

TROUT FARMING.

Matching Trout Not Difficult—Dr. C. H. Harbour, the Vermont Expert, Tells How the Work is Performed.

The first thing needed is an unfailing water supply of pure water from a spring if possible. If from a stream, take proper precautions against any overflow that will pollute or contaminate the water. A half inch stream will probably be enough for your needs. Make a box 4 feet long by 18 inches wide and 18 inches deep. Into this box put cleats enough to hold any five frames 18 inches square placed at an angle of 45 degrees. Now the frames with flannel cloth to filter the water so that when it reaches the hatching trough it will be clear and limpid. Bore an inch hole near the top at the end for overflow and three inches from the bottom on the side an inch hole for a supply pipe. Now take this box, fill it with straw and shavings and set it on fire so that the surface is thoroughly charred, cleats, frames and all. This is important, as it prevents the growth of fungi so destructive to trout hatching.

Now build the hatching trough. Make 12 feet long, 18 inches wide and 10 inches deep. At the lower end bore two or three inch holes apart, one at the level of the bottom. Now make them cleats across the bottom, making them fit snugly to the sides and placing them six inches apart. Char the inside thoroughly, as in case of the smaller trough, and it is a cover to the top of both. You then have all the apparatus needed to carry out the simple method of hatching trout. The average trout egg is about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. This is your box is 12 feet long, 18 inches wide, which leaves 11 square feet. Now as there are 9,216 eggs to the square foot the 11 square feet will accommodate 101,376 eggs. Breeding trout spawn from September on. I have taken eggs from them as late as February. I want you to use what is termed the dry method, as you then hatch from 95 to 98 per cent, while in what is called the wet method only about 60 per cent hatch. Take a clean quart pan to hold the spawn. For convenience have the male trout in one tub and the female in another.

The female trout is said to be ripe when the connective tissue which holds the egg together becomes absorbed and they lie loose in the abdominal cavity. You will need to handle her carefully, as often her efforts in her struggle will emit the egg. You must be careful that she does not slip away from you into the quart pan. Now take the male after you have put the female back and hold him over the pan, and as the milk which is formed by the breaking down of the white lines at their running season, comes in contact with the eggs they become fertilized and you can keep them alternating process ripe until you have what eggs to use what is termed endosmosis, and is wholly mechanical, as it were. Now take the egg from the pan and place them in the hatching trough. You may brush them with a feather into a smaller vessel containing water, but avoid all jar or jolt. Place them so that they will fill the little squares and not lie piled one upon another, but have the trough so placed that the water will just run with a slight current. Now every day or two pick out any eggs that may die and in from 50 to 60 days you will see thousands of tiny trout, each true to instinct trying to hide its head until the tails of waving grain. After awhile the next thing to do is to let the water be absorbed and they rise in the water. Now you will say I must feed them. Don't. Just let them alone until they begin to eat each other, then take your trout fry and place them in a receiving pond, which you had previously prepared and in which you are to let them remain. If some viscera comes along and says if fishing were stopped there would be trout enough, tell him that naturally they are to be considered every thousand, as the fish eat their own eggs as fast as they are deposited by the mother trout.

One more thing. Remember you have placed your hundred thousand in some tiny brook which feeds the main stream you wish to stock. These trout will not long remain there, for as trout increase in size he always goes to deeper water, and as he becomes good he goes from the mountain stream above to your meadow, don't think he will stay there, for there are larger pools below and he will go there. If you wish to stock a pond, you drive your fishermen to the uninclosed mountain land, and you put a hundred fingerlings taken that would have become three-pounders had they matured. You must have small trout before you can have large ones. Here in Vermont the people are taxed to stock its streams, support its fish commissioners and then they stand back and look at the poster. Follow the above instructions and you will have in your streams good trout and good fishing.—Dr. C. H. Harbour, in Orange Judd Farmer.

The Frilled Sheep of Africa. These sheep inhabit the mountainous regions of northern Africa up to Nubia. This is a kind of wild sheep which has received its specific name from the long mane which covers the fore part of its body. Captured young, it can easily be tamed and trained. The old bucks, however, are very vicious. These animals attain an average height of 37½ inches, and the length of the body is from 60 to 65 inches, without measuring the tail. The engraving herewith represents a pair of these sheep living at the Zoological Gardens in Berlin, Germany. It is not known whether the frilled sheep had any relation with the domestic animals of Africa. Skeletons of these sheep are found in the Egyptian museums, and these quadrupeds are represented in different old Egyptian designs. It seems that these animals have to be considered as tamed, but not as domesticated.—American Agriculturist.

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PLAN OF CHEAP GREENHOUSE.

Convenience That Gives Half the Expense and Profit in Gardening.

T. Genies, in Practical Farmer, says: In the issue of July 8th I gave an illustration of a cheap greenhouse, merely as a suggestion. I think the subject is important enough to deserve a more detailed explanation. For that reason I now give also the ground plan which makes the construction and arrangement of the house, heating system, etc., so clear that further description will not be needed. All I have to add, in order to make all the more emphatic what I have stated repeatedly already, is that half of my pleasure and profit in the gardening business would be cut out if I could not construct a greenhouse. No matter about the size. We can get along very well with a small structure. All we really need it for is for starting plants from seed, beginning in January when it would be useless to try to make and run a hotbed. Take for example a greenhouse of the size shown in the illustration. It has about 150 feet of bench surface. If the best possible use is made of this space, one can start plants enough on it to furnish all that are needed in a ten-acre (or even 50-acre) market garden. Of course, there should be a generous supply of frames into which the plants are to be pricked out as soon as large enough, or they need more room. The bench space is then made vacant is then to be filled again by successive sowings for later plants. We keep greenhouse space in use during the entire season by "succession and rotation" just as we make such constant use of our garden room. On a single flat, of course, gives more than enough seedlings of tomatoes, eggplants, etc., to fill a frame 8 by 6 feet for salable plants. So it is with other plants started in flats. For a while, too, such flats might be placed under the benches or stacked up. When the plants appear above the ground, of course, the flats must be set into more light. Only where the production of dry onions for summer and fall sales, the plan known as the new onion culture, is made a prominent feature of the market garden, will there be need of more moderate dimensions. We need a good deal of bench room for growing out Friesianer and other early sorts of cabbages, and double the space of that here shown, however, would be fully large enough for any 50-acre market garden.



A CHEAP GREENHOUSE.

Cow Peas in Ontario. We have grown the cow peas in our experimental grounds for several years, and have used all five different varieties, namely: Whip-poor-will, Southern Clay, Black Eyed, Warren's Extra Early and New Era. These varieties differ in their habits and conditions; in fact, none of them have produced pods, and usually they have not reached the blossoming stage. In some cases they have been sown at the same time as our common peas, and at others somewhat later. From our experience so far with the various varieties of cow peas, there seems to be entirely unsuited to our conditions. Even for plowing under I believe we would do much better with clover or alfalfa than either our common peas or clover. In preference to the cow peas which are grown so successfully in the south, but which are too late for Ontario, there are of much value in this climate.—C. A. Zavitz, experimentalist, Ontario Agricultural College.

Panicles. When panicles are firmly established one will be surprised at the growth that they will make. They are good feeders and require frequent stimulants; liquid manure carefully applied at the roots increases the size of the panicle. Once a week is not too often to apply this fertilizer and they must be constantly supplied with water. Cut every flower stem down the straggling branches and you will have a panicle of seed in a few days. In maintenance it is a good plan to cut back the plants that came from fall sowing and that blossomed all spring and summer and let them gather strength for plentiful and fine autumn blooming. Remember that the three necessary elements of a successful rich soil, a shaded situation and careful watering.

Rules to Observe in Gardening. Keep your flower pots washed clean. If old ones are used, wash them with kerosene, if no pots can be had, are much better, especially if painted, than tin cans. A little box, with clean sand in it, is always handy for sticking out sticks in. Pick off all flowers as fast as they fade. Do not let plants bear seed unless you need it. Plants that are in the same pot for a long time should be re-potted. It is not convenient to do so, give them a good top dressing of manure. Straggling plants should be cut back. Tall ones need strong but slim stakes. At this season of the year pot plants should not be exposed too long to direct rays of the sun. Liquid manure may be applied once a week to all vigorous growing plants, and will increase the size of the flowers.

Poorly-Fattened Poultry. It is impossible to walk through the markets at any time without seeing large quantities of extremely poor turkeys, fowl and chickens. It is seldom that one sees a poorly fattened hog in the market. If it is paid to stuff with corn a hog that won't net his feeder five cents a pound dressed, why isn't it good business sense to use some of that corn to fatten a bird that will bring twice as much per pound? Will the same corn make twice as many pounds of pork as poultry? If not, it would seem well to put the corn where it will do the most good.—Rural New Yorker.

Simple Plan for Raising Poultry. Cuttings taken in August for winter house plants should be rooted in the usual manner in a propagating bed arranged for the purpose. This is practicable in the conservatory, but for those who have not such a good place for the work the "sawyer system" of wintering is recommended, which consists of flat pans or saucers in which is placed a couple of inches of sand. The cuttings are placed in this sand, which is kept constantly wet and in the sun. It is highly important that the sand be kept wet during the entire time of rooting.

Foot Feet in Dairy Cows. I have had some experience with foot feet in cows. I had a cow that gave so bad she would neither walk nor eat. I took two quarts of bran and one quart of ashes; poured water over the ashes, let it stand for three minutes, poured it off and mixed with the bran. I put this mixture in a small sack and bound it on the foot over night, washed it in the morning, and in the evening the whole of the affected part came from the cleft in hoof. I fed her corn in the dry, and the foot grew out in four days, and there has never been any trouble since. Have tried it on several cases since, and with equal success.—J. E. Bruner, in Ohio Farmer.

When Dressing Wool. The accompanying illustration shows one of the cleanest and most convenient ways to pick the fleeces from a ewe and keep them clean in the operation. A city and many for the wool to be shown, and below it is tacked a leather lip or spout. The dotted line shows the position inside of two supports, between which the wool is laid while being picked. The head projects from the opening, and all blood drains into the pail outside the barrel. As the fleeces are plucked they fall into the bottom of the barrel, and are thus entirely unstained. The picker sits on a box or stool as one side within the barrel, saw off the top down nearly to the middle, thus giving a large opening. Her's fingers do the work, and either for home use or for the sheep which they will bring, which is really clear gain.



HOW TO PICK THE FEATHERS.

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THE SHEEP FLOCK.

One of the American Agriculturist's Prize Articles on the Care and Management of Breeding Sheep.

First get the flock. It is to be pure bred, and that you have the type and characteristics of the breed, and that they have constitutional vigor. The sheep should be so culled as to be pure old, for when a ewe begins to lose her teeth she is getting too old to be profitable. If it is only possible to have a grade flock, they should be as uniform as possible, and possessed of constitutional vigor, for upon these conditions depend success. When the mating season arrives look over the flock and if any are in low condition, or thin, they should be put on better feed, so that they may be gaining in strength and flesh during the breeding season. By attending to this, the offspring will be more vigorous and there will probably be a larger proportion of lambs. If the flock should be infested with the tick or louse, some one of the antiseptic non-poisonous dips should be used as soon as possible. The selection of sire used is of vital importance. He should be pure bred. He should have the type and characteristics of the breed, be robust, vigorous and of a masculine character. The time of mating should be largely on the locality. It should be regulated so that the lambs may be dropped in comfortable and dry quarters, or in the open field, if the weather is warm and the fields dry. It is better to apply daily some kind of marking on the sire's breech, so that the application can be conveniently put on when giving him his grain ration, which he should have daily while on service. There are two objects in this marking process: First, you will know for certain in two weeks or thereabouts if the service has been successful. You can keep a record of service, and if necessary make suitable arrangements for the ewe dropping her lambs. In some parts of the country protection against the inclemency of the weather is not necessary, but in others suitable buildings are required. All that is required is that the flock may be kept dry, protected against drafts and have plenty of pure air and exercise. Where roots are used, they should be covered during the cold and dressing rains.

I have already observed that the ewe should have generous treatment during the fall months. This may be done by having her pastured on clover or other grasses, or providing some rape. Then during the winter give plenty of good, pure hay. In some cases wheat and beans are grown the straw of these crops can take the place of the hay to give the sheep what they need, as they like a change of feed. But in addition to this a breeding ewe should have a little extra feed. The great fact is, that in two or three weeks, increasing this quantity as parturition draws near, and after that period as much as possible. In some cases a little extra feed is not available, what bran will take their place to good advantage. In fact, for increasing the flow of milk to the lambs, the best feed is a mixture of one part of clover hay and two parts of bran. One reason of this mixture is that a ewe or two, or three, are as suitable as any, or oats mixed with peas or corn. Sometimes before the ewe is born she has had much better treatment, and the milk is called tending, or the wool clipped from the hind legs, to prevent her getting a web or ten days after the ewe is born, then sheep require salt. It is better to attend to this matter regularly once a week, than to neglect it. The salt should be put in a tin or a box, and salt at all times within their reach. There is but little more to be said, only while the ewe is suckling her lambs, she should be kept in a clean and dry place, and the lamb may not be stained in its growth for the want of its dam's milk. In about a week or ten days after the ewe is born, if any ticks on the flock they should be dipped in some sheep dipping solution. Her's treatment, so that the whole of the exercise convenient.—J. L. Tolson, Guilford, Ont., in American Agriculturist.

WHEN DRESSING WOOL.

How to Pick the Fleeces and Keep them Clean in the Operation.

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ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements (including the run of the paper)—Each insertion 50c per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 25c for each insertion of 5 lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 50c for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters alleged to have been sent to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents to send money remitted to this office, to be sent by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them. If they take them without paying, they will be considered as having accepted them. There is no legal objection to a newspaper subscription until all that is due for it is paid.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 26, 1899.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL. The gaiety of nations is being greatly promoted by the proceedings at the Dreyfus trial from day to day, but we fear that the larger part of the mirth which the trial causes will be at the expense of the nation in which it is being conducted.

THE DRY DOCK. Mr. George Robertson's dry dock scheme has advanced so far that the question of a site is being considered, and the engineer from England will soon be here to decide the important point.

THE COST OF RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION. The Sun, some time ago, was engaged in the congenial task of endeavoring to convince its readers that no grain or other freight could be carried over the Intercolonial from Montreal to St. John in competition with other railways without ruinous loss.

would distress it more than that the business of St. John should be increased through the efforts of the Hon. A. G. Blair. The minister of railways, by the adoption of a better system, by the purchase of powerful locomotives, and by the consequent increase in the cost of freight trains, thought that he could carry freight over the Intercolonial at a much cheaper rate than the lowest of the non-paying rates under the old government, and for this he had committed some awful crime.

place 90 voted "no" and two "yes." Quebec Centre did some strong voting. Out of 133 no votes 117 voted—but this is nothing to poll No. 23, where out of 101 registered voters 98 voted "no" and 7 voted "yes," making 206 in all. In another Quebec city poll 114 voted out of 115, and in still another 111 out of 114. These are impossible records in an honest poll.

THE PLEBISCITE VOTE IN QUEBEC. The Sun of Thursday morning stated with a great deal of confidence that it is easily capable of proof that there was no ballot box stuffing in the plebiscite vote in Quebec. It then proceeds to give examples for the purpose of proving its assertions, and this compels us to quote a considerable portion of the article in question for the purpose of showing the Sun's peculiar method of dealing with this question on a number of instances, thus stringing a number of inferences to a theory of making a wholly false impression with regard to the matter.

THE PLEBISCITE VOTE IN QUEBEC. The Sun refers to polling place No. 13 of Jacques Cartier as having polled 108 of 109 for the plebiscite. In the plebiscite vote of the polling place in the town of Lachine, a town that contains a large brewery, but the vote of Lachine when closely studied, does not disclose any such conspiracy to defeat the prohibition party as the Sun would lead its readers to infer.

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not succeed. Anything that has a tendency to weaken the influence of religious teachers and preachers for good must in the end prove an injury to the cause of religion itself and therefore to be discontinued. Nothing would be more liable to lead to this deplorable result than the belief on the part of the laymen that some of their leaders were more concerned for their party than for their church.

THE TRANSVAL BOERS. It is said that the Dutch inhabitants of Cape Colony sympathize with the Transval Boers and that this is also the case with the Dutch of Natal. This is one of the illustrations of the fact that nations that are sometimes stronger than those created by self-interest. The Transval Boers have done everything they could to injure the trade of Cape Colony and Natal in the present quarrel with the British in the present quarrel with the Dutch of Cape Colony and Natal.

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Teachers' Meetings. RIVINGTON, August 21.—The seventh monthly meeting of the Harvey and Hopewell Parish Teachers' Association was held in the School-house at Albert, on the 19th inst., with a fair attendance of teachers. The following being present: Evelyn Bennett, A. C. M. Lawson, A. Grace McDorman, Edith Combes, Guy J. McAdam, Annie E. Deery, A. Mary Allen, Helena E. Atkinson, and Mary L. D. Joy.

Europe Taking Silver. New York, Aug. 23.—The steamer New York, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will take out 450,000 ounces of silver. Debt is an old man of the sea, who never grows any more feeble.

BIRTHS. FRODOBORN—At Springhill Junction, on Aug. 19th, to the wife of Beverly Frodoborn, a daughter.

MARRIAGES. ALLEN—At Port Hope, on Aug. 19th, by Rev. William Dakin, Charles F. Allen, of Bayville, to Frances A. Allen, of Sackville.

Hillboro, 19th inst, star Bratsberg, Hansen, for Philadelphia.

BRITISH PORTS. Manchester, 22nd inst, star Rockefeller, from Grandstone Island; 21st inst, star Vera, from Chatham.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. The Vinyard sound lightship No 4 is put back on her station Sunday, August 27th.

REPORTS, BASTARDS, ETC. Passed Vinyard Haven, 22nd inst, star Florence B. Hewson, from Edgewater, for St. John.

ST. STEPHEN NEWS. Excursion Postponed—School News—Cotton Mill Improvements—A Noted Musical Director.

LOCAL NEWS. Mr. Wm. Roseville, of Cady's Queens Co., is authorized to collect dues and give receipts for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph Co. in Queens county.

DEATHS. BROWN—At Northern Harbor, Deer Island on Aug. 19th, Samuel Butler, aged 82 years and 8 months.

ARRIVED. Boston, 22nd inst, star Rockefeller, from Grandstone Island; 21st inst, star Vera, from Chatham.

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ARRIVED. Boston, 22nd inst, star Rockefeller, from Grandstone Island; 21st inst, star Vera, from Chatham.

DEPARTED. Boston, 22nd inst, star Rockefeller, for Grandstone Island; 21st inst, star Vera, for Chatham.

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DEATHS. BROWN—At Northern Harbor, Deer Island on Aug. 19th, Samuel Butler, aged 82 years and 8 months.

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ALL HEADGACHES from whatever cause caused in a man by HOFFMANN'S HEADGACH POWDERS. 10 cents and 50 cents at all druggists

LONG-DISTANCE RIDE

YOUNG FRENCHMAN'S REMARKABLE FEAT OF HORSEMANSHIP.

Travels From Vienna to Paris, 785 Miles, in Twelve Days and Fourteen Hours, Without Accompanying His Mount—How He Accomplished the Latter Remarkable Feat—His Own Condition.

A very remarkable feat of horsemanship has just been accomplished by a young Frenchman of good family, M. Charles Cottu. He rode the whole of the way from Vienna to Paris, 785 miles, in 12 days 14 hours, using only one horse and, what is still more noteworthy, brought his mount into Paris in thoroughly good condition. As everyone knows, 63 miles is a good deal more than the average horse can be expected to accomplish in a day, and to keep up this average for 13 days at a stretch, with 138 pounds weight on the animal's back, implies not only great stamina in the steed, but altogether exceptional care and management on the part of the rider.

M. Cottu's main object was to beat Lieut. Zaitzevitch's record of 15 days 6 hours over the same road, and he set about his preparations with the utmost thoroughness. He began to train his mount—a half-bred Irish mare, Irish Lass, 7 years old, standing just under 16 hands—on Easter Monday, beginning with a gentle ride of 15 miles or so, and gradually increasing the daily distance up to 40 miles. After a fortnight of this preliminary work, M. Cottu started for Vienna, had previously taken a course of lessons from a blacksmith, so that in the inconvenient moment he could put on another before any damage was done to the foot. The journey to Vienna occupied 34 days, the Austrian capital being reached on May 11. Irish Lass and her owner kept in steady training until June 1, when they started on the long ride to Paris. By this time M. Cottu and his mare were "hard as nails," and accomplished the journey with only one hitch, the mare's food temporarily upset by the change of food after crossing the German frontier on the third day.

In conversation with a Paris correspondent, M. Cottu explained that the great secret of success on long-distance rides is to avoid overheating your mount. "I never," he said, "kept Irish Lass at a trot for more than a mile and a quarter. I always dismounted when we came to a hill and led her up it. Some days I walked at least 30 miles. When we came to our stopping places, I let her stand a few minutes to cool, and then unsaddled her and gently rubbed her back with the bare hand, to restore the circulation in the parts weighed upon by the saddle. Then I groomed her carefully, took her into her stable and gave her her food. As soon as she had taken it she used to lie right down at once, but she was always ready for the road again. I gave her between 20 and 24 liters of oats every day, and 16 and 18 liters of milk every day, with a fair amount of water whenever she wanted it, provided the water was not too cold. I gave her from four to six hours' rest in the middle of the day, so as to escape the heat, and only about two hours at night. I always slept in the stable with her and did not once take off my clothes from leaving Vienna to arriving at Paris. There was no time for baths or anything of that sort. As we never did more than 25 miles a day, we never over levelled our horse, and had to spend a good many hours a day on the road."

Questioned in regard to his own regimen, M. Cottu said he had taken dark food in preference to white meat whenever he could. He smoked very little and drank no alcohol, except light beer, and rarely ate anything but bread and sugar in preference to chocolate. During the last two days he was obliged to drink large quantities of coffee to keep himself awake, with the result that for some time after his arrival in Paris he suffered from cerebral cloudiness and inability to collect his thoughts. Otherwise his long ride had not the least effect on him. M. Cottu is only 20 years of age.

EDISON'S NEW LAMP.

Filament Covered With a White Coating of Rare Earth.

In the recently patented lamp devised by Thomas A. Edison the filament consists of a highly refractory, porous, non-conducting material, such as carbon, which is incorporated in the body thereof are isolated particles of carbon, between which are interspersed, whereby high tension currents, either alternating or continuous, may be conducted from particle to particle of the carbon and thus raise the filament to incandescence, the filament is of a highly refractory, non-conducting, porous material, the interior will be subjected to the effect of the vacuum in the globe which will assist in the conduction of the current through the carbon particles, says The Electrical World. The highly refractory material consists of an oxide or oxide of rare earths, such as oxide of strontium or thorium. In order to provide an exterior surface for the filament which will radiate light it is momentarily dipped in the salt of oxide, such as acetate, which will leave no carbon upon carbonization, and provide a white radiating surface. In making the filament a compound, such as a solution of sugar, asphaltum or a barite of the oxide itself, is mixed with the refractory material, a residue of carbon thus resulting upon carbonization.

The mixture is forced by heavy pressure through a small opening and guided to form a filament of the desired cross-section, which is then bent into proper shape, carefully dried and carbonized. Owing to its high resistance, a voltage of several hundred is necessary in operation. The filament may also be formed by soaking threads of cotton in the salt of the oxide, such as acetate, and carbonized to form a deposit of the oxide thereon; then resaked and reheated successively until the desired quantity of oxide has been deposited, after which the filament may be soaked in the carbonizing substance. After being dried it is dipped in the solution of a salt of the oxide of a rare earth, such as strontium or thorium, preferably an acetate of such oxide, to form the white radiating coating desired.

An Evening Up.

Yes—I saw a man throw a banana skin on the sidewalk to-day. Crimmon!—Well, that evens things up; I saw a banana skin throw a man on the sidewalk yesterday.—Yonkers Statesman.

TALE OF A DYING MAN.

He Had Concealed His Identity for Forty Long Years—Found His Wife Married Again.

The death of Leonard B. Bleeker, aged 72 years, which recently occurred at Yates Center, Kan., has revealed a case of self-sacrifice seldom heard of outside the domain of fiction. Three years ago Bleeker went to that country peddling a few cheap articles and, too old and weary to proceed farther, a kind-hearted farmer took him in and cared for him until he died. To the family which befriended him he told the story of his life, reserving for the grave the specific names of persons and localities. He stated that in 1861 he left a wife and five children in Michigan and answered the distant call for volunteers. The fortunes of war were against him and for months he lay a prisoner in Andersonville Prison. From the prison he was led to believe that a certain other batch of prisoners would soon be exchanged. Among them was a dying man and the two comrades exchanged names and military designations. The soldier died and the death was reported as that of Leonard B. Bleeker and he was released after a time, rejoined his regiment and served until the close of the war without communicating with his family. Then he went back and found his wife married to another man. He ascertained that his children were well cared for and then left the community without revealing his identity. Throughout his life he carefully guarded his secret and since coming to Kansas he often urged to apply for a pension, but stoutly refused. Even when near death he would not reveal the names of his former home or permit anyone to communicate with his old associates. He was a man of more than ordinary education and the truth of his story and the possession of a noble purpose in his long sacrifice cannot be doubted.

GODS IN BATTLE.

Greek Statues Taken Prisoners and Condemned to Death.

Mr. Gaston Maspero, the well-known French Egyptologist, has recently written an interesting article on the "speaking statues" of ancient Egypt. He says the statues of some of the gods were made of joined parts and were supposed to communicate with the faithful by speech, signs and other movements. They were made of wood, painted or gilded. Their hands could be raised and lowered and their heads moved, but it is not known whether their feet could be put in motion. When one of the faithful asked for advice, their god answered either by signs or words. Occasionally long speeches were made, and at other times they were simply an inclination of the head. Every temple had priests whose special duty it was to make the statues speak. The priests did not make any mystery of their parts in the proceedings. It was believed that the priests were intermediaries between the gods and mortals, and the priests themselves had a very exalted idea of their calling. They firmly believed that the souls of divinities dwelt in the statues, and they always approached them with religious fear and reverence. These priests would stand behind the statues and move their heads or hands or speak for them, never doubting that at that moment the most important messages were being implied by the divine spirit dwelling in the statues. The statues were regarded as so very much alive that in war they shared the fate of the soldiers and captivities they were. They were taken prisoners, condemned to death, or given to the enemy. In other words, they were returned to their own temples, they bore the inscriptions testifying to their defeat and imprisonment.

SENSATIONS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

A Victim in a New York Hospital Tells His Feelings.

Captain George M. Bookoven of the tugboat Corona died the other morning at the New York Hospital of acute hydrophobia. Captain Bookoven was a man on whom both the Pasteur and Buisson treatments were tried without effect. During his lucid intervals he evinced an extraordinary fortitude under the excruciating pain which accompanied the disease, and at times he related his feelings to the physicians attending him. He said that bright lights appeared before his eyes, and that there was a continual scintillation of bright sparks. As he approached death his agony increased, and he said that most of the pain was centered in the brain and the muscles of the face. The physicians said that the pains in the head and the flashing lights which the patient saw were evidences that the general center of the disease was in the brain, and that Bookoven was past all possibility of cure. Just before the man died he dictated the following note to his wife.

"My Dear Wife—I know that I have not more than a day to live. I realize that I must die. I understand well that I am suffering from hydrophobia. So don't grieve. You and I have been happy many years. Now let's talk matters over. I will leave you provided for. Our son will take good care of you. But please don't cry."

INTERESTED IN BIBLE.

Emperor of China Manifesting Great Interest Over Its Scriptures.

Rev. T. J. N. Gattrell, who for ten years has been a collector of the American Bible Society in northern China, has returned to the United States. In his last report to the society he says: "Ever since the presentation copy of the New Testament went to the Dowager Empress our depository has been visited almost daily by officials of the court. They say the Emperor observes 'worship' (Sunday), and that he frequently goes to a lonely place to pray to 'Ten Chu' (God), and that when he is thus engaged no one dares disturb him. Some time ago he came through our agency a large number of scientific and Scriptural books, and we hear he is delighted with some of the stories of the patriarchs, and particularly with the illustrated life of Christ, which he has ordered to be bound in velvet and to be put in a convenient place in the library. He has applied to our store for copies of books treating of the differences between the Catholic and Protestant churches."

Gift to the French Library. The British museum has presented \$0,000 worth of books relating to the French revolution of which it had duplicates to the French National Library in Paris.

A HISTORICAL RIDE.

IT WAS WORTH THREE STARS TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Marcus Whitman's Wild and Perilous Journey of 4,000 Miles From Oregon to Washington and the Results Which Followed His Wanderings.

The ride of Marcus Whitman was over snow-capped mountains and along dark ravines, traveled only by savage men. It was a plunge through icy rivers and across trackless prairies, a ride of 4,000 miles across a continent in the dead of winter to save a mighty territory to the Union.

Compared with this, what was the feat of Paul Revere, who rode 18 miles on a calm night in April to arouse a handful of sleeping patriots and thereby save the powder at Concord? Whitman's ride saved three stars to the American flag. It was made in 1842.

In 1792, during the first administration of Washington, Captain Robert Gray, who has already carried the American flag around the globe, discovered the mouth of the Columbia river. He sailed several miles up the great stream and landed and took possession in the name of the United States.

In 1805, under Jefferson's administration, this vast territory was explored by Captains Lewis and Clark, whose reports were popular reading for our grandfathers, but the extent and value of this distant possession were very slightly understood, and no attempt at colonization was made, save the establishment of the fur trading station of Astoria in 1811.

Strangely enough, England, too, claimed this same territory by virtue of rights ceded to it by Russia and also by the Vancouver surveys of 1792. The Hudson's Bay company established a number of trading posts and filled the country with adventurous fur traders. So here was a vast territory, as large as New England and the state of Indiana combined, which seemed to be without any positive ownership. But for Marcus Whitman it would have been lost to the Union.

It was in 1836 that Dr. Whitman and also by the name of Spaulding with their young wives, the first white women that ever crossed the Rocky mountains, entered the valley of the Columbia and founded a mission of the American board. They had seen on their way to Christianize the Indians, but Whitman was also to build a state.

He was at this time 35 years old. In his journey to and fro for the mission he had seen the vast possibilities of the country, and he saw, too, that the English were already apprised of this and were rapidly pouring into the territory. Under the terms of the treaties of 1806 and 1807, the United States held that whichever nationality settled and organized the territory, that nation would hold it. If England and the English fur traders had been successful in their plans, the three great states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho would now constitute a part of British Columbia. But it was not destined to be.

A PAIR OF BIG FEET.

They Brought War to France and Changed the Map of Europe.

The Princess Bismarck changed the political history of France unwittingly, and but for her the Franco-Prussian war might never have been waged. Bismarck was unfriendly to France, but the Empress Eugenie hoped with her beauty to influence him so that the little trouble with France and Germany might be smoothed over. She therefore invited the German prince and his wife to visit the court of France, and the Prince and Princess Bismarck arrived in great state at the Tuilleries.

That evening there was a grand reception, and Eugenie received the guests in a gown which made her so ravishingly lovely that even Prince Bismarck, German, stolid and in love with his wife, stood and gazed upon her with admiration. And Eugenie was not slow to observe the effect of her beauty upon him. She called him to her side, and Bismarck came with his wife upon his arm.

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WHEN LIGHTS ARE LOW.

The rooms are hushed, the lights are low.

I sit and listen to the distant mill. That comes and crosses in an undertone of alien regions vast and lone. Of pleasure lost in a land unknown, Then steals away, and all is still. 'Tis good to listen to the wind When rooms are hushed and lights are low.

When those we love have come and gone, 'Tis weary to be left behind— To miss sweet eyes where late they shone, To look for what we may not find, Long cherished forms that haunt the mind, Soft voices that were once too kind; To live and mind as they are gone, In weary work, who'd stay behind When those we love have come and gone? —New York Times.

A TRAGEDY IN A PICTURE.

His Snap Shot of a Drink That Killed Two Men.

"The most remarkable snap shot picture in the world is owned by a friend of mine in a town in Georgia," said an enthusiastic amateur photographer. "His story is extremely curious. It seems that he went one day to a blacksmith shop to get a shot at the men at the forge. The smith was engaged on a difficult piece of ironwork and had two helpers. Just behind them on a shelf was a pint glass full of yellowish white liquor, evidently the corn whiskey for which the native Georgian has a peculiar liking.

"As my friend was preparing to take his picture, one of the helpers caught sight of the bottle and communicated his discovery by dumb show to his companion. The smith's back was turned at the moment, and the first man reached stealthily for the prize while my friend, unnoticed in the corner, quickly aimed his camera. It was a comical scene, and in his mind he had already named the photo 'The Stolen Drink.'"

"The helper uncorked the flask and took a swift gulp, and his comrade snatched it and did likewise. Then for a brief, breathless instant they looked at each other, and as they did so their foolish grin gave way to such a stare of questioning horror as I never saw before upon a human face. I know because it was then that the camera clicked, and the picture is as clear as crystal. The flask contained carbolic acid. Within an hour both men were dead.

"When my friend took one print, he broke the negative so as to make the photograph absolutely unique. It shows the forward end of the shop. In the foreground is the anvil, with the smith bending over his work. Behind him are the two helpers, one still holding the flask, looking at each other as plain as print. It is a frightful and dramatic tableau that could not be duplicated by any sort of art."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Chart of the Cyclone.

Ever see a cyclone, say? Bite the world and munch away? Sit up houses, fences, trees, just as easy as you please? Get a hustle on its jaws? Swipe the earth with fenshish claws? Hump its back and take a run through the orchard just for fun? From a hill to hollow fit, seeming to get strength from it? Never seen one? Well, I jing! It's a pesky sort of thing. Ever see a cyclone, say? Take its track and speed away? Switch its tail and snort and bound, just like lightening o'er the ground? Get a swift move with its feet, racing for the winning heat? Then cavoring up and down, heeding no laws of the town? Pushing everything aside? Out upon a gayly ride? As though owning all the track, ever onward, never back? Never seen one? Well, I swear! It's a buster, ayuhw!—Kingsley (La) Times.

Yachting on Salt.

Save during the rainy season Lake Lefroy, in western Australia, is quite dry. But as the water evaporates so the hot weather approaches a smooth, glassy floor of crystalline salt is deposited. Those living on the shores have found a means of utilizing this. All boats which sail on the lake when possible are, during the rainy season, fitted with four wheels, and thus are enabled to continue their travels. As Lake Lefroy has an area of 100 miles, and the surrounding country is extremely rough, this means a great saving in expense, labor and time. The speed attained by these wheeled yachts is very considerable, though not quite equal to the pace of the ice yachts so popular in Canada.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

A Senatorial Slander.

Two ladies visiting in Washington during one of the sessions of congress went to the capitol to hear the proceedings in the United States senate. Most of the galleries being filled, they approached the doorkeeper of the senators' gallery, where admission is by card. As they did not possess this passport, the doorkeeper suggested that they procure one from any senator they might be acquainted with.

"But we do not know any senator," they replied.

"Well, it is very much to your credit," said the doorkeeper. "Pass right in, ladies."—San Francisco Argonaut.

High Art.

"Oh, yes, he is a follower of one of the higher arts."

"Well, he doesn't look it. What does he do?"

"He's a professional flagpole painter."

Belgium is the home of the racing pigeon.

There the sport is a national pastime, and a good pigeon frequently wins for its owner large sums of money, the prizes being considerable, to which heavy pools are added.

The earliest pottery with printed designs of American subjects was made at Liverpool at the end of the eighteenth century.

THE MYSTERY OF DREAMS.

A Case in Which the Coincidences Were Remarkable.

On an occasion during the civil war I dreamed that I was standing beside a road when there came marching along it a strong column of prisoners, with guards at intervals on the flanks. I asked one of these guards who the prisoners were and where they had been captured. He informed me that they had been taken in an engagement with the enemy on the day before and that there were 1,900 of them. I then asked some bystander what day of the month it was and was told that it was such a day of a certain month, some six weeks later than the date of the dream. The whole dream has the appearance of a general case of strong impression on me. I related it to a number of my comrades within the next few days and then thought of it no more.

Six weeks later, on the morning of the very day that had been mentioned in the dream as the date when the column of prisoners had passed before me, I was on picket two miles distant from the point where I had dreamed that I was standing. It was soon after breakfast, and I was standing by the side of the road at the fire talking to the officer of the picket when an American horseman, dressed in a general's riding down the road. He had been a schoolfellow of our officer's at West Point and related up when he recognized his friend. He told us that he had good news, that there had been a sharp engagement with the enemy the day before, and that our people had captured 1,900 prisoners, who had just passed the headquarters that morning on the way to the rear.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Slow Trains.

Slow railroad trains are probably not peculiar to any locality. The story of the conductor who waited for the hen to complete the dozen of eggs for the market is a part of the folklore of widely diverse regions. There is a story told over a Vermont road—and also, it may be remarked, over a Wisconsin road—that the "huckleberry train," the best thing that it was so slow that passengers could jump off at the front end of the train and pick huckleberries for awhile and then get on at the rear end as it came up.

The engineer of the Vermont train of this title is a meteorologically declared to have shot two partridges one day from his cab, which the fireman "slowed up" without any additional "slowing up."

Exasperating, Truly.

Mrs. Higley-Clara, I must insist that you send young Mr. Granley earlier. It was long after 11 o'clock last night when you closed the front door after him. Clara—I know, mamma, and I have made up my mind a dozen different times to make him leave early, but he has a way, somehow, of always giving the impression long after the shank of the evening has passed that he is just about to say something one has been waiting for. It's awful exasperating.—St. Louis Republic.

A Snow Hurricane.

The buran, or snow hurricane of the Pamirs is a meteorological phenomenon of great interest. Even in mid-summer the temperature during a snow buran frequently falls to 14 degrees F., while in the winter of 1862-3 it dropped to 45 degrees below zero at the end of January. The buran comes with startling suddenness, the atmosphere growing dark with whirling snowflakes where scarcely a minute before the sky was perfectly clear.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

At the Bottom.

"What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?"

Smart Scholar—He has cold feet, ma'am.—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

The Wise Man.

The wise man will not expect too much from those about him. He will bear and forbear. Even the best have foibles and weaknesses which have to be endured, sympathized with and perhaps pitied. Who is perfect? Who does not need forbearance and forgiveness?—Samuel Smiles.

The flesh of young giraffe, especially that of a young cow, is extremely good, somewhat like veal, with a gamelike flavor. The tongue, from 15 to 20 inches long, is also very good. But the marrow bones afford the greatest luxury to the South African hunter.

