

1 pint of pure spirit (first proof).
1 pint of essence of cognac, mixed with
1 quart alcohol, 95 per cent.

CHERRY BRANDY.

1 gallon pure spirit (first proof).
2 pounds best sugar.
1 drachm oil of bitter almond.
Color it very dark.

HOLLAND GIN.

64 gallons pure spirit (first proof).
One-half ounce oil of juniper, dissolved in
1 pint of alcohol, 95 per cent.
2 pounds sugar.

ROSE WINE.

27 gallons new cider.
6 gallons cherry brandy.
5 gallons pure spirit.
2 gallons sugar spirit.
4 pounds alewife root.
One-half pound tartaric acid.
2 ounces alum.

CHAMPAGNE.

40 gallons cider.
3 pounds loaf sugar.
2 ounces crystallized tartaric acid.
One-quarter quart yeast.
3 gallons water.
4 gallons pure spirit, 15 per cent. under
proof.

Let it stand ten days, fine and bottle it if
sparkling: if not sparkling, again fine it and add
more acid, and this process should be repeated
until it is suitable for bottling. When bottled,
put in each bottle a piece of sugar the size of a
pea, then cork and wire the bottle, covering it
with tin foil, after the manner of champagne.

MADEIRA WINE.

40 gallons cider.
5 gallons pure Madeira wine.
2 gallons pure spirit.
One-quarter pound tartaric acid.
One-third ounce oil bitter almonds cut in al-
cohol 95 per cent.,
5 pounds raisins.

Let it stand ten days, strain it and it is ready
to use.

SHERBET WINE.

40 gallons prepared cider.
2 gallons pure spirit (first proof).
3 pounds raisins.
6 gallons good sherry wine.
One-half ounce oil bitter almonds, dissolved
in alcohol.

Let it stand ten days and draw it off carefully,
fine down, and again rack it into another
cask.

JAMAICA RUM.

To 1 gallon pure spirits, reduce one-half with
soft water, put 4 ounces of aquacalcis, 1 drachm
of lavender, 1 ounce of tincture of bitter almonds;
color with burnt sugar, let stand four days, then
it is fit for use.

RYE WHISKY.

Take 40 gallons spirits proof,
One-eighth ounce oil rye,
1 pint white sugar made into a syrup

COLORING FOR LIQUORS.

Take white crush sugar, burn it in a tin basin
till black, then add alcohol; then strain it
through flannel cloth.

A little honey will make great improvement
to the brandy, also to gin.

CLARET WINE.

40 gallons cider.
6 gallons port wine.
3 gallons water.
2 pounds cream-tartar.
1 pound loaf-sugar.
10 lemon juice.

Color it with the juice of the red beet. Let it
stand ten or twelve days, and strain it into an-
other cask. Bottle it after the manner of
claret.

IMITATION CIDER.

8 gallons soft water.
8 pounds New Orleans sugar.
7 pounds tartaric acid,
1 quart yeast.

Put the ingredients into a cask and stir it up
after standing twenty-four hours with the bung
out. After that bung the barrel up close, and
add one gallon pure spirit, and let it stand
forty-eight hours, after which time it is ready to
use.

On Wednesday night last a Norwegian hunt-
man (whose name we can't spell to save our
living) Northeast of this town, Spring Valley,
Fillmore County, Minn., in the edge of the big
timber, had a lively fight with three wolves.
He started out after dark, with a single barreled
shot-gun, to shoot down a wolf whose howls he
could hear some distance off in the timber. The
stars were bright in an unclouded sky, and even
in the woods the hunter could see quite plainly
for a short distance. The howls of the animal
led him in the right course, and the sounds
grew plainer as he advanced; and after about an
hour's search he espied the wolf crouched
upon a brush heap, in an "opening" in the
shrubbery—evidently a den. The wolf not re-
sisting upon his approach, he immediately
fired at it. The wolf sprang at him before he
could make the first motion towards reloading
his gun, and in about three seconds the snow
and shrubbery were flying right and left in a
tussle between man and beast. Emboldened by
hunger, the fierce animal endeavored to fasten
on the man's throat, and though the hunter
succeeded in giving the wolf two or three severe
blows on the head and sides, it seemed only the
more enraged and ferocious, and gave tongue to
continual howls and snarls while maintaining
the fight. Two other wolves, evidently called
by the howls of the first, appeared on the scene.
The last two were smaller than, but as ferocious
as, the leader. Choking his gun, the man
finally planted a terrific blow on the neck of
one, laying it out lifeless, and then began a re-
treat for the timber edge, beating of the brutes
as well as he could. When the clear field was
reached the weapon was minus the stock, and
he held only a bent gun barrel in his hands,
having hit the trees about him oftener than the
wolves; but he succeeded in keeping them
from doing any serious injury until he came to
the open country, where he turned and ran for
dear life. The wolves followed him but a short
distance.

POKER PLAYERS.

THE GAME AT ST. LOUIS—THOSE WHO HAVE MADE
MONEY.

"How many people play poker?" was asked
of a noted sporting man in his palatial estab-
lishment on Locust Street.

"Well, eight of every ten men you see on
the street know more or less about poker. It
is played a great deal in families now; ladies
are fond of it."

"Is the game very attractive?"

"Yes, when once you have got to know some-
thing of it. It has been exclusively an Ameri-
can game till Minister Schenk introduced it in
England a few years ago, and now it is very
popular there."

THE FASCINATION OF POKER.

"What constitutes the fascination?"
"Well, the combinations of the cards are such
that with a good hand the player has immense
odds in his favor; that it can't be paired by his
opponent. In the old days four aces were con-
sidered infallible, but at the present stage of
poker there are several hands that are higher.
The highest now is a sequence flush, where all
the cards in a player's hand are alike in color,
and present a numerical order."

"What are the qualities required in a first-class
poker-player?"

"Well, he should be as cold as an icicle, and
he should have excellent judgment not only as
regards cards, but human nature. The majority
of poker players play their men equally as much
as they do their cards. A man that is excitable
or irritable hasn't any business to play poker at
all, because by his nervousness or anger, he ex-
poses his hand long before the play takes place,
or else by his anxiety to get in. There are a
great many experts and true players here, as
good as there are in the United States. Of
course I could not give you

THEIR NAMES.

because a great many of them are lawyers and
professional men, as well as leading bankers,
wholesale merchants, brokers, real estate men,
and others whose business would be injured by
a publication of that kind. It is a favorite game
with politicians, and many a State and city
affair has been arranged over a quiet game of
poker, played in the "wee sma' hours" of the
morning. They don't play as high here, how-
ever, as they do East, where the game has be-
come popular in aristocratic circles, through the

and then he stopped, a red light in his
personal anger, stood right up on the tripod and
slowly placed his head under the man's back,
saying, firmly: "Now, look at the balloon or
close your eyes; if you try to disengage your
foot, we are lost; remain still, and you will be
safe." And they came down to the ground in
safety.

PEABODY IN THE LION-TAMING BUSI- NESS.

It is not generally known that the late mil-
lionaire, Mr. Peabody, made the basis of his
colossal fortune as a lion-tamer. Being of an
acute and discerning mind, and also of a frugal
disposition, he resolved on making his life out
of the proceeds of his earnings. He received a
large salary for his dangerous employment, and
had no difficulty in paying the necessary pre-
mium. His magnificent muscular development
and splendid physique easily passed the dis-
cerning eyes of the examining physicians, and
he was recommended as a first-class risk. In
this way he effected three policies of \$10,000
each, and it was a comfort to him every time he
entered the den to know that if the lions ate him
up his angel mother need not take in washing.
One day, however, there was a grand procession,
of which Mr. Peabody was the central figure in
a den of performing lions. The crowd was a
very large one, and the lions were very unruly.
Among the spectators were three insurance
agents, each of whom turned pale as they be-
held in the lion-tamer the young man they had
so recently insured. Horrified at the thought of
the probable and prospective loss to their com-
panies, three excited secretaries were that even-
ing at the show. On their knees they implored
Mr. Peabody to return the policies and accept
double his premium; but the embryo millionaire
was inexorable, and told them frankly that
though he expected to be ate up in a few weeks,
and that his life was not worth a lucifer match,
it would be his pride to perish in the execution of
his duty, and with the assurance that his mother
need never pawn her mangel. The rest of the
story is short. Mr. Peabody finally compromised
with the companies and surrendered the policies
for \$15,000 each. He retired from the show
business, bought a corner grocery and flourished,
as all the world knows.

SLAUGHTERING THE BUFFALO IN TEXAS.

A Shackelford county letter to the Galveston
(Texas) News says:—"The town of Griffin is
supported by buffalo hunters, and their gen-
eral rendezvous in this section. The number
of hunters on the ranges this season is estimat-
ed at 1,500. We saw at Griffin a plot of about
four acres covered with buffalo hides spread out
to dry, besides a large quantity piled up for ship-
ment. These hides are worth in this place from
\$1 to \$1.60 each. The generally accepted plan
of the exciting chase in buffalo hunting is not
the plan pursued by the men who make it a
regular business. They use the needle-gun with
telescope, buy the powder by the keg, lead in
bulk, and the shells, and make their own cart
ridges. The guns in a party of hunters are used
by only one or two men, who say they usually
kill a drove of thirty or forty buffaloes on one or
two acres of ground. As soon as one is killed
the whole herd, smelling the blood, collect
around the dead body, snuffing and pawing up
the ground, and uttering a singular noise. The
hunter continues to shoot them down as long as
he can remain concealed, or until the last animal
bites the dust. The buffalo pays no atten-
tion to the report of the gun, and flees only at
sight or scent of his enemy. The others of the
party then occupy themselves in feeding. Some
of these have been so skilful they offer to
let their skin a five or six year old bull
in five minutes. The meat is also saved and
sent to market, and commands a good price."

The Gorman Bros.—Pete and Jerry—of
Ottawa, youthful elegants and jiggists, have
been engaged by the Holman Opera Co., as
clog and fancy jig dancers. For boys that have
had but little tuition, there are few their
equals, and now that they have been placed
in a good school, where they will receive an
that care and instruction so necessary for the
perfection of the stage, we judge that the
boys have a bright future before them.

It is said that a horse named "The Lion"
that in France, who broke for 12 while
running in the Derby of 1868, was a
fine mare, and who at the time of the ac-
cident was pulling a carriage out of the saddle.
Benedict, another first-rate horse, who was fourth in the Derby, while
Pettibon and Apple, had sisters. Leads
man, occasionally landed races in the Al-
bany jacket. Turning to another famous
winner, Castile, this mare threw the fly-
Comme to Stockwell, and the staying Ad-
venturer to Adventurer, a pair whose per-
formances are too recent to require further
allusion. During the past season Lord Ales-
bury's colors have been carried by Colling-
bourne and the two-year-olds, Hermon,
Conclave, Paez nza, and Air-wind, but the
latter alone won a race, viz the Stratton
Andley Stakes at Oxford, value £200, and
this meagre amount represents the winnings
of the year. By the death of Lord Ales-
bury several nominations for future races
are void.

BOA CONSTRICTOR vs. DOG.

A remarkable encounter between a dog
and a boa constrictor which took place re-
cently at the residence of Capt. Murray, at
Saughie Ujong, in the Straits Settlements,
is described in our contemporary the Colonies
and India. The reptile, which measured
about 15 feet in length, had been kept in a
cage for a Chinese doctor, who wished to
use his gall as medicine. When the boa was
banded out of the cage to be killed, a bull-
dog, belonging to Capt. Murray, which had
previously manifested a desire to get at the
snake, at once attacked it; and, though the
boa remained quiet at first, making only an
occasional snap, the two animals were soon
engaged in deadly conflict. The dog, getting
bold with impunity, at last seized the snake
by the head; in an instant the boa started
up, and, with marvellous rapidity, seized the
dog by the upper lip, and held on firmly
while the dog endeavored to drag himself
away. Then, with a certain deliberation,
though very rapidly, the snake entwined his
body two or three times round the dog, em-
bracing him in an ever-tightening grasp till
only his head could be seen. The bystand-
ers, who had endeavored to separate the
combatants, were obliged to take active steps
to save the poor dog's life; but, before chop-
pers could be procured, blood was gushing
from its mouth, and its bones had been heard
to crack under the vice-like folds of its enemy.
The boa was literally chopped to pieces be-
fore the dog could be released, a task, which
at last, was completed. An examination of
the jaws of the snake showed that they were
armed with strong, sharp, recurved teeth,
and that the palatal bones were similarly fur-
nished with the same weapons; so that,
when the dog was seized in the snake's
mouth, it was impossible for it to escape, its
struggles only trussing it the more firmly.

THE TIGER HORSE.

The latest sensation in San Francisco was
the exhibition of a non-script animal called
the tiger horse, in that city. The hand-
bill posted in front of the "show" represents
a perfect specimen of a horse, with a tiger
skin, and below was printed the follow-
ing story of the marvelous animal. The tiger
horse was first discovered by the Nez Perce
Indians in the Spring of 1872, running on
the Salmon River Mountains, Idaho Terri-
tory, with a band of wild cattle. The In-
dians kept track of him until the next year,
when they undertook the task of capturing
him, which was accomplished by placing
fourteen of their fleetest and best footmen
horses at convenient distance for relays, and
after having very nearly run all their horses
down they at last succeeded in running him
into a deep and impassable canon, where he
was lassoed. When he became of suitable

most remarkable of all cases of the kind
that have been recorded. The patient, H. A.
C., a cloth worker, twenty-two years of age,
a native of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts,
in August 1880, was taken ill with a fever,
which abstracted his attention. After that
it was to me in the hospital. He had a very
ed the larynx, and substituted an artificial
voice. The patient is recovering and speaks
articulate distinctly. The operation was as
follows: The windpipe was cut across and
below the seat of the disease, and a tube in-
troduced, thus preventing the food from
flooding the lungs. The larynx was then
removed and the artificial one inserted. The
consists of two tubes, one going to the trachea
and the other to the mouth. The patient
talks in a whisper without this tube, but
when a red plate is supported under the
lower tube a resonant sound is produced
which is modulated into letters and words
by the mouth. The attention was a
without words as perfect. The words are
made of metal, vulcanized ivory, horn, etc.,
and the patient himself is a kind of moving
reels which give his voice new and sur-
prising tones. The voice is a monotone, vary-
ing in timbre according to the red used.
The sound waves of the patient's voice, ac-
cording to Kennel's mirror, are similar to those of
other voices.

AN ACTOR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Somebody having written a blood-thirsty
drama, entitled "Warrington tragedy"
(founded upon a very horrible murder that
took place a short while since, in which a
man was discovered carrying in a cap a lot of
parcels containing fragments of the body of
the poor woman he had married and then
put out of the world), it was being acted by
a travelling troupe at a country town in
Leicestershire. The play had proceeded all
right, the audience, of course, enjoying the
horrors immensely, when, in the final scene,
the hero was brought up, duly pinioned, to be
hanged. The rope was adjusted about
his neck, and the curtain was about to fall
on the last dying agonies, when somehow
the stool on which the actor's feet should
really have rested got pushed aside, and the
man was all but hanged in earnest. He was
promptly cut down, of course, when his
struggles and gasps for breath were per-
ceived, but he was quite black in the face,
poor fellow! Doubtless after the pleasing
incident the play, unless suppressed by the
police, will draw better than ever.—London
Letter

CARDS.

England's best card—the Queen. The card
Uncle Sam discarded—the King. The police-
man's best card—the club. The politician's best
card—the knave. The society actress's best card
—diamonds. The gravedigger's best card
—spades. The lover's best card—the heart. The
waiter's best card—the tray. The photogra-
pher's best card—the face cards. Wives give bad
hands the deuce. Fox-hunters want the
whole pack. Barbers get the edges. Paucers
get—the shuffle. Rejected lovers get the cut
Parents of triplets get three of a kind. Men
chants get—the deal. Actors get the play
Butchers get—the steaks.

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but
it can be made in three months by any
one of either sex, in any part of the country who
is willing to work steadily at the employment
that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own
town. You need not be away from home a day
at night. You can give your whole time to the
work, or only your spare moments. We have
agents who are making \$20 per day. All who
engage at once can make money fast. At the
present time money cannot be made so easily
and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing
to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit
free. Address at once, H. HALLITT & Co., Fort
laud Maine. 318-15