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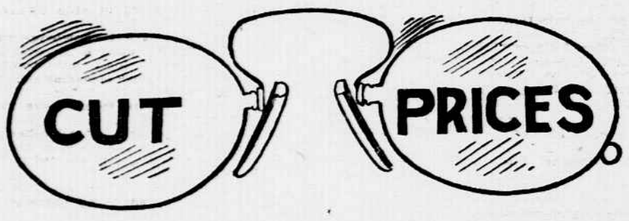

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RELIABLE
ESTABLISHED 1846

DRUNKEN COWS FIGHT.

Sanguinary Conflict Took Place After a Meal on Fermented Cane.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

The most exciting affair in the vicinity of Bronson, Fla., of late was the ferocious combat between two of Farmer Hawkins' intoxicated cows the other day, causing the death of one after a fight that would put a modern bull fight to blush.

Hawkins lives four miles from Bronson and prides himself upon his fine stock. He makes lots of cane sirup also. In the grinding season most of the farmers in this country make beer for home consumption from the "cane skimmings," but Hawkins is a stanch teetotaler, and vowed he would give the skimmings to his cows. So he filled the trough full the other afternoon, not dreaming of the tragic consequence to follow.

Soon two of his pet cows came up and began drinking the liquid. It tasted good, and the cows wanted more. Soon they had on a goodly "jag" and they got belligerent. One plunged at the other, trying to get possession of the trough. The other, with a bellow of defiance, gored her antagonist in the side with artistic skill. The other turned tail for a moment, and then came rushing back, pinning the cow to a post and goring her frightfully.

The fight then became general. The infuriated animals bellowed and plunged at each other and fought with deadly earnestness. This was kept up for half an hour, when one was knocked down in a dying condition, and the other was just able to walk around and bellow triumphantly. The men folks heard the uproar, but did not get to the scene of the warfare in time to stop it.

Mr. Hawkins is out one cow, but has lots of experience. The old settlers around there say this is a common occurrence when cattle drink this skimmings, as it makes them fighting drunk and a scrimmage follows. In the old times it was one of the boys' sports to get a drove of cattle in an inclosure and feed them with cane skimmings and watch the fight that would follow.

Irritating.

From Harper's Bazar.

"So Mrs. Gaylord insists on a separation at last, does she? Well, he has neglected her shamefully."

"Oh, she didn't mind that particularly."

"What was the trouble, then?"

"Why, whenever he was a little good to her he was so very virtuous about it that she just couldn't stand it."

CLOSING THE HOLY DOOR

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ELABORATE CEREMONIAL.

One of the Greatest Sights That May Be Witnessed by Visitors at St. Peter's, Rome.

From the London Public Opinion.

As all Catholics and many Protestants are aware, the closing year of the century is a jubilee year in the Roman Catholic Church. Many ceremonies have taken place to mark the period, but of these none have been or are more imposing than the opening and closing of the Holy Door at St. Peter's Cathedral. The opening ceremony was witnessed a year ago, and the closing took place on Christmas Eve. Owing to the delicate state of the present pope's health, the building in which the opening and closing ceremonies took place had been heated to the temperature of Leo XIII's private apartments to avoid any possibility of his holiness taking a chill.

The ceremony of opening the Holy Door is declared to be symbolical of the fact that the church is open to all men so long as they go there after a thorough and sincere conversion. When the pope opens the door the three knocks which he gives to it represent the three continents—Europe, Africa and Asia—to which the pope offers the treasures which he is the medium for dispensing. The three strokes also are looked upon as symbolizing the joy that the jubilee causes to the faithful of heaven, earth and purgatory. The pope, who is seated on a raised throne in front of the large door in the middle of the grand portico, remains stationary for a brief while, until the prince of the throne presents a golden hammer to his holiness, which the latter takes in his right hand, and, rising from his throne, goes and knocks at the holy door. His clergy follow him, each with a candle in his hand. His holiness, after knocking three times at the door, says in Latin: "Open to me these doors of justice!" Then the choir adds "This is the door of the eternal one, and the just will enter in," etc. After this the master masons knock down the wall which incloses the holy door, the wall being so lightly put together, however, that its four sides are held together but slightly, the stones of which it is composed not being cemented. Thus, no sooner has the pope knocked at the holy door than it falls without any resistance. The debris of the wall is distributed among the worshippers, who hasten to gather it in order to put it among their precious relics.

While this is taking place the pope reseats himself on the throne, but after the demolition is completed the penitentiaries of St. Peter take their brooms, clean the floor, remove the pieces of brick and mortar from the passage—which are not looked upon as material to be held in light esteem, since relics are made of them—and wash the moldings and all round the door with holy water. This work being finished, his holiness once more descends from his throne, singing the anthem which opens with the words: "Haec dies quam fecit Dominus," etc., which the choir continues to sing after him. Arriving at the holy door the pope recites some prayers, takes the cross, kneels before the door, intones the Te Deum, and, rising again while singing, passes through the holy door, his clergy following him. Everybody who can goes into St. Peter's to witness this superb ceremony or to take part in the vespers at the Papal chapel. After the vespers the cardinals take off their robes and put on their red capes, accompany the pope to the door of his private apartments, and then retire.

After the morning mass on Christmas day his holiness goes to the lodge of the benediction, where he blesses the faithful in the form which is only used on the occasion of the jubilee The closing of the door is a very similar ceremony to the opening. The greatest solemnity is observed, and thousands of privileged pilgrims flock to the cathedral to be witnesses of what, except in rare instances, occurs but once in a lifetime. His holiness lays the first brick for the closing of the door, all the cardinals, monsignors and other dignitaries in Rome being witnesses of the operation. The bricks used for this purpose are about double the ordinary size, being covered with a thin layer of plate—in some cases of silver and in others of gold. They bear in relief the papal arms and the inscription: "Leo XIII.- Pont. Max. Aperuit et clausit."

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

La Nacion Suggests a Basis for Island's Independence.

A dispatch from Havana yesterday says: La Nacion, treating editorially today of the present condition of Cuba, says:

"The work of getting up a constitution is a comparatively easy matter. The important question of the future is the relations which Cuba is to hold with the United States. Not only should Cuba pay back with generosity favors received, but the economical situation for us depends upon the attitude of the United States; and the political question thus resolves itself into an economical question.

"The convention, in our judgment, would do well to adopt the following as the basis of these relations:

"'That the republic of Cuba will respect and guarantee lives, property and acquired rights in the same form as the United States guaranteed these in the treaty of Paris;

"'That the republic will guarantee rights acquired during the American intervention by law, decree, judgment, or other act of the military government;

"'That the republic for a period of two years after the establishment of independence, will conduct foreign affairs through the United States; will make no treaty with any other nation prejudicial to the United States, and will accept no compromise which might give rise to the occupation of the island or to intervention in its customs;

"'That the United States for a period of two years after the establishment of independence may occupy forts in Cuba, provided the Cuban flag flies with the American.

"'That Cuba will lease to the United States two coaling stations and will give no commercial advantages to any other nation which are not given to the United States.

"'That none of these concessions or promises is to be taken to imply any cessation of the sovereignity of Cuba or any lessening of her complete independence.'"

L Lucha today editorially indorses the view of La Nacion as to the basis of future relations.

The convention held a secret session this morning, at which the anti-Gomez element announced its intention to remain away from the public session unless the naturalization clause was stricken out of the twelfth section. The Gomez faction replied that they had won over three delegates, although they had not yet secured a quorum. The Gomezites admitted that Gen. Gomez did not desire the presidency and would not be a candidate, but they argued that the lower classes would regard it as a blow at him if the naturalization clause was not inserted.

It was decided to suspend tomorrow's session out of respect for the memory of Queen Victoria and the delegates will not meet again until Monday.

Once Quite Enough.

From the Hartford Democrat.

The young man had borrowed five pounds from the rich old man, promising to bring it back one week from date. The millionaire let him have it, and at the time the borrower brought it back.

"Now, Mr. Bullion," said the young man, "I've been square with you in this matter, and I want to borrow fifty pounds for a fortnight."

The old man shook his head.

"Sorry," said he, "but I can't let you have it."

"Why not?" and the young man was greatly astonished.

"Because you have disappointed me, and I don't want to be disappointed again."

The borrower was more surprised than ever.

"What do you mean by being disappointed?" he asked.

"This," explained the money man. "I let you have that five pounds, never expecting to ever get it back again, and I did. Now, if I let you have fifty pounds I should expect to get it again, and I never would. "No, sir," he added conclusively, "one disappointment is enough. Good-day," and that ended it.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

DEMURRER SUSTAINED.

Decision in Case of Frank H. Cox, Charged With Contempt.

In the case of Frank H. Cox, charged with contempt of court, by reason of the alleged violation of an order passed in a divorce proceeding, Justice Clabaugh, in Criminal Court No. 1, has sustained a demurrer to the indictment.

Judge Clabaugh said he did not feel called upon to determine the question whether the offense alleged was an indictable one, but sustained the demurrer upon the ground that the allegations of the indictment that the defendant, with notice of the order of the Equity Court, unlawfully and contemptuously and in violation of such order removed a piano from the District, did not bring the offense within the purview of section 5398, Revised Statutes United States, which provides that every person who corruptly or by threats or force obstructs or impedes the due administration of justice in any court of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment not more than three months, or both.

Attorney H. Prescott Gatley represented Cox.

Real Estate Transfers.

Seventh street southwest between F and G streets—Sarah K. Bailey to Andrew Oehman, lot 53, square 467; $1 (stamps, $2.50). Andrew Oehman conveys same property to Mary Martin; $10 (stamps, $2.50).

Seventh street southwest between F and G streets—Andrew Oehman et ux. to Sarah K. Bailey, lot 52, square 467; $1 (stamps, $2.50).

Le Droit Park—Margaret K. Barnard et vir Hanson T. to William Middleton, lot 20, block 8; $10 (stamps, 50 cts.).

Girls' Portion—M. Velinda Chapman et vir Leonard S. to George Mason, part; $10.

Alley between 6th and 7th, F and G streets southwest—Chas. B. Church et ux. to Mary Martin, part lot 6, square 467; $1 (stamps, 50 cts.).

Fifteenth and L streets northwest—Benj. R. Catlin et al. to T. Franklin Schneider, lots 63, 64 and 65, square 214; $10 (stamps, $20).

Barry Farm—Geo. F. Dixon et al. to John W. Dixon and Rosie E. Henson, lot 2, section 5; $10 (stamps, 50 cts.).

Tennessee avenue northeast between E and F streets—Mary C. Darneille et vir Hopewell H. to Jas. P. and Chas. E. Dodson, lot 15, square 1052; $10 (stamps, $2).

Brookland—Queenstown Baptist Church to Richard A. Ford, lots 11 and 12, block 20; $10. Richard A. Ford conveys same property to the Brookland Baptist Church; $10.

U street northwest between 13th and 14th streets—Malcolm Hufty et al., trustees, to Patrick Shugrue, lot 45, square 237; $5,725.

Brookland—James E. Krug to John Wignall, part lots 11 and 12, block 24; $10 (stamps, $1.50).

L street northwest between 14th and 15th streets—Chas. D. Liebermann et ux. to T. Franklin Schneider, lot 71, square 214; $10 (stamps, $11.50).

E street northwest between 1st and 2d streets—Wm. E. Sietz to Mornay D. Helm, lots 24 and 25, square 571; $100.

Alley between N and O, 6th and 7th streets northwest—Louis Behrens et ux. to John W. Gregg, part lot W, square 447; $600.

Seventeenth and L streets northwest—Catholic University of America to Mildred D. Kline, part original lot 11, square 184; $10.

P street northwest between 21st and 22d streets—Wm. E. Edmonston et al., trustees, to The Jacob Tome Institute, lots 61 to 64, square 68; $20,000.

Fletchall's Chance—Howard S. Gott et ux. to Arthur L. Edwards, part; $10 (stamps, 50 cents).

Ninth street northeast between C and D streets—Chas. J. Govern, trustee, to Alice L. Pugh, lot 56, square 916; $10 (stamps, $1).

No. 1901 19th street northwest—Jno. H. Johnson to John H. Thornton, lot 46, square 131; $10 (stamps, $3).

Peters' Mill Seat—Chas. C. Lancaster, trustee, to Jno. W. Frost, part; $1,250. Same to Wm. R. Green, part; $1,590. Same to Thos. G. Steward, part; $3,000. Same to Lee R. Grabill, part; $1,430. Same to Albert R. Foster, part; $1,410. Same to Harold C. Grant, part; $1,208. Same to Wm. B. Acker, part; $1,160. Same to S. Annie Gardner, part; $1,040. Same to John H. Holt, part; $1,450. Same to Cameron T. Shelton, part; $2,069. Same to Geo. L. Morton, part; $2,121. Same to Fred M. Tryon, part; $1,480. Same to Marie M. Fisher, part; $1,540. Same to Ernest Wilkinson, part; $1,540.

Fletchall's Chance—Nellie D. Morey to Arthur L. Edwards, part; $10 (stamps, 50 cents).

Maryland avenue northeast between 10th and 11th streets—Rosalier Moxley et vir, Judson T., to Rachel A. Hyer, lot 6, square 961; $10 (stamps, $4).

Fourteenth street northeast between E and F streets—Watson J. Newton et ux. to Geo. P. Newton, lots 108 to 111, square 1029; $10 (stamps, $4).

Harlem—Jackson H. Ralston et al., trustees, to Nora Dugan, half interest in lots 1, 2, 3 and 9; $2,275.

Widow's Mite—Lawrence Sands et ux. to Finnella M. Alexander, lots 30 and 31; $10.

G street southwest between 9th and 10th streets—Leo Simmons et al., trustees, to Richard Harrison Johnson, west half lot 6, square 389; $1 (stamps, 50 cts.).

North Carolina avenue southeast between 1st and 2d streets—Thos. E. Waggaman et al., trustees, to Cecelia M. Coughlin, lots 48 and 49, square 735; $10,000.

Anacostia—Lexious A. Wood to Arthur T. Wood, lots 715, 716 and 717; $10.

Bloomingdale—Wm. Barnum to Charles H. Morgan, lot 52, block 10; $4,840.

F street northeast between 13th and 14th streets—Edward Casson et ux. to Sophie and Fritz Brandt, lot 195, square 1029; $10.

Bloomingdale—Sophie Brandt et vir Fritz to Edward and Mary J. Casson, part lot 19, block 10; $10 (stamps, $1).

L street and New Jersey avenue southeast—Dennis Fogarty et ux. to Ellen Laurenson, lot 12, square 742; $5 (stamps, 50 cents).

Fletchall's Chance—Paul T. Bowen to Crammond Kennedy, lots A and D; $10 (stamps, $5).

Ninth and I streets northeast—James H. Jennings et ux. to Mary G. Schaefer, lot 48, square 910; $4,250.

Scott's Blunder—Edgar C. Catts et al. to Edgar S. Kennedy, part; $10.

C street southwest between 8th and 9th streets—Wm. G. Lown et ux. to James F. Scaggs and Hanna V. Pettit, executors, lot 33, square 409; $10 (stamps, $1).

Lincoln—Geo. H. Carroll et ux. to Wallace T. Chapman, lot 28, and part lot 29, block 5, and part lots 8 and 9, block 6; $572.

Deanwood Heights—John W. Gregory et ux. et al. to M. Frank Ruppert, lot 13, block 21; $125.

12th street northeast between D and E streets—John A. Massie to Matilda B. Spalding, lot 163, square 1008; $100 (stamps, $2.50).

Pleasant Plains—George H. Heitmuller et ux. to Anna M. Germann, lot 35; $10 (stamps, $2.50).

Ninth street northwest between I and K streets—Eugene F. O'Connor et ux. to Johanna Hewitt, part lot 6, square 403; $10 (stamps, $2).

Prevential and Mount Sterling—Edgar S. Kennedy et ux. to John W. Gregory, parts; $10.

Long Meadows—James E. Padgett et al., trustees, to Thomas W. Smith, lots 99 to 111, block 27; $1,625.

N street northwest between 36th and 37th streets—Louis J. Potts to the president and directors of Georgetown College, part square 1222; $10 (stamps, $4).

Alley between H and I, 13th and 14th streets northeast—Isadore Saks et ux. to David E. Stephen, lots 110 to 115, square 1026; $10 (stamps, $3.50).

Eighteenth street northwest between P and Q streets—Margaret J. Sherratt et vir Samuel to James B. Wimer, lot 129, square 156; $5,000.

Seventh and N streets northwest—Jno. W. Sincel et al. to Wm. E. Dubant, part original lot 1, square 423; $1,500.

Thirteenth street northwest between F and G streets—James B. Wimer et ux. to Samuel Sherratt, south half original lot 25, square 253; $50,000.

Langdon Park—Ira J. Baker et ux. to Herman Schmidt, lot 1, square 15; $450.

Bloomingdale—Jno. A. Hirth et ux. to Anna M. Germann, lot 29, block 11; $10 (stamps, $3.50).

Le Droit Park—Jno. A. Hirth et ux. to same, lot 21, block 3; $10 (stamps, $3.50). Anna M. Germann conveys same property to Alice F. Heitmuller; $10 (stamps, $3.50).

Long Meadows—Harry G. Rask et al. to Edward E. Moore, trustee, lot 230, block 27; $10 (stamps, 50 cents).

East Deanwood—Edward E. Moore, trustee, to Frederick A. Fenning and Harry G. Rask, lot 32, block, 11; $10 (stamps, 50 cents).

Watts—"I broke a mirror yesterday. Isn't there a superstition of some kind connected with breaking a mirror?"

Potts—"Yes. It means seven years' bad luck."

Watts—"It does? I'm glad to hear it. If I am in for seven years' bad luck, I am sure of living that long, anyhow."—Indianapolis Press.

CENTRAL LABOR COLLEGE

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT IN EACH STATE OF THE UNION.

Objects of Institution Under Auspices of American Federation—Industrial Movement.

According to advices received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in this city, a central labor college will soon be established in every state in the Union. Ruskin College is the name of the central institution of what is known as the Ruskin movement in America, and is located at Trenton, Mo. It aims to develop the body as well as the mind, and the character as well as the intellect. It seeks to turn out "inventors, creators, reformers, administrators, leaders and thinkers; not mere linguists, bookworms, translators and specialists."

The college already has a farm of 1,600 acres as a basis for its industrial department. A manufacturing company is being organized, and all the domestic, agricultural and mechanical arts will be introduced as the development of the department proceeds. It is now possible for any student who can contribute $100 to the industrial fund of the college to be a student in the school continuously for four years.

For those who cannot raise the necessary $100 a merit fund of $100,000 is being raised, to be loaned in sums of $100 each to worthy young people without means. With this initial equipment the student may then enter the industrial department and secure an education, even though he had not a dollar of his own to begin with. This $100 is to be repaid to the college by the student as soon as practicable after his graduation.

The movement starts out with the hypothesis that no more valuable help can be given young men or women than to assist in placing them in a position where they can help themselves and make the most of what is in them. It believes that the most effective agent to this end is a symmetrical education, in which the hand and heart are made the object of as much stress and attention as the head. Its first step is to remove the barriers that prevent 90 per cent of the financially unprivileged from getting even the ordinary college education. Its second step is to throw around those who come to it for help such influences as will enable them to find out what is in them. This is done by giving them untrammeled opportunities to test all their different powers of mind and heart and all their latent skill of hand in the college class rooms, social relations, factories, shops and on the farms, seeing to it also that their moral environments and training are so guarded and regulated as to bring out their moral qualities and test their moral mettle. The third step is the making of it possible for every student to master during his college course some useful trade or profession by which he can thereafter earn a livelihood.

In a word, it is the purpose of this movement to make it possible for any boy or girl, young man or woman to get a complete intellectual and technical training without means; to give them a symmetrical training that will put them in possession of all their powers; make them men and women of well-balanced minds, highly and correctly balanced tastes, and with balanced and worthy estimates of those things in life that are worth while.

PROVIDING FOR EXTENSION.

Commissioners Make Report on Metropolitan Railway Bill.

The District Commissioners have submitted to the House District committee a report on bill 13105, requiring the Metropolitan Railroad Company to extend its 9th street line out 11th street extended to Spring road. The Commissioners state that the Washington Traction and Electric Company, which controls both the 9th street line and the 11th street line of the Anacostia and Potomac River railroad, desires that the bill be amended so as to cause the latter road to extend its lines up 11th street instead of requiring the Metropolitan Railroad Company to extend its 9th street line, giving as a reason that the 9th street line will naturally connect with the Brightwood railroad on 7th street, and that the 11th street line is the natural one to be extended on 11th street.

This seems reasonable to the Commissioners, and they believe that a better service will result from the extension of the 11th street line than to require the 9th street line to take care of both the Brightwood line and the 11th street line extended along 11th street, and leaving the present 11th street line of the Anacostia and Potomac River railroad terminating in a blunt end at Florida avenue.

The bill requires the company to pave the space between the tracks to be extended with asphalt at once, but as the extension would be nearly a mile and a half long this, the Commissioners think, would be something of a hardship when the street itself is not paved, and the general law requires railroad companies to pave between their rails and tracks with a pavement equal in quality with that upon the rest of the street.

The clause regarding schedule is not, in their opinion, believed to be a good one, as it fixes the present schedule immutably upon the extension, giving the company no power to change it, even if it might be found during the summer months that the present winter schedule is insufficient or if, owing to the development of the section, an increase in the number of cars operated would be desirable.

The Commissioners recommend that a measure amended on these lines be substituted for the original bill. The bill introduced requires the extension to be made within a year, while the railroad company requests that it be allowed three years in which to make the extension. In view of the financial condition of the road at the present time, the Commissioners believe that the time can be ascertained best and fixed by the committees after a conference with the parties interested.

HOW SARDINES ARE CAUGHT.

Name of the Fish in Its Fresh State Is Pilchard.

From the London Express.

When the average Englishman feels that a taste of sardine is necessary for the purpose of enjoying life, unless he can get Peneau's "Sardines in Oil" he feels mortified, and assures himself with a conviction born of despair that those in his possession are not sardines. So far he is right, but he makes a general mistake when he explains loftily to his domestic circle, "No, they are not sardines. The real fish are now very scarce, so that what we generally have foisted upon us are sprats."

It is the belief of many that sardines are a live fish that fill the favored waters around Cape la Hague in France, and that in those seas alone they exist; but there is no fish called a sardine any more than there is one called a bloater. In both cases the name is only applied subsequent to their having been cured, and the name of every fresh sardine is pilchard.

Their permanent home is in the Atlantic, between Land's End and the coast of France, but with the summer a longing for change, new scenes, new excitements, comes over the pilchard, even as it fills the jaded city man, and so he packs up and quits, and when the young Breton is supplying Peneau with young pilchards caught in the Bay of Biscay, shoals numbering tens of thousands are swarming up our Cornish coasts, and from Plymouth to St. Ives the stalwart sons of the duchy are hard at work, spreading their nets and tossing nightly upon the dark deep for the sake of the market value of the fish. They "hike" them in in thousands, but can never catch too many, for no man knows what to do with a pilchard better than a Cornishman. He kippers them, salts them, marinates them for his Sunday morning breakfast, follows the lead of the Frenchman and turns them into sardines, packs them into barrels and sends them off to Italy, boils them fresh, fries them fresh and, a great point, eats them, often with cream. His confreres use them to bait their hand lines and spillers, and, in fact, a west-country fisherman finds a pilchard come in pretty handy "inside and out," as the American said.

In days past the fish were only salted, squeezed, packed and hampered off to Italy to feed the fasting Catholics, and at that time St. Ives was the chief center, but nowadays sardining has divided honors with the transportation business, and at Mevagissey and Newlyn factories are turning out the little square tin boxes as fast as they know how, and yet the cry of the buyers is, "Faster, more! We can sell 'em if you'll let us have them." So the drifters work nightly and the factory hands toil daily, and it is good for the people.

The method is this: When the sun begins to set out go the luggers from every port between the Rame at Plymouth and the Island of St. Ives. Fleets numbering forty to fifty sail even at the small ports, and when old Sol has been turned out for the night overboard go the nets, a mile long and four fathoms deep beneath the surface, kept from sinking by cork buoys. Then down go the brown sails, and the luggers drift with the long walls of net till the small hours of the morning, when the capstan is manned and the nets hauled in. With them safe aboard homeward go the fleet little ships, and their little coast towns are filled with fish. As many as 12,000,000 have been landed at St. Ives in one day. The young fish go to the sardine men, the best of the older ones to the salting factory and the remainder are hawked around the villages, "Pilchard, pilchard, six a penny, six a penny!"

The curing for shipment to Italy is somewhat simple. In the '70s the fish were stacked, with alternate layers of salt, until a mound six feet high had been made, and there they stayed with the brine and oil oozing out of the heap until a month had passed. But a comparatively new and more expeditious method is now in vogue, the fish being placed loosely with salt and water in stone tanks five feet square until sufficiently pickled, when they are washed and packed into hogsheads. When the barrel is full down comes a press and in go the fish to a third of their original bulk. Then the barrel is filled up again and the process repeated until 2,500 nestle inside. The atmosphere inside is rather close by then, so the tub is headed up and labeled ready for shipment. In some ports half hogsheads are now used, as they are a more handy size, and then 1,300 fish will form a complement. In 1871 45,000 hogsheads were sent to Naples, which means something like 112,500,000 fish. The next time a reader of the Express goes to South Cornwall and sees out at sea a long line of twinkling lights, looking like a "town amid the waters," he will know that the pilchard drifters are at work.

Then let him remember that French sardines are only pilchards, after all, and that Cornish sardines, or "pilchards in oil," are prepared by a similar process to that general in Normandy.

GRAIN-O
THE PURE
GRAIN COFFEE

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic, and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

HOME OF THE MALLARD.

No Migratory Bird Covers a Wider Range of Territory.

From Forest and Stream.

No one of our ducks has a wider range than the mallard, which, as has been said, is the progenitor of the common domestic duck. It is found over the entire northern portion of the world, and in America as far south as Mexico, while in Europe it breeds in southern Spain and Greece. It is believed to be common throughout Asia, except in tropical India, and it is more or less abundant in northern Africa. Although a migratory bird, the mallard may usually be found throughout its range in winter, provided there is open water, and so a place where it may feed.

In many places in the northern Rocky mountains, where the temperature often goes to 30 and 40 degrees below zero, mallards may be found throughout the winter, living in warm springs or along swift streams where the current is so rapid that the water never freezes. Thus it is seen that the winter's cold has little to do with the migration of the mallard—or, in fact, with that of many other ducks—and that if food is plentiful the birds can bear almost any degree of cold. It is the freezing of the waters, and thus shutting off the food supply, that forces these inland birds to move southward.

In the New England states the mallard is not a common bird, but in the southern states, the interior and California it is extremely abundant.

In the northern interior the mallard is shot from early October until the waters close in November, and all through the winter it is abundant in the southern states. Here it feeds in the marshes along the salt water, in the rice fields and along the sloughs and streams throughout the interior, and becomes fat and well-flavored and is eagerly pursued. It comes readily to decoys, and if one or more live ducks are tethered with the decoys to call down the wild birds they are quite certain to respond and to offer easy shooting to the gunner. Formerly the mallard bred in considerable numbers within the limits of the United States, though it has never been a common bird at any season on the Atlantic coast north of New York. It formerly bred, however, in great numbers in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, as well as in the prairies of the farther west and about alkali lakes and pools on the high central plateau. Now most of the birds proceed farther north to breed, and Canada, the Hudson bay country and the shores of the Arctic sea are all occupied by it during the nesting season. Dr. Brewer states that "it has been known in rare instances to nest in a tree, in such cases occupying a deserted nest of a hawk, crow or other large bird."

The mallard is one of our typical fresh-water ducks. It is rarely or never found on salt water, but, on the other hand, is common on the lagoons along the southern Atlantic coast, which are brackish. Here it associates with many other fresh-water ducks, and is frequently seen flying in company with black ducks, sprigtails, widgeons and other species.

Perhaps no one of our North American ducks is so well known as the mallard, and yet it has comparatively few common names. It is called greenhead, wild drake, wild duck, English duck, French duck and gray duck or sometimes gray mallard for the female. In Canada the same stock duck was formerly a progenitor of the domestic duck. The French-Canadians call it canard Francais, or French duck. Mr. Trumbull calls attention to the old but now obsolete duckinmallard, a word supposed to be a corruption of duck and mallard, duck being the female and mallard the male. The word is thus the equivalent of duck and drake, it having been the custom seemingly to speak of the species by this double name.

Why Chinese Are Almond-Eyed.

From Leslie's Weekly.

It was suggested to me that the almond shape of the Chinese eyes might be a result from babyhood for long generations of going bareheaded in the sun. Foreigners find the sun so dangerous to the eyes that they are not only shaded by wide-brimmed hats, but most frequently by dark glasses. The Chinese women do not, as a rule, as do the Japanese, put their babies upon the backs of their young girls. The women, and not infrequently the men, carry their children, after babyhood, in their arms, even when quite large. In fact, the care exhibited by the fathers for their children, proudly bearing them in their arms on the street from place to place, shows that Mr. Chinaman has good sense as well as a good heart. He is not afraid he will be laughed at for doing woman's work, as some of our workingmen seem to be in the home land, leaving to the wife and mother not only the baby in arms, but several toddlers at her skirts, while the lordly master stalks by her side, and when in his unfettered haste he gets a few feet in advance, he looks back impatiently, saying, "Hurry up."

Farmer Fights an Eagle.

From the Lewiston, Me., Journal.

One of the toughest battles between man and bird ever recorded in Maine occurred a short time ago in a farmyard in the Kennebec district. Rufus Berry of East Machias and a female eagle of unusual size were the combatants. The eagle, whose wings measured eight feet from tip to tip, had previously visited the farmyard and killed and carried off one of the farmer's sheep and had returned and commenced a second attack on the flock on a day when Mr. Berry was hunting in that place and happened to be near the spot when she made her descent. A shot from Mr. Berry's gun knocked the bird over, and, thinking she was dead, he threw down his gun and ran to secure his prize. When he grappled with the bird, however, he realized that he had made the greatest mistake of his life, for her talons were set deeply in his flesh, and she clung most tenaciously and pecked at his eyes and beat him with her wings until he was black and blue and nearly exhausted. He managed at length to reach a club, and, with a last grand effort gave a few well-directed blows about her head which laid her low.

King Alexander of Servia has tried to have his life insured for $2,000,000 in several companies, but one company to whom he applied for $300,000 worth of insurance refused to write a policy on the ground of the great frequency of anarchist crimes, and this company had a $600,000 payment to make on the assassination of King Humbert.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

TEST FOR YOURSELF

The Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT Will do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Star" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Star none seem to speak higher of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy than the one we publish this week for the benefit of our readers.

"You have no idea how well I feel. I am satisfied that I do not need any more medicine, as I am in as good health as I ever was in my life." So says Mrs. Mary Engelhardt of 2835 Madison street, St. Louis, Mo., to a reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"For more than ten years I had suffered with what the doctors termed female trouble; also heart trouble, with swelling of the feet and limbs. Last summer I felt so badly that I thought I had not long to live. I consulted doctor after doctor and took their medicines, but felt no better. THE PHYSICIANS TOLD ME MY KIDNEYS WERE NOT AFFECTED, and while I

Did Not Know I Had Kidney Trouble,

I somehow felt certain my kidneys were the cause of my trouble. A friend recommended me to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and I must say I derived immense benefit almost from the first week. I continued the medicine, taking it regularly, and I am now in splendid health. The pains and aches have all gone. I have recommended Swamp-Root to all my friends, and told them what it has done for me. I will gladly answer any one who desires to write me regarding my case. I most heartily indorse Swamp-Root from every standpoint. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the weak spots and drives them out of the system."

MRS. MARY ENGELHARDT.

Swamp-Root will do just as much for any housewife whose back is too weak to perform her necessary work, who is always tired and overwrought, who feels that the cares of life are more than she can stand. It is a boon to the weak and ailing.

MRS. MARY ENGELHARDT.

How to Find Out If You Need Swamp-Root.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset womankind.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing-down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brickdust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition but no strength.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in The Washington Daily Star when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.