

Whaling Fleet in Danger.
It is predicted that the vessels of the whaling fleet, most of whose underwriters are in San Francisco, have been caught in the ice and some may not last through the season. The fleet is also threatened by a pestilence which is called "trifling" ailment, for they may not get through the crisis. "Secret to Hysteria," stomach, malaria, constipation, nervousness and kidney complaint.

The silver moonlight has power to make some weak people think they can write poetry.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for anyone who can cure a case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WALDEN KINMAN & MARY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Women take more desperate chances than men do when they marry.

Pain Cure for Consumption is an A. No. 1. Action medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Anti-cath, Ills., April 11, 1891.

The Sunday law is a state law which is often talked about in the city.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. A bottle Mexico is now happy with Candidate Bryan and Spanish bull fights for amusement.

His permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Special bottles and Treatise Free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It will be long before a president's message is made too short to be used as a party platform.

Cheer Star Tobacco.—The Best. Smoke Sludge Cigarettes.

A man killed a deer with a pocket-knife in Calcasieu river, the other day. Haro sport.

Use "C. C. C." Certain Chili Cure. Best in the world. CERTAIN CURE CO., Evansville, Ind.

Mr. De Bar—You ought to see me make one of my century runs. Miss Spray—Oh, do try it now, I should so like to see you!—Detroit Free Press.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine and get it all. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"Never marry a woman unless she will follow you round the world." "If I had money to go round the world, I wouldn't marry until I got back."—Chicago Record.

Last year the only four States that produced asphaltum were California, Colorado, Texas and Utah. Indian Territory also contributed some.

The month of Billy Keranda seems to grow wider from year to year; but that is hardly possible.

A minister who formerly preached in Somerville had a little boy. A few days before his father left the city to go to his new parish one of his neighbors said to the little boy: "So your father is going to work in New Bedford is he?" "Oh, no," he said; "only preach."

Glass Bangles.
Both Hindoo and Mussulman women wear glass bangles, and in the Northwest Provinces they are regarded as sacred objects. If a glass bangle be accidentally broken, its pieces must be gathered together and kissed three times. Every Hindoo woman wears these ornaments until her husband dies, when she breaks them with a brick or a stone, and substitute gold or silver ones, the sign in the north of India that the wearer is a widow. Thus it is that the demand for glass bangles is never-failing.

Scrofula and All other blood Diseases are promptly and Permanently Cured By Hood's Sarsaparilla.

If you suffer from Any form of Blood Disorder, you should Take Hood's and Only Hood's.

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Value of Gold Discoveries.
California still insists that its new discoveries of gold are more valuable than those of Alaska. Meanwhile Colorado is making a still hunt to lead both.

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MADE FLOUR FOR TROOPS.

Old Mill in Cumberland Gap Which Did Service in the Civil War.
There is standing at Cumberland Gap, just across the State line from Middleboro, Ky., an historic old mill which during the civil war ground the breadstuff for thousands of Confederate and Federal soldiers.

The mill is located at the foot of the famous Pinnacle mountain on the south side. It has an overshot wheel of the old-fashioned kind about the same size and almost a duplicate of the noted waterwheel which attracts so much attention near the entrance to the Tennessee centennial. The mill was built by John Locke, who came from North Carolina about 1800. The stones which formed the foundation of the structure were hauled from the old north state at a cost of \$150. Locke operated it successfully for many years, and after he had accumulated a small fortune he built a four mill just above it. He also erected a carding factory and an upright sash sawmill. All the machinery was run by the famous cave spring of the Pinnacle mountain, which gushes out of King Solomon's cave 300 feet above the level of the valley.

It comes from the mountain side a veritable torrent, foaming, hissing, seething, carrying huge boulders before it and cutting a channel through the everlasting rocks in its mad rush to the valley below. This torrent, according to the estimate of mechanical engineers, would furnish 100 horse power, and although old man Locke harnessed only a part of the turbulent stream to his wheels he secured sufficient power to operate the machinery for many years. At his death a few years prior to the war John C. Newby bought the plant and he owned it when the war broke out. He furnished the Confederates with thousands of bushels of meal and hundreds of barrels of flour ground by these old mills, and when the Federal army took possession of the Gap the same burrs made breadstuff for Uncle Sam's men. When the Confederates began storming the Gap prior to the Federal forces evacuating Gen. George Morgan ordered the mills to be fired, as he did not wish them to remain in operation and give succor to the Confederacy. Accordingly a squad of men was detailed to do the work. They had just set fire to the flouring mill when the Confederate batteries from the adjacent mountains opened fire on the Federal works. The squad lost no time in getting under cover, and as the wind blew the flames away from the corn mill it was saved. It has not been in operation for several years and may never grind again.

Which Would We Believe.
The man who sets out to regulate his life by well established proverbs will find himself in a quandary when he considers that many of them have their "opposites."

Here are some instances.
Proverb: Marry in haste, and repent at leisure.
Opposite: Happy is the wooing that's not long a doing.

Proverb: Out of sight, out of mind.
Opposite: Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

Proverb: A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Opposite: A sitting hen gathers no feathers.

Proverb: A stitch in time saves nine.
Opposite: It's never too late to mend.

Proverb: There's honor among thieves.
Opposite: Set a thief to catch a thief.

Proverb: Discretion is the better part of valor.
Opposite: Nothing venture, nothing have.

Not Losing Time.
"Are the lawyers making any progress with that will case?"
One of the Heirs—Oh, yes. They've used up about half the money.—Life.

Cyclists Discarding Corsets.
It is said that Parisian female cyclists are doing away to a great extent with the corset. This, however, is only in a measure true, and is based on the fact that the ordinary long corset is being discarded in favor of a shorter stay—somewhat like the "riding" stay, in fact, adopted by horsewomen. There is little doubt, though, that cycling deserves the merit of having caused the disappearance of tight lacing in many quarters.

Chinese Otters.
The Chinese have completely domesticated the otter. In that country every fisherman has his staff of fishing otters and cormorants. These otters are trained to hunt in company, to attack, pursue, and seize the fish. Travelers who have fished in China state that they have seen good well-trained otters currently sold for \$400 each.

Their Peculiarities.
First Convict—Does prison doctor are de queerest lot I ever see.
Second Convict—How?
First Convict—No matter what's de matter wid a man, dey never recommend a change of air—Puck.

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Chestnuts.
Every one must have noticed the difference in size and productiveness of different chestnut trees in our woods, says the Massachusetts Ploughman, some producing large handsome nuts in quantity, while others yield only a meager crop of inferior size. None of our native nuts, however, compare at all for size or attractiveness with the chestnuts of Spain, Italy and Japan, which are easily grafted upon the common chestnut of our woods.

The peculiarities of these large nuts are not propagated with certainty by growing seedlings; these differ widely from each other and from the parent tree. It is, however, by no means difficult to graft the chestnut, and by this method the different varieties are perpetuated with certainty. Trees grown from our native nut make excellent stock upon which to graft the large varieties.

The Italian and Spanish chestnuts are not hardy enough to endure our climate, but there are several large varieties from Japan that are entirely hardy and much larger than any of our native nuts.

If one wishes to grow stocks on which to graft chestnuts he should save the nuts now and pack them carefully in sand in boxes made of hemlock boards, which mice and squirrels dislike to gnaw into, and these boxes should be covered with a foot of earth in a dry place out of doors; in spring the nuts should be taken out and planted in rows two and one-half feet apart, setting the nuts six inches apart. After the trees have made one or two years' growth, they should be grafted near the ground in early spring and banked up with earth so as to cover the place where the scion is inserted, but leaving its point exposed to the air. As with any other grafting it is necessary to bring the inner bark of the scion and stock together in order to effect the union and to keep out dry air and sunshine until the union is well perfected.

The chestnut is a very useful tree both for its nuts and wood and deserves to be planted much more largely upon our rocky hills where it grows naturally, except in the more northern parts of New England.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

More Profit in Sheep Than Poultry.
No one questions the value of a flock of poultry on a farm when well kept. All the estimates as to profits are too low. There are eggs and chickens that go onto the farmer's table that never get into the account book. My experience has proved that with a good market near by, a small flock, well cared for and skillfully managed, prolific in producing eggs and good for rearing chicks, may without difficulty pay, in clear profit, the interest on \$50 a year for each hen. This is only a part of the management fully \$5 a year from a small flock of eight Brahmas from eggs and chickens alone. No fancy prices were received for the eggs. They were simply sold for domestic use, and were fresh and guaranteed to be not more than three days from the hens. The brooding chicks, too, were fed well and reached a good size early, so that they were tender and sweet to eat, and brought a high price.

Perhaps it will not be thought reasonable, but I have found it true in practice, that a sheep may be kept for no more than a hen, if managed as they may be. This is counting things at cost, for it is not fair to charge a flock with fodder and grain at the selling price and then expect it to pay another second profit. But this is often done, and yet this second profit is really made from the sheep. I have fed sheep for seventy-five cents a year over and above the value of the fleece in cases where they have had to be fed on costly food and hand-fed the whole winter. Elsewhere I have fed sheep for seventy-five cents a year, all expenses included. This is with the entire twelve months. It has cost me the same amount to feed a hen, that is, as it must be fed to make a profit. And in the case of the flock I have sold three-month-old lambs for \$10 a head, and the ewes, fat in the fall, at a profit of \$3 a head. All this was clear profit, for in the most expensive method of feeding the fleece never failed to pay the cost of a feeding. But as a rule it is quite possible to feed a sheep for the same cost as five hens and at the average value of their products the sheep will be far more profitable than the hens will.

There is the home market, however, for the sheep reared on a farm, to the extent of at least twenty head, and at the average value of the meat a sixty-pound mutton will be worth six or seven dollars. And just here the farmers' meat clubs will serve a good purpose. These are mutual associations, each member of which kills a beef or a mutton in turn, dividing up the meat according to some rule established on a fair and mutually satisfactory basis. In this way the meat is disposed of at the full butcher's price, and at the end of the season an accurate division is made of the funds in hand or of the credits, the balance in cash accruing to each creditor being settled. In this convenient way the cost of the meat supply is reduced to its actual value and at least one-half the money otherwise paid will be saved. For this mutual co-operative business, the sheep is most acceptable.—Henry Stewart, in American Agriculturist.

Smallest Village on Earth.
Pelham, N. Y., is said to be the smallest village in the world. A few days ago a miniature election was held. All of Pelham's nine voters went to the polls and cast their ballots for or against an appropriation for \$15,000 for road improvements. It took ten minutes to get the vote in, and the result was six ballots to three, favoring the appropriation.

It will pay to have the garden plot all cleared and ready for plowing this fall. In fact, won't it pay to plow it as soon as the crops are off?

Those contemplating the erection of best sugar factories will do well to remember that for expert assistance and management a small factory will cost quite as much as a large one.

The secret of winter eggs is: Hatch the pullets early and keep them growing; have warm quarters; do not crowd too many in a small place; keep them exercising, and feed properly.

If any of our readers neglected to repair and oil the harness last spring when it should have been done, they should make a note of the fact and attend to it at the first opportunity.

Again we say radical changes in the food of animals should be made gradually as possible. This is especially true of cows, for sudden changes effect the quality as well as the quantity of the milk.

Corn and alfalfa go splendidly together, especially for feeding fattening animals. Corn being deficient in protein, and alfalfa rich in the same ingredient, serves to more nearly balance the ration.

Hauling corn fodder up from the field every few days as wanted during the winter is, in most cases, a very slavish and unnecessary operation. No time should be lost now in getting it into now or stack.

On many farms we see the stock still tramping over the meadows as it has done ever since haying. We never thought it paid to thus secure a little fall picking at the possible expense of the hay crop the next year.

Here is the way a prominent stockman puts it: We are going to have the best times we have seen in fifteen years, and the stock-raising interest will, with proper management, have its full share in the general prosperity.

One objection urged against winter dairying is that it is so much trouble to raise the calves when they cannot be turned out on pasture. This difficulty is not a serious one if you have a good, warm barn, clover hay and ensilage.

Those of our readers who took our advice and saw that the pigs and shoats received through the summer a fair proportion of bone and muscle forming foods, have now a staunch frame upon which to lay the fat produced by a corn diet.

Professor Plumb hit the nail fairly on the head when he wrote that the farmers of Indiana ought not to allow a pound of skim milk to go to waste from the creameries or farm dairies. It can be fed to great profit to growing pigs, for it will assist in rapid flesh development. What is true of skim milk in Indiana is equally true of it elsewhere.

The use of butter which contains neither salt nor coloring matter is said to be increasing in New York to such an extent that it may now be obtained at some of the best hotels and restaurants, while other houses are using butter containing about half the usual salt. Of course, customers can season the fresh butter to suit their own individual tastes. Hebrews are the largest consumers of unsalted butter.

A bunch of hungry hogs will do a good job turning and sifting coarse, straw manure if some grain is sown upon it. Occasionally, their rooting propensities may be utilized in other ways. A Maine farmer is said to remove stumps by fencing them in, making holes under them with crowbar, placing grain in holes and turning hogs into the enclosure. In rooting among the roots, the hogs are said to root the stumps out by the roots.

WISE WORDS.
Chairs are cheaper than backbones. No true woman is either a man or a shipper or a man hater.

On the shoulders of the young and hale Poverty sits but lightly. He who knows the weakness of his own wings is sure of successful flight.

Before submitting to the inevitable it is wise to be sure it is inevitable. In giving thanks for your blessings, don't forget the criticisms you have received.

The world is full of human milestones, since it is more easy to point than to plod.

It is better to say a little worse than you mean than to mean a little worse than you say.

One song sung amid a storm is better than a whole concert when the sun is shining.

Anyone can start an organization, but it requires skill and patience to keep it growing.

People whose eloquence reveals rascality are always said, by the rascals, to "talk too much."

Experience is a hard block to whittle, but every shaving is of priceless value to the whittler.

Like a fair and symmetrical face, behind which there is no heart, is a beautiful flower that lacks perfume.

When one knows that he doesn't know anything, it is worth more to him than all the rest that he does know.

There are human beings who are prof against both commands and persuasions, and we call them mulish; but this is libelous, for even a mule can be persuaded sometimes.—New York Independent.

Hints About Hats.
Hats—well, there are no words in

THE REALM OF FASHION.

Medium-weight rough surface cloth in the popular Yale-blue, says May Manton, is here shown made into a Russian blouse wrap trimmed with as-



LADIES' AND MISSES' COSSACK BLOUSE.

traskan and black braid. With it is worn a hat of mottled cloth edge and banded with velvet and showing a bunch of quills at the left side. The blouse consists of fronts, backs, under-arm gorges and separate basque portions seamed to the fronts at the waist line. The sleeves are in coat shape, finished with epaulettes at the shoulders and with astrakhan binding and braid at the waists. At the neck is a high, flaring collar, and at the waist is worn a belt of handsome leather. The garment is lined throughout with plaid taffeta, the silk being out precisely as is the cloth.

To make this blouse for a lady in the medium size will require two yards of fifty-four-inch material.

Party Dress for a Little Girl.
In spite of the fact that light-weight silks, such as China and India, are held correct for small girls wear,

waist of beige-colored faille. In spite of the favor in which added basques are held the round waist holds its place, and by many women is preferred to any other style. The model shown is made of beige-colored faille. Francais with narrow plastron, collar and waist-band of Roman stripes and trimming of passementerie which repeats the coloring. The foundation is a fitted lining, showing the usual pieces and seams, but a single in place of double bust dart, and which closes at the centre-front. The outer portion is fitted by shoulder and under-arm



A PRETTY PARTY DRESS FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

writes May Manton, the greater number of party gowns are made from transparent material. The model shown in the large engraving is peculiarly adapted to organdy, mousseline-de-soie, colored net and the like. As illustrated, the material is the finest white organdy with applied trimmings of white ribbon. The skirt is full and straight and hangs in graceful folds over the under petticoat of the same material that is made somewhat less full. The waist, which is made over a fitted lining, is moderately low at the neck and has short, puffed sleeves which meet the long gloves of kid. The foundation is fitted by means of the usual seams and consists of the usual pieces, the fulness of the outside being arranged in fine plaits at both neck and waist. At the neck is a finish consisting of double frills of the material which are held in place by bows of white ribbon. And at the waist is a sash bowed at the left side. With the gown are worn white silk stockings and slippers of white kid. The pattern, which provides for high as well as low neck, shows perforations which indicate the line of the yoke and includes long sleeves which are used in conjunction with the puffs, which make the only sleeves when low neck is given.

The skirt, as used, is three yards in width, which is ample for shirring. According to plaiting, which is much in vogue, requires only to be made fuller. In place of making the skirt of the width given, it should be increased to eight or eight and one-half yards and simply hemmed at the edge before being sent to the plaiter's. Thin silks such as China and India, and colored nets are both effective treated in this way and are singularly childlike and simple. If the material is silk it is necessary to make a second skirt of the same slightly narrower than the pattern for wear beneath. If it be net it requires an under petticoat of the same sort, either China or taffeta silk of the same shade. The silk skirts are more often left plain than trimmed, but net is rendered doubly effective by bands of ribbon sewed on before the plaiting is done.

To make this gown for a girl of ten years will require four and one-half yards of thirty-six-inch material.

STYLISH LADIES' WAIST.
belt of silk is finished with a bow at the left side and above the draped stock is arranged a divided frill of lace.

To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of twenty-two-inch material or two and one-fourth yards of forty-four-inch goods.

The Free Library of Philadelphia circulated 836,898 volumes during the first six months of the year, an increase of 166,000 as compared with the same period of last year.

SEEKS A NEW HOME.
Interesting Habits of