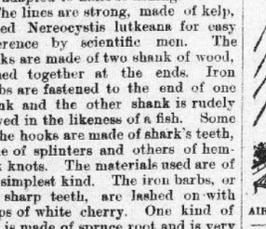


AIR CASTLE FOR THE ANTWERP EXHIBITION OF 1894.

Since the invention of the Eiffel Tower and Chicago's great Ferris Wheel, every man manufacturing a World's Fair deems it necessary to endow it with some sky-scraper structure transcending and eclipsing any previous effort. The wonder herewith depicted is the result of the profound study of Belgian engineers, and is destined to adorn the Antwerp Exhibition.

Tobiesky, the engineer, has imagined a gigantic captive balloon, composed of two hemispheres and three cylindrical compartments of triple China silk. Its volume will be 74,073 cubic metres and its dimensions 3811 cubic metres. The weight, including the castle in the air and its accessories, with that of 150 persons, will be 35,620 kilograms, or about sixteen tons. The balloon will be anchored by four great vertical cables.

Two balloon elevators, capable of carrying ten to fifteen persons, connect the castle with the ground. This elevated platform and edifice is to be built of steel and bamboo tubing, covered with China silk and sheet iron. According to the strength of the wind, it can rise to a height of from 600 to 1500 feet. The platform is ninety feet long, with a surface of 200 square feet.



AIR CASTLE FOR THE ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

It can be lowered to the ground in thirty minutes. Thousands of electric lights will gleam scintillate from the balloon, as it hovers in the clouds by night, and by day hundreds of miles of the flat Belgian country will be visible. An Antwerp newspaper expresses a hope that other air castles may thus finally reach a point where they leave the world of fancy to enter that of accomplished facts.

Sir John Lubbock says that "during the many years he has had ants under observation, he has never on any occasion seen anything like a quarrel between any two ants belonging to the same community."

The first Sabbath-school was instituted in 1787. There are now in the United States 108,939 Sabbath schools, with 8,649,000 scholars. The world has 20,078,595 Sabbath-school scholars.

One of the Paris restaurants celebrated for novelties in gastronomy serves daily a soup based upon grasshoppers.

THE ILLUSTRATIVE DISEASE.

A CURIOUS AFFLICTION THAT IS COMMON AMONG MALAYS.

A Form of Nervous Excitement Peculiar to a Single Race—Symptoms of the "Latah."

It seldom happens that any form of disease presents an aspect as purely ludicrous in its ordinary manifestations as to be a fit subject for a jest. Such, however, is the singular and as yet unexplained affection known by the Malay name of "latah." As might be inferred from its title, it is, although not unknown amongst other nationalities, an almost purely Malay disease, and has naturally attracted the attention of Europeans residing in the countries peopled by the race in question. It is at the same time, a very rare one, says the Pall Mall Gazette, whether one person in ten thousand in Great Britain has ever heard the word, or known that such a curious affliction prevails amongst any portion of the human race.

How to define latah is somewhat puzzling. If any short equivalent is desired, it may be described as an irresistible impulse to imitate the words or actions of those around them. Another form of the disease, very often not less startling to the onlooker, is the exhibition of intense nervous excitement when some particular word is mentioned—usually in the form of most abject fear. A third and less noticeable form is the exhibition of alarm at a trifling sight or sound, much as a child will start at the sound of a gun, or a grown person on suddenly discovering a corpse.

The two first-named manifestations are, of course, those which strike the spectators and auditors as most strange and inexplicable. The nervous impressionability of the Malays in other ways is well known to all who have lived among them. A very slight cause will change an ordinarily placid and inoffensive native into a very demure and reserved one. An illustration of such a mental condition being known as "running amok"—or, as foreigners usually call it, "amok." Over and above a readiness to take offense at unjust blame, or what he considers disrespectful treatment, native public opinion considers a Malay dishonored who does not avenge a blow by taking the life of the party giving it, not at the moment, but on some subsequent occasion when the intended victim is off his guard. It would be going too far to say that a tendency to sulk and take revenge accounts for the Malay liability to latah, as many other peoples among whom the disease is unknown develop the same disposition, while almost destitute of the child-like good temper and unaffected good manners of the Malay tribes. All that can be asserted is that such a disease would never exist among a phlegmatic race, or, again, must be imagined that latah is of every-day occurrence. Many people have lived in the Straits Settlements for over twenty years without ever seeing a single case of it.

Let us then describe its peculiar features. The impulse to imitate the words or actions of others is sometimes evinced in not merely a ludicrous but a most distressing way. In some cases it should be premised the attack occurred only at long intervals; in others the patients are habitually subjected to the disease, and can at almost any time be compelled to exhibit it. When this results in any unpleasant consequence the latah (it is customary to apply the word both to the disease and to the patient), while quite unable to resist the strange influence exerted by the words or actions of others, is provided by a Malay woman, who, on seeing her master tear up a letter and throw it out of the window, at once followed suit with a basket of clean clothes she was carrying. No great harm, of course, resulted in this case, but tragical effects have more than once followed practical jokes with latah. The following instance, related by Mr. O'Brien, happened while the writer was residing at the place where it occurred.

The ship's cook of one of the local coasting steamers happened to be a pronounced sufferer from the disease, and, as but too commonly happens in such cases, was continually victimized by his shipmates. As a rule the effects were simply ludicrous, and hugely amused the crew, who shared the fondness for horseplay proverbial among European sailors. On the occasion in question the cook was dandling his baby on the fore-deck. One of the men, noticing this, picked up a billet of wood, and, standing in front of the latah, commenced nursing it in the same way as the latter was dandling the baby. Presently he began tossing the billet up to the awning, the cook imitating his motions with the baby. Suddenly the sailor opened his arms and the billet fell to the deck. The unfortunate latah did the same, and the child, falling on the planking, was instantly killed from the shock.

The second form of latah mentioned above, in which intense nervous excitement is caused by the mention of some particular word, is scarcely less curious to onlookers than that already illustrated. The patient in this case will exhibit uncontrollable fear, evinced by running away at full speed or plunging into a jungle if on shore, or by jumping overboard if in a ship or boat, at the mention of some animal or reptile. Some are thus affected if a companion shouts "Clair!" (a snake), others at the words "Rimau" (tiger), or "Buaya" (crocodile). The strangest fact in this connection is that such patients seem to have little or no fear of the animals themselves, or certainly not more than any prudent native exhibits when meeting them in the river or jungle. Thus a man who will jump overboard in hot fear at the shout of "crocodile!" will readily stalk, and when it is disabled approach one of these reptiles. The Malay, it should be added, is an exceptionally plucky and expert hunter and woodsman, so that this particular form of nervous fright is the more remarkable.

The ordinary number of trains leaving Waterloo terminus daily is 700, with some 100,000 passengers. From no other London terminus do so many general and heavy trains leave in the twenty-four hours.

A Matter of Health.

Housekeepers faintly realize the danger of an indiscriminate use of the numerous baking powders nowadays found upon every hand, and which are urged upon consumers with such persistency by peddlers and many grocers on account of the big profits made in their sale.

Most of these powders are made from sharp and caustic acids and alkalis which burn and inflame the alimentary organs and cause indigestion, heartburn, diarrheal diseases, etc. Sulphuric acid, caustic potash, burnt alum, all are used as gas-producing agents in such baking powders. Most housekeepers are aware of the painful effects produced when these chemicals are applied to the external flesh. How much more acute must be their action upon the delicate internal membranes! Not unreasonably manufacturers do not hesitate to use them, because they make a very low-cost powder, not to urge the use of their powders made, by all kinds of alluring advertisements and false representations. All the low priced or so-called cheap baking powders, and all powders sold with a gift or prize, belong to this class.

Baking powders made from chemically pure cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda are among the most useful of modern culinary devices. They not only make the preparation of finer and more delicious cookery possible, but they have added to the digestibility and wholesomeness of our food. But baking powders must be composed of such pure and wholesome ingredients or they must be tabooed entirely.

Dr. Newby, Commissioner of Health of New York, in an article in the "Doctor of Hygiene," indicates that the advantages of a good baking powder and the exemption from the dangers of bad ones in which the harsh and caustic chemicals are used, are to be secured by the use of Royal Baking Powder exclusively, and he recommends this to all consumers. "The Royal," he says, "contains nothing but cream of tartar and soda refined to a chemical purity, which when combined under the influence of heat and moisture produce pure carbonic or leavening gas. The two materials used, cream of tartar and soda, are perfectly harmless even when eaten, but in this preparation they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when chemical action begins between them in the dough they practically disappear, the substance that has been taken to form carbonic-acid gas." Hence it is, he says, that the Royal Baking Powder is the most perfect of all conceivable agents for leavening purposes.

It seems almost incredible that any manufacturer or dealer should urge the sale of baking powders containing injurious chemicals in place of those of a well-known, pure and wholesome character simply for the sake of a few cents a pound greater profit; but since they do, a few words of warning seem to be necessary.

Of all Americans Doctor Franklin has given his name to the most cities and towns. His list, including some compounds, now reaches sixty-three. Andrew Jackson comes next with sixty-one; Washington, with forty-nine; Jefferson, with forty-seven; Madison, with forty-four; Monroe, with forty-three; Garfield, with twenty-four.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and nerves of the system, thus effecting a permanent cure of the disease, and destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing her work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any one that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. For sale by Druggists.

Money is pouring in upon New York bankers from all parts of the country.

In every community there are a number of men whose whole time is not occupied, such as teachers, ministers, farmers' sons and others, in these days especially, by the desire to wish to make several hundred dollars during the next few months, write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., 415 Broadway, N. Y., and they will show you how to do it.

Thieves stole money, pocketbooks and much jewelry during the sessions of the Parliament of Religions in Chicago.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids digestion, tones the nervous system, and is the best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Street cars carry Toronto (Canada) garbage.

When Nature Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

COLUMBIAN postage stamps command a premium in Europe.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, and cures on. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

YELLOW FEVER is epidemic in Brunswick, Ga.

Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

THE TOWN OF Chicago, on Whildly Island, Washington, was sold under the hammer the other day for \$3000.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomas' Eye-water. Druggists sell at six per bottle.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., has 20,000 idle. THERE are 311 Molders' unions. CANADIAN farmers need workers.

MIDWACKEE (Wis.) clerks organized. FALL RIVER, Mass., has 8000 workers. NEARLY 100 towns celebrated Labor Day. KANSAS runs a State Employment Bureau. LOS ANGELES, Cal., has a free labor bureau.

CALIFORNIA grape pickers get \$1 a day and board. LAUNDRY hands will form a National Union. MONTANA bill posters formed a State Union.

CONNECTICUT butchers held a State Convention. PORTLAND, Me., has a longshoremen's benevolent society. NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) men spinners have accepted a cut of ten per cent.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) carpenters \$25,000 the past three months. OUT of Albany's population of 100,000 over 15,000 are working women. EUROPEAN shoemakers want our workers to join an International Union.

LOUISIANA in two Fall River (Mass.) mills have been cut to \$1.23 a day from \$2.50. OMAHA, Neb., has been giving \$1 worth of groceries and a sack of flour to the unemployed.

THE Spinners' Union at Fall River distributed \$2500 among unemployed members one day, recently. A MEXICAN peon gets twenty-five cents, upward, a Chinese or Indian coolie at home seven or eight cents a day.

FRANCE was very much disturbed by strikes last year. An official return shows that in twelve months there were close upon 300 trade disputes, affecting 108,000 workmen. THE two oldest locomotive engineers on the oldest railroad in the country, the Camden and Amboy, were called to Chicago to run the oldest locomotive, the famous John Bull.

THE operatives in Japan mills work every day, there being no Sunday. The hours range from twelve to seventeen, but the pace is slow, and there are frequent holidays. THE Fall River (Mass.) mills that are in operation are scoping in the most skilled men of other factories, and when everything is running again many mills will furnish poor work.

In a recent parade in New York City Union electrical workers carried an umbrella, at the top of which was a light-inflamescent lamp. The current came from the trolley wire in the street.

A Remarkable Religious City. Pagan, one of the ancient capitals of Borneo, is, in many respects, the most remarkable religious city in the world. Jerusalem, Benares, Rome, Kiel, none of them can boast the multitude of temples and the largeness of design and ornament that make marvelous this deserted city on the faraway.

Deserted it practically is, for the few finny huts that stand by the river are inhabited by pagoda slaves and men condemned to perpetual beggary. For eight miles along the river bank, and extending to a depth of two miles inland, the whole space is thickly studded with pagodas of all sizes and shapes, and the whole ground is so thickly covered with crumbling remains of shrines that, according to the popular saying of the locality, you cannot move a hand or foot without touching something sacred.—New York Dispatch.

ARABIAN ORIENTAL cases PILLERS, worst of cases cured or much relieved, by mail in 30 days. 6 boxes, circulars, 8 S. SMITH, ALBANY, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Standard Varieties, by mail, \$1.00 per 1000. O. W. BLACKMILL, KIRKLAND, N. C.

BEST PAYING thing for agents is one PHOTOGRAPH. FRANKLIN RECORDS, agents, 100 N. 1st St., Philadelphia, Pa. Address, Dept. 34, C. P. COPE & CO., 415 Broadway, N. Y., City.

Ingleside Retreat. For Diseases of Women. Scientific treatment and cure guaranteed. Pleasant surroundings for ladies before and during confinement. Address: The Best Rest Dispensary, 112-114 Baxter Court, Nashville, Tenn.

MOCKING BIRDS. CANARIES. PARROTS. HORSES & COWS. For all kinds of birds, we have the best of everything. Address: The Bird Store, 200 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa. Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies or Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. Do Not Be Deceived. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is the best of its kind, and is the only one that will clean and polish the stove, and the chimney, and the grate, and the range, and the boiler, and the furnace, and the engine, and the machinery, and the iron, and the steel, and the brass, and the copper, and the tin, and the glass, and the porcelain, and the enamel, and the paint, and the varnish, and the oil, and the grease, and the dirt, and the grime, and the soot, and the ash, and the cinders, and the coal, and the wood, and the straw, and the hay, and the grain, and the fruit, and the vegetables, and the flowers, and the trees, and the shrubs, and the plants, and the animals, and the birds, and the insects, and the reptiles, and the amphibians, and the mammals, and the fish, and the mollusks, and the crustaceans, and the arthropods, and the annelids, and the nematodes, and the fungi, and the bacteria, and the viruses, and the parasites, and the diseases, and the pests, and the weeds, and the insects, 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