The state of the s

he was a most abstemious man, conceived, as he used to say, a great of drink from observing its effects he class of men—hunters, transport and others—among whom he had so many years of his life. Consey the good wine took more effect on an it would have done on most men, g a little flush into his wrinkled and making him talk more freely suel.

Dear old man! I can see him now, as he went limping up and down the vestibule, with his gray hair sticking up in scrubbing brush fashion, his shrivelled yellow face, and his large dark eyes, that were as keen as any hawk's, and yet soft as a buck's. The whole room was hung with trophies of his numerous hunting expeditions, and he had some story about every one of them, if only you could get him to tell them. Generally he would not, for he was not very fond of narrating his own adventures, but to-night the port wine made him more communicative.

o my dying day."
"Tell us the yarn, Quatermain," said lood. "You have often promised to tell as and you never have."
"You had better not ask me to," he newered, "for it is a longish one."
"All right," I said, "the evening is young, and there is some more port."
Thus adjured, he filled his pipe from a jar f course-cut Boer tobacco that was always tanding on the mantel-piece, and still ralking up and down the room, began:
"It was, I think in the March of '69 that I ras up in Sikukuni's country. It was just

standing on the mantel-piece, and still walking up and down the room, began:

"It was, I think in the March of '99 that I was up in Sikukuni's country. It was just after old Sequati's time, and Sikukuni had got into power—I forget how. Anyway, I was there. I nad heard that the Bapedi people had got down an enormous quantity of ivory from the interior, and so I started with a wagon-load of goods, and came straight away from Middelburg to try and trade some of it. It was a risky thing to go into the country so early, on account of the fever; but I knew that there was one or two others after that lot of ivory, so I determined to have a try for it, and take my chance of fever. I had got so tough from continual knocking about that I did not set it down at much. Well, I got on all right for a while. It is a wonderfully beautiful piece of bush veldt, with great ranges of mountains running through it, and round granite koppies starting up here and there, looking out like sentinels over the rolling waste of bush. But it is very hot—hot as a stew-pan—and when I was there that March, which, of course, is autumn in that part of Africa, the whole place recked of fever. Every morning as I rekked along down by the Oliphant river, I used to creep out of the wagon at dawn and look out. But there was no river to be seen—only a long line of billows of what looked like the finest cotton wool tossed up lightly with a pitchfork. It was the fever mist. Out from among the scrub, too, came little spirals of vapor, as though there were hundreds of tiny fires alight in it—reek rising from thousands of tons of rotting vegetation. It was a beautiful place, but the beauty was the beauty of death; and all those lines and blots of vapor wrote one great word across the surface of the country, and that word was "fever."

"It was a dreadful year of illness, that. I came, I remember, to one little kraal of Knobnoss, and went up to see if I could get some meas (curdled butternilk) and a few r.salies. As I got near I was struck with the silence of

I remember that I hesitated a little before going in, there was such an air of desolation about the spot. Nature never looks desolate when man has not yet laid his hand upon her breast; she is only lonely. But when man has been, and has passed away, then she looks desolate.

'Thad trekked from dawn till eleven o'clock—a long trek—but I wanted to geton; and then had the oxen turned out to graze, sending the voorlooper to look after them, meaning to inspan again about six o'clock, and trek with the moon till ten. Then I got into the wagon and had a good sleep till half-past two or so in the afternoon, when I got up and cooked some meat and had my dinner, washing it down with a pannikin of black coffee—for it was difficult to get preserved milk in those days. Just as I had finished, and the driver, a man called Tom, was washing up the things, in

to work to do was to try to make out whereabouts the brutes lay up for the day. About three hundred yards from the wagon was the crest of a rise covered with single mimosa trees, dotted about in a park-like fashion, and beyond this was a stretch of

y shanon of fever. I find got so tough the second of the first thing I seem that the second of the s

on Kaptein, and no did the cubs. There were the four of them within sight food on the light and showed us seven or eight and to the light and showed us seven or eight and the collar property of the seven of the light and showed us seven or eight and the collar property of the seven of the light and showed us seven or eight and the collar property of the collar point of the light and showed us the seven of the collar property of the collar point of the light and showed us the seven of the collar property of the seven of the collar property of the seven of the collar property of the collar pr

lioness got up again and came crawling toward me on her forepaws, roaring and groaning, and with such an expression of diabolical fury on her countenance as I had not often seen. I shot her again through the chest, and she fell over on to her side quite dead.

heated throughout, changes them to

Bonnets have Fanchon, Normandy,

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—Silver cake: One cup of butter; two of sugar; three of flour; half a cup of sweet milk; two tablespoonfuls of baking powder and whites of eight eggs. Flavor with almond extract.—

-Remedy for leaking teats: If a flat ndia-rubber ring is put high up around the udder of a cow that drops her milk, just after milking, and kept there for a week, or longer, if necessary, it is a "sure cure." I have found it to be so a number of times.—Indianavolis Sendi

-Fowls as well as chicks become quarrelsome if fed on raw n.eat. Again, cooking makes meat more nutritious. When raw it is rather harsh and crude compared with the more natural diet of worms and grubs, which are for the most part soft and easily digested.— -When a stump is burned piling around it some sod, which will become

valuable manure. In some parts

England it is a common practice to gather sods from waste places, which; after thoroughly drying; are burned and the ashes and charred earth spread on cultived fields.—Chicago Times. Bread griddle cakes are excellent and may may be made of stale bread. Soak a small bowl of bread over night. in milk. In the morning mix half a cup of flour, into which is put one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, with one quart of milk, three well-beaten eggs and a little salt. Beat up the bread with this batter until it is very light and fry a delicate brown. The batter should be thick.—Boston Budget.

-To make snowball custard: Ad To make snowball custard: Add the whites of three eggs, well beaten, to one pint of boiling milk, dipping them into the milk in tablespoonfuls. As they rise, turn them, and when done put them into a pudding dish; then put the beaten yelks, sweetened to taste, into the milk; stir it until it thickens, remove from the fire and flavor with remove from the fire and flavor with lemon. Turn this custard into a glass dish and lay the whites on top. It i delicious.—The Household.

-For domestic fruit cake, take or pint of dried apples; soak over night in cold water, then chop till as small as cold water, then chop till as small as raisins. Put to this one and a half cupfuls of molasses, and stew until all the molasses is absorbed by the apples. To this add one pound of chopped raisins, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of sour milk, two beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, spice of all kinds, or to taste. Mix tolerably stiff. Add the fruit last, rolled in flour. Bake a long time.—

Exchange.

HORSES' AGES.

Reliable Rules Which Can Safely Be Applied to All Enquiries.

full-grown horse posses

twenty-four back teeth, that is six in each side of each jaw; these are called molars or grinders. He has twelve front teeth, that is, six in each jaw. Mares have no tushes. The foal has either at his birth. shortly afterwards, eight milk teeth, that is, four in each jaw; at about twelve months two more milk teeth come in each jaw. These remain unchanged until he is three years old. The mouth of the yearling and two years old can not be confounded. The yearling mouth shows no sign of use, the largest proportion of dresses worn in the streets by New York women.

Even the new cheviots come in boutonneux, boucle and corded stripes and borders to be combined with plain chevilar. A little before three years old the two center teeth of each jaw of the two centers the two fall out, and are replaced by permanen teeth. A little before four, the two teeth on each side of the center teeth are replaced by permanent ones. A little before five the two remaining teeth are

shed, and in their place come permanent ones. The upper milk teeth usually fall out first. Thus the mouth is complete as to its front teeth; the corner tooth, however, is but imperfectly developed, being at present a shell only; this shell at six years old has filled up. and is a complete tooth. This is the difference between a five and a six-year-old. The tushes appear between three and a half years and four years old, and they take nearly two years to arrive at their full growth. These teeth, as the horse grows older, get blunter and shorter, and so to an experienced judge are a sure indication of age. Up to six years old the mouth is in a distinct and periodical state of structural change. There is no difficulty in determining the age up to that date. After that the age must be judged by the shape of the mouth and the appearance of th teeth called the mark. At six years of age the cups leave two center teeth ove, at seven the next two above,

and at eight the outer or corner teeth above. At nine the two center teeth below lose the cups, at ten the next two below, and at eleven the outer or corner teeth below. After a little practice the close observer can scarcely make a mistake. The changes tha occur are the same in all horses, or nearly so. - Sportsman.

NON-CORROSIVE IRON.

Iron Lamps Worth Almost their Weight in Glittering Gold. "You didn't know that iron was precious metal, eh?" said the charge d'affairs of the second floor of a big metal worker's establishment yesterday. "Well, that pair of iron lamps is worth eighty dollars.

"Antiques?"
"No, not antiques at all; made and exhibited last year at Nuremberg."
The lamps in question were of colored glass, mounted in staffs about four feet in height. They looked like those which illuminate the entrance to the seigneur's hall in an illustrated edition of a mediæval novel.

"We bought all the exhibit of that particular make at last year's Nuremberg fair," continued the charge, "and most of it is sold already. Those lamps are for a vestibule or hall." "Won't the iron rust?"

"No, that is a specialty in the manufacture. They could stand out-doors for a century without corroding." Then he took the visitors upstairs and offered him his choice between a Louis Quatorze silver and a gold chandelier with Minerva busts and cut-glass pendant for a moderate French drawing-room for five hundred dollars .-Philadelphia Press.

Protection Against Dogs.

The Mayor of Cannes has adopted a very simple plan for ascertaining what dogs have owners and have had a license taken out for them. In the first place, any dog found in the streets without a collar bearing the name and address of the owner is at once captured and, if not claimed within forty-eight hours, killed. Moreover, every person taking out a license is provided with a small medal plate, which has to be attached to the collar, and if a dog is found without this plate on his collar the address of his owner is taken and inquiry made as to whether a license was taken out for the dog, in which case a fresh plate is provided. The scale of l'cense varies, too, according as to winther the dog is kept in the town or in the suburbs as a watch-dog. The consequence of all this is that Cannes is almost free from the nuisance of stray dogs and there has not, it is be-lieved, been a case of rables for saveral years. -Sh. James' Gasette. INTERESTING FACTS.

and everything in the nature of erupi blotches, pimples, ulcers, scrofulous hus and incipient consumption, which is ing more nor less ...an scrotula of the lu-completely ont of the section.

SILENCE may be golden, but a dentist has nover yet been able to fift teeth with it.—N. Y. Journal.

An Avaricious Man.

Why is an avaricious man, which a short memory! He is always for getting. So is the wise parent for ever getting Taylor's Cherokee Hemedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the croup preventive, and cough and consumption cure. Ask your druggist.

Tun American joke has been formally introduced into Japan,—Arkansaw Traveler.

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"I'm well backed with silver," as the looking glass said.—Stockton Maverick.

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HAY FEVER

of the Petalistrities of the Govern Here are some curious facts of in-

ing more nor less ...an scrotula of the lungs, completely out of the system. It stimulates and invigorates the liver, tones up the somach, regulates the bowels, purifies the lood, and builds up the weak places of the body, and builds up the weak places of the body. It is a purely regetable compound, and will do more than is claimed for it. We refer to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." terest, perhaps, to the student of our Government: The States of Colorado. Delaware, Florida, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island and Vermont have less than one-half the population of Illinois, but have the same number of representatives in Congress-twenty-two. Eightyfive years ago North Carolina had as many Representatives in Congress as New York. North Carolina now has hine, or one less than she had in 1800, while New York has thirty-four. The while New York has thirty-four. The State of Nevada, which has two Senators and one Representative in Congress, has not so large a population by 617 souls as the city of New Haven, Conn. The five States of Delaware, Colorado, Florida, Nevada and Oregon combined have not so great a population by about 100.000 souls as the city of New York. Yet New York City has only eight Representatives in Congress. of New York. Yet New York City has only eight Representatives in Congress, while the five States have sixteen besides their tell Senators. Virginia now has the same number of Congressmen she had in 1790, when there were only sixty-five members of the House. The thirteen States of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia, with an aggregate population which does not exceed that of New York alone, have twenty-six United States Senators to New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and Ohio the Government derives one-

receipts of the Government come from the four States of Illinois, New York, Ohlo and Kentucky. California, with less than half the population of Indiana, pays to the Government more money for postal service. - N. Y. Tribune. CONGRESSMAN BAGLEY, of Michigan, says Red Star Cough Cure is simple and effica-

half of all its postal revenues. More than one-half of the internal revenue

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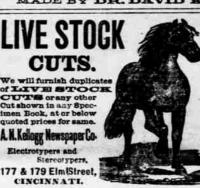
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