HOW TO MAKE COFFEE

THERE ARE MANY WAYS, AND CONNOISSEURS DIFFER IN TASTES.

A Delicious Berry That Is Much Abused by American Cooks Who Do Not Know Its Possibilities—Some Recipes Which Are Not Widely Used or Known.

Have you ever passed a place where a person was making coffee and inhaled a wandering breeze of the delicious, inspiring fragrance? Every cup of coffee that is drunk should smell and taste just like that fragrant odor, which was the veritable soul of the berry seeking to escape from its transmutation into liquid. Unless you can arrest that slippery sylph of opulent fragrance or prevent the entire escape from your coffeepot before serving you are no expert, but a bungler.

The amount of badly made coffee that is inflicted on the public is simply enormous. One connoisseur says that there are not 20 places in New York, outside of private houses, where a first rate cup of coffee can be counted on. Another man about town says this is a gross exaggeration, declaring that no man is sure of a fine cup of coffee in more than half a dozen places in this city. Coffee, to be fit for civilized drinking, should be made, he asserts, on the principle of "little and often." Size in art is of all sizes, and bulk in coffee making runs the risk of a dreadful discount in the appreciation of the learned.

The best kind of coffeepot is one that has a filter. They can be had of many sizes and shapes, all the way from simplicity to an extreme of elegance. To secure a good infusion quickly the ground coffee should be placed in the cylinder on top of the coffeepot, the strainer should be pressed down on top of the coffee, and the boiling water should be poured over so that the infusion runs slowly. While it filters the pot ought to stand in a vessel containing very hot water, so that the infusion may keep a high degree of heat without allowing it to boil. Boiling is the spoiling of coffee.

If you are making coffee for a good many, take 1½ pounds of Java, 1½ of Maracaibo, a pound of Mocha and 7 gallons of water. The Mocha, which is meant for the aroma or bouquet, should have been but slightly roasted; the Maracaibo, which is for color, should be well roasted, and the Java, which is for body and effect, should be roasted just between the two.

Cafe a la Turque is made in a peculiar way and only appreciated by peculiar people. The recipe for its composition is this: Take Java and Mocha in equal proportions; grind and pass through a very fine sieve. Put ordinary black coffee, as many cups as needed, in a coffeepot, and for each cup add a teaspoonful of the sifted coffee and a lump of sugar. Boil this for two minutes; then take it off and pour in a little cold water to settle it. After it has stood a few minutes serve it with powdered sugar.

Iced coffee, in New York style, is merely cafe noir that has been cooled in a china freezer by placing ice around it, slightly salted. For what is called mixed coffee a pint of milk, a gill of cream, a gill of sirup and a quart of black coffee subjected to the same cooling process and served when just this side of freezing is considered a proper caper by all who are not real coffee connoisseurs.

Brandy coffee is prepared by some in the same way—a gill of brandy and 6 ounces of sugar to the quart of coffee taking the place of the other ingredients. But brandy coffee to most persons means a cup of cafe noir, over which a spoonful of brandy, poured on a lump of sugar, has been burnt. Just as the blue fringed golden flame is expiring the spoon should slip into the coffee, and after one deft stir the contents of the cup should glide down the gladdened throat.

A sherbet of coffee is quite fashionable now and quite delicious if properly made. To a quart of coffee add a quart of double cream and 12 ounces of sugar, and if you wish to be very chic add a few drops of vanilla essence. Then put this in a freezer with salted ice surrounding, keep the sides free as fast as the ice begins to cling, and when it has reached congelation serve in glasses.

Another fashion of coffee drinking, which was first introduced into this country by the Mexicans at the New Orleans exposition 10 years ago, and which is held in high esteem by some bon vivants, is to make coffee in the French way without boiling and then mix it with the very richest chocolate, half and half, or one to two, or two to one, the second proportion being perhaps the most frequent. This is to be served with whipped cream topped with a little sugar dust. The Mexicans used to use the Soconosco chocolate, which is made with a cinnamon addition and is rich beyond description.

In spite of the injunction about gilding refined gold or painting the lily, restless humanity has attempted to improve on coffee in worse ways than by marrying it to chocolate. For instance, take cafe au Kirsch, which is made by shaking up black coffee, cracked ice and Kirsch wasser in proportions to suit the taste. By devotees of the benign Arabian berry this is considered a profanation and eschewed accordingly, but for physical and mental depression, if one is not a habitual coffee drinker, it is a pick me up of rare potency.

Coffee is not a food, but a stimulant and an antidote against some kinds of poisoning. Its excessive use produces a trembling of the hands and a disease of the optic nerves. To keep one awake and to help one endure fatigue or exposure to rough weather there is probably no equal to coffee, except possibly the cacao plant of the Peruvians. Coffee and tobacco—which we owe to the Arab and the Indian—are the heavenly twins in the eyes of every true bohemian. But, like all blessings, they may become a curse.—New York World.

A curious present for a deaf person has been introduced in Germany—a fan, deftly concealing a tiny ear trumpet in its end stick.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

COINING JEWELRY.

ONE OF THE MANY SECRETS OF THE PAWNBROKERS' TRADE.

A Little Dark Room In the Rear of a Chicago Loan Office, Where Many Golden Heirlooms Are Melted and Cast Into Bars Which Are Traded For Good Coin.

"Looks funny, doesn't it? All the same there are a dozen of those machines going at least once a week in this city that the public never heard about before. When you understand it, you will be able to tell your friends what becomes of the gold and silver they leave with their 'uncle' and never redeem. 'On the dead' now, don't give me away, and I will tell you some of the secrets of the pawnbrokers' trade."

The remark was made in a little dark room in the rear of one of the big loan offices not far from Madison and Dearborn streets. The proprietor went on to say the reports show that 10 to 15 per cent of all articles placed in "hock" are never called for. Then often gold and silver are purchased outright by the pennyweight or ounce, and in one way or another a large amount of the precious metals is accumulated. To turn old style goods into ready cash is the problem that confronts the loan broker. Bankrupt stocks of new designs and fresh goods fill the cases in the counters and show windows, and the old material goes into new golden eagles, with Uncle Sam's stamp upon them.

On the floor of the back room, reached after setting half a dozen electric alarms going and the pressing of numerous buttons, was a peculiar contrivance looking like a 6 inch tile stood on end, with a brass barrel covered with pipes by its side. A copper pan, some iron tools and some bowls that looked like common flowerpots lay on the floor.

"This copper barrel," said the proprietor, "is filled with naphtha. These pipes lead to this tile or furnace. This handle here is for the forcing of air behind the naphtha so it will make a strong blast. These pots are crucibles. Into the furnace we place the crucible; into the crucible goes the gold. Hot, isn't it? So hot that we are compelled to wear colored glasses to see what's going on. But that's nothing to the way the thing is done in Uncle Sam's furnaces. Now, here goes to fill the crucible."

Into the stone jar went gold watch cases and chains with family histories, crests and initials, souvenir spoons and breastpins of forgotten dates, rings that could have spoken of wedding bells and birthdays in the long ago, golden charms, scarfpins with the jewels removed and odds and ends collected in a week's trade. The estimated value of the hatful of stock was $1,000 in pure gold. Into the melting collection went a lot of borax. This was to make the gold flow when sufficiently melted. There was no smoke, nothing but a sickly smell of naphtha, the noise of the blast and the glittering whiteness of the crucible.

To get a closer look at the melting gold a pair of green eyeglasses was furnished. As the broker stirred the contents of the crucible with an iron poker black bubbles would come to the top and pieces of coarser metal would be seen struggling to the surface only to sink back into the yellow gold now turned to fluid. The broker lifted the crucible out of the furnace and poured its white hot contents into an iron mold. The mold rested in a pan of water. All the gold settled into the mold, and the borax, turning black as it hit the water, staid on top. In a few minutes the borax was knocked off and out fell a bar of gold weighing several pounds, eight inches long and probably three-fourths of an inch square. After cleaning the bar was laid aside for shipment to the treasury.

"We do this once a week," said the proprietor as he shut off the valve to the naphtha barrel. "From here the bars go to Washington by express. Before its value is returned we will pay out nearly $4 on $1,000. At Uncle Sam's works the bar will be remelted by a fiercer heat. Then the melted mass will be poured into water, where it will form into shot or pellets of gold and silver and copper. These pellets are then placed in acid and the different metals separated. No, you can't fool the government for a minute. Science does the work in good shape. After this process the treasury ships gold eagles for the gold and silver coin for the silver metal contained in the bar. So, you see, the old battered watch case, broken chain or out of date ornament comes back in new coin of the realm. Over $200,000 worth of gold bars is annually sent from Chicago brokers in this way, and not one person in 10,000 ever sees how the melting is done. Of course many gold coins are made into jewelry and in course of time are sent back through our crucibles once more. This is on account of change of style in gold ornaments of all kinds which is constantly going on. Any profit? Oh, yes. We figure all such things. An article pawned means to us only its weight in the crucible with a profit deducted. This profit may be 6 or it may be 12 per cent. A chain weighing $10 worth of gold we buy for $8.50 or some less. The $1.50 is for profit, handling and the risk. Yes, it's quite a business, and many a family history has been told in the golden heirlooms that have fallen into a loan broker's crucible."—Chicago Tribune.

Poisoning Race Horses.

It may well be a boast of the American turf that the practice of "getting at" a race horse has never been very common here, and it is now several years since the last well authenticated case of poisoning occurred at Saratoga. This recalls the fact that the English turf has been notorious for such sensations. Early in the century four crack racers were poisoned at Newmarket, and two men were arrested. The principal in the matter escaped on a technicality, but was rearrested on another charge of horse poisoning and was eventually hanged.

The St. Leger favorite of 1831, a horse named Marcus, was poisoned on the day before the race. He was just able to run, but finished last and died soon afterward. The perpetrator was never discovered.

Even more sensational was the "hocusing" of Lanercost, the first winner of the Cambridgeshire, who was in 1842 considered a certain winner of the Ascot cup. He was poisoned, but, like Marcus, was able to run and finished last. He did not die, however, but was retired to the stud.—New York Herald.

HAD TO GIVE BONDS.

A Delaware Marriage Formality That Struck Terror to One Bridegroom.

To get married seems an easy thing to the young man whose fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, but when it comes to the actual ceremony there are a thousand and one terrors which surround and threaten to overcome him. Marriage in some states is easy. In others it is difficult as obtaining a divorce.

A well known Philadelphian was about to be married to a beautiful young woman who lived in the state of Delaware. He had no idea that the marriage laws of that state were of an appalling nature. He had secured his license and thought that was all that was necessary.

"Have you filed your bond yet?" said some one to him the day before the wedding.

"What?" gasped he.

"Your bond," repeated the questioner. "You know every man who is married in this state has to file a bond for the protection of the state."

The bridegroom was rather dubious, but was finally persuaded that this was a fact.

"I'll see a lawyer about it in the morning," said he. So he went to a friend, who was a legal light, and said:

"See here. They tell me I have to give a bond to the state when I get married."

"Certainly. Haven't you done so?" in a surprised way.

"No; I never heard of such a thing before. What kind of bond is it?"

"Oh, any real estate will do."

"But I haven't any real estate."

The lawyer looked at him a moment. Then he solemnly said:

"Haven't you any friends who own property?"

"None that I care to ask to bind it up that way. I can't ask my bride's relatives, you know."

His friend looked at him pityingly. "You can't postpone the wedding, can you?"

"What?" fairly shrieked the unfortunate.

"Of course, of course not," said the legal light soothingly. But the poor bridegroom looked stricken.

"I'll tell you what I'll do, old man. I'll tend to the matter for you. Don't give yourself any more concern about it."

The young man about to be married grasped his hand. He could not speak for a moment, and then he poured forth his thanks. He picked up his hat in a relieved sort of way and walked to the door. Then he turned.

"By the way, I forgot to ask you how large is the amount of the bond required?"

"Fifty cents," said the lawyer.—Philadelphia Press.

It Meant Mutiny.

One morning a British man-of-war was seen entering Hongkong harbor with the ensign inverted, which is the usual sign of "mutiny on board." Immediately this was noticed a couple of man-of-war cutters put out, full of bluejackets, and dashed across the harbor toward where the newcomer had anchored. Perhaps it was a little regatta enthusiasm, or perhaps it was purely the spirit of duty which stimulated them, but anyhow a most exciting race ensued—in fact, there was a narrow escape of a bad smash as they reached the vessel. There the officers and some of the crew were at the taffrail, shouting themselves hoarse and beckoning to the two boats to come on faster. At last, half dead with their exertions, yet eager for the fray with the mutineers, the tars tumbled on board and were warmly complimented on their rowing pace. It must have blown them badly. Would they have a drink?

"A what? Where is the mutiny?" gasped the senior officer in charge of the boarding party. "Mutiny! There's no mutiny in this ship. We are all the best of friends," was the reply. "Then why did you want us? You yelled loud enough." "We thought it was Hongkong regatta day and were cheering the winners." Staggered for a moment, the officer pointed inquiringly to the ensign, still flaunting its appeal for aid that was not required. "Oh, d—n the boy! He always puts it up wrong if we don't watch him—simply out of stupidity. Let's all go and punch his head."—St. James Gazette.

Couldn't Smell In the Dark.

An old gentleman too impatient for his hot water and a light to be brought rushed into the kitchen, seized hold of the first pan on the stove and dashed away with it to his dark room. On plunging his hands into the wash hand basin he was amazed to find that it contained something thicker and stickier than water—that he had, in fact, spoiled the first course of his dinner by trying to wash in the soup.

Boiling over with passion, he began to upbraid his wife, and on her suggesting that he might have smelled it was soup he thundered, "How in the name of fortune could I smell in the dark?"—London Answers.

Scorpions.

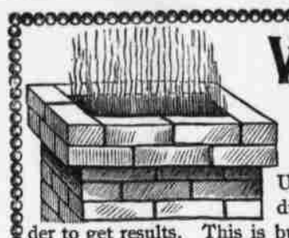
The natives of Lucca, in Italy, assert that the scorpion will destroy itself if exposed to a sudden light, and a writer in Nature said that his informant and her friends, while residing during the summer months at the baths of Lucca, were much annoyed by the intrusion of small black scorpions into the house and their being secreted among the bedclothes, in shoes and in other articles of dress; that they soon became adepts in catching the scorpions and disposing of them in the manner suggested. "This consisted in confining the animal under an inverted drinking glass or tumbler below which a card was inserted when the capture was made and then waiting till dark, suddenly bringing the light of a candle near to the glass in which the animal was confined. No sooner was this done than the scorpion invariably showed signs of great excitement, running round and round the interior of the tumbler with reckless velocity for a number of times.

"This state having lasted for a minute or more, the animal suddenly became quiet, and turning its tail, or the hinder part of its body, over its back, brought its recurved sting down upon the middle of the head, and piercing it forcibly in a few seconds became quite motionless, and, in fact, quite dead. This observation was repeated very frequently—in truth, it was adopted as the best plan of getting rid of the pests, and the young people were in the habit of handling them with impunity immediately after they were so killed and of preserving many of them as curiosities." It is known that scorpions kill themselves when surrounded by a ring of fire.

Ordained a Pastor.

On June 5 Mrs. Hannah M. Mullenix was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Grand Meadow, Minn. After the examination was satisfactorily concluded Rev. C. D. Wright of Austin offered prayer; Rev. J. E. McConnell of Northfield gave the right hand of fellowship and the charge; Rev. Mr. Brown of Rose Creek gave the charge to the church. In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. D. C. Reid of Spring Valley, and the benediction was offered by the new pastor.

The French Congo region covers 250,000 square miles. The population is estimated at 7,000,000, but there are only 300 Europeans in that number.



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TIME TABLE

TRA'NS CARRYING PASSENGERS LEAVE

NAPOLEON.

GOING WEST.

No. * 45, Toledo & St. Louis Ex.....6:09 a. m
" † 41, " & Kansas City Ex...11:21 a. m
" † 37, " & Defiance Ex..... 5:57 p. m
" * 49, " & St. Louis Ex..... 6:1 p. m.
" † 71, " & Ft. Wayne Local. 9:20 a. m

GOING EAST.

No. * 42, St. Louis & Toledo Ex..... 6:31 a. m
" † 38, Defiance & Toledo Ex..... 7:05 a. m.
" ‡ † 46, Kansas City & Toledo Ex.... 3:10 p. m.
" * 44, St Louis & Toledo Ex.... 8:52 p. m.
" † 70, Ft. Wayne & Toledo Local....12:25 p. m.

‡ Daily except Sunday. * Daily.

C. M. BRYANT, Agent

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT MAY 20th, 1894.

East-Bound.

STATIONS.	8	6	16	46	14
CENTRAL TIME. Lv Chicago.....	AM. *10 45	PM * 3 00	AM † 6 05	.....‡	PM * 6 45
" Defiance.....	PM 4 30	8 35	PM 1 40	AM	AM 12 37
Ar. Montrosville..	8 59	.....	8 59		.....
" Sandusky.....	9 30	.....	9 30	PM	.....
Lv. Mansfield.....	7 57	.....		AM 4 28	.....
" Mt. Vernon..	8 56	.....	.....	5 22	.....
Ar. Newark.....	9 35	.....	.....	5 58	.....
Lv. Newark.....	9 45	.....	AM 12 15	*6 10	AM †6 15
" Zanesville....	10 30	.....	12 56	6 51	7 05
EASTERN TIME. Ar. Wheeling...	AM 2 35	.....	4 55	10 45	11 35
" Pittsburgh....	.....	AM 7 10	7 30	P M † 4 15	PM 4 15
" Washington .	PM 2 10	PM 4 45	.....	.....	AM 4 02
" Baltimore,....	3 15	6 05	.....	.....	5 18
" Philadelphia	6 08	8 18	.....	.....	7 53
" New York ..	8 25	10 55	.....	.....	10 55

West-Bound.

STATIONS.	7	5 & 105	3	111 & 17	15
CENTRAL TIME Lv. Defiance.....	PM 3 15	AM 5 20	PM 6 50	AM 11 00	AM 1 10
Ar. Chicago.....	9 00	11 05	.....	PM 6 40	7 20

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THE WHITE RUBBER GOAT.

Lord Byron looks with a haughty stare
Straight out from the shelf at me,
With the handsomest wave to his smooth bisque hair
That an artist would care to see,
And the proudest curl to his silent lip,
And the coldest and loftiest smile,
With his head set back at a lordly tip
O'er that collar of flaring style.

And down in the corner of that same shelf
As meek as a goat might be,
A white rubber goat—ashamed of himself—
Stands wabbling his beard at me.
A white rubber goat that I happened to know
Has a wonderful whistle somewhere
Concealed in the region that's hid below
The wealth of his rubber hair.

The white rubber goat is a homely goat,
With eyes that are bloodshot and red,
And lumpy whiskers that hang from his throat
In a bunch like a beard of lead,
And the voice that he shrieks from his stomach is shrill
And his figure is awkward and squat,
But I ween that that white rubber goat will fulfill
An errand which Byron cannot.

Oh, Byron, look down with your cold, bisque eye
And scorn the white goat if you will!
You never can quiet my baby's cry
With that countenance haughty and chill.
This critic of art with her rosy fist
Will pass you all scornfully by
For the goat whose red mouth into white has been kissed
And whose voice is a squeeze whistle's cry.
—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Mexican Agave.

The Mexican agave is a vegetable growth used in making an intoxicating wine. According to a tradition of the country, it was the first plant God made. Another species of the agave is used for the same purpose as soap, its leaves when broken and rubbed together producing a cleansing lather. It is also employed in poisoning fish to be eaten, this poison, like so many others, having no effect upon the person who eats the fish.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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BUSINESS. One of the leading business colleges of the country is located at Fayette, O. Its actual business rooms are marvels of beauty. It is superior in advantages to the city business colleges, while the expense is only one-half or one third as great. Its courses are thorough; its methods, the best; and its graduates SUCCEED. It receives the praise of every student who enters it. Do not delay, but set. Write for catalogue to the president of COLLEGE, J. E. DODDS, Fayette, Ohio.

For Sale.

THE southeast quarter section 3, town 3, north range 7 east, Henry county, Ohio. 100 acres under cultivation and underdrained. Orchard, house, barn and other farm conveniences. This farm is within one-half mile of Hamler, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio. It constitutes a part of the estate of John C. Ricketts, deceased, and will be sold at a bargain. Title clear. Propositions are invited. All inquiries addressed to the subscriber will receive attention. A. C. RICKETTS, Lincoln, Nebraska.
July 26-4t

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Jacob Wolff, deceased.

THE undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Jacob Wolff, late of Henry county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated this 15th day of August A. D., 1894.
CHARLES F. WICKENHISER.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Mary Phelan, deceased.

THE undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Executrix of the estate of Mary Phelan, late of Henry county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated this 16th day of August A. D., 1894.
JENNIE RAGAN.

Legal Notice.

CHARLES F. TURNEY, residing at McBain, in the State of Michigan, will take notice that on the 29th day of August, A. D., 1894, Anna M. Turney filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Henry county, Ohio, being case No. 4191, praying therein for a divorce from said Charles F. Turney, on the ground of gross neglect of duty for the two years last past from the date of the filing of said petition, and for alimony and the custody and control of her child, Lina Turney. That said case will be for hearing on and after the 26th day of October, 1894. That said defendant is required to answer said petition on or before the 19th day of October or judgment and decree will be entered against him.
August 29th, 1894. ANNA M. TURNEY.
By Cahill & Donovan, Attorneys.

Legal Notice.

MARY H. FIVECOAT and James Fivecoat, her husband, and Andrew Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson, his wife, whose residences are unknown, Wm. R. Wilson and Mary Wilson, his wife, residing at Green City, Missouri, and Margaret J. Kimberly and Ira Kimberly, her husband, residing at Greencastle, Sullivan County, Missouri, will take notice that on the 18th day of July, 1894, Frederick Fritz filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Henry County, Ohio, against them and others, heirs at law of Andrew Wilson, deceased, alleging in substance, that on the 5th day of January, 1869, said Andrew Wilson, for an adequate consideration, fully paid to him by said Frederick Fritz bargained and sold to said Frederick Fritz, with other lands, the following described lands, situate in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

The north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 31, township 4, north of range 6 east, containing 20 acres more or less; and that on the 9th day of September, 1869, said Andrew Wilson executed and delivered to said Frederick Fritz a deed, which said Andrew Wilson and said Frederick Fritz supposed conveyed, and which was intended by said Andrew Wilson to convey to said Frederick Fritz the lands above described; but that by mistake in drawing said deed, the lands above described were omitted in the description in said deed and other lands not intended to be conveyed thereby, were embraced in the description in said deed. The object and prayer of said petition is that said deed may be reformed so as to properly describe said lands so intended to be conveyed as aforesaid, and for other proper relief. Said parties are required to answer to said petition on or before the 8th day of Sept., 1894, or judgment will be taken against them as prayed for.
July 18th, 1894. FREDERICK FRITZ.
By Martin Knupp, his Attorney.—jly19-6t

Sheriff's Sale.

Mary J. Elkins,
vs.
John C. Klingelhoefer et al.
Henry County Court Common Pleas.
Case No. 5837. Order of Sale.

IN pursuance of an order issued from the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Henry and State of Ohio, made at the September term thereof A. D. 1892, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house, in the town of Napoleon, on

Saturday, Sept. 1st, A. D., 1894,

at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

That part of lots one (1) and two (2) in the town of Florida, in the county of Henry and State of Ohio. Commencing at the east end of said lots, running thence in a westerly direction and terminating its westerly line twenty feet west of the west end of the main building of the grist mill situate on said lots and on a line parallel with the west end of said building.

Said premises has been appraised at $2434 and cannot sell for less than two-thirds of said appraisement.

Terms of sale, cash.

E. E. DECKER, Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.
F. M. Rummell, Attorney.