

THE MORTGAGE.

We worried through spring and winter, through summer and through fall, But the mortgage worked the hardest and the steadiest of them all; It worked on nights and Sundays, it worked each holiday; It settled down among us and never went away.

Whatever we kept from it seemed almost as bad as theft; It watched us every minute and it ruled us right and left; The rust and blight were with us sometimes and sometimes not; The dark-browed, scowling mortgage was forever on the spot.

The weevil and the cutworm they went as well as came; The mortgage stayed forever, eating heartily all the same; It sat up every window, stood guard at every door, And happiness and sunshine made their place with us no more.

Till with failing crops and sickness we got stalled upon the grade, And there came a dark day 'mong us when the interest wasn't paid, And there came a sharp foreclosure and I kind of lost my hold And grew weary and discouraged, and the farm was cheaply sold.

And the children left and scattered when they hardly yet were grown; My wife she pined and perished and I found myself alone, What she died of was a "mystery," and the doctors never knew, But I know she died of mortgage—just as well's I wanted to.

If to trace a hidden sorrow were within the doctor's art They'd find a mortgage lying on that poor woman's heart, Warm or hostile, drought or tempest, on a farmer's land may fall, But for first-class mortgagor trust a mortgage against them all.

350 FEET HIGH.

The tallest smokestack in the United States, and in fact the tallest in the world designed solely for the purpose of providing a draught for boilers, is receiving its final courses to-day in this city, says a Fall River correspondent of the Boston Globe of date October 25th. It is intended to meet the requirements of the entire steam plant of the four new mills of the Fall River Iron Company.

Some idea of its size can be had from the following figures, furnished by the contractor, Wm. M. Manley of this city: From the top of the granite foundation to the cap is 350 feet, the diameter at the base is 30 feet, at the top 21 feet, the flue is 21 feet throughout, and the entire structure rests on a solid granite foundation 55x30, 16 feet deep. In its construction there was used 1,700,000 bricks, 2,000 tons of stone, 2,000 barrels of mortar, 1,000 loads of sand, 1,000 barrels of Portland cement, and the estimated cost is \$40,000. It is arranged for two flues 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet, connecting with forty boilers, which are to be run in connection with four triple-expansion engines of 1,350 horse power each.

In erecting this immense shaft no outside staging has been used, but as the work progressed cross pieces were set into the inner wall and on these a platform laid for the time being. All material was carried up on an elevator, and self-closing hatches precluded the danger of either workmen or material falling from above, while by speaking tubes and a system of electric signals communication was established between the workmen and those below.

It is circular in form, and to insure its being built absolutely plumb observations were taken with a transit at a point 400 feet distant and the true center verified every twenty feet the work was carried up. The cap is terra cotta, in 128 sections, and below this a distance of twenty-five and fifty feet are projecting rings. Between these is the narrowest point in the diameter of the shaft, fifteen feet four inches.

Ground was broken April 6th, and bricklaying commenced June 5th. Ten men have been engaged on the job, under the direction of Michael McNally, and no accident has marred the undertaking.

The next tallest chimney in this country is at the Clark Thread Works, Kerney, N. J. This is 335 feet high, 28 feet 6 inches at base, and was finished about a year ago; 1,697,000 bricks were used in its construction, the cost being \$30,000.

There are but three taller chimneys in the world, and these are in connection with chemical works, where high shafts are essential to

carry noxious gases and odors off without endangering the public health. That of Townsend's works in Glasgow, Scotland, is 454 feet high and 32 feet at the base; that is, the height of the brick work; but owing to the fact that it was struck by lightning, and somewhat damaged, as a precautionary measure, a copper extension subsequently was added to it, making its entire height 488 feet. In order to get a man up to do this work, a kite was flown over the chimney and a line dropped across. Then a rope was hauled by this means over, and thus the workman was pulled up, to whom the copper sheets were hoisted one at a time, and who did the perilous job at the top alone.

When this chimney was building and nearly finished a heavy gale canted it nine feet out of plumb, but this was remedied by sawing into the mortar on the side from which the stack leaned, until the immense shaft gradually settled back to its former position. It was three years building and cost \$40,000.

The next highest is at Tennant & Co's, also in Glasgow. This is 435 feet, 40 feet base, 13 feet flue, and was one year building.

The only other taller than the Fall River chimney is at Dobson & Barlow's Bolton, England. It is 367 feet 6 inches high, 33 feet 10 inches at base, 13 feet 2 inches flue, and cost \$15,000.

The Fall River one is graceful and symmetrical in shape, but occupies a position near the Shove, on the lowest level in the city, and does not show up to good advantage.

HE BET ON A SPRINTER.

A young San Francisco sport rushed into the police station last evening at about 9:30 o'clock and asked for an officer to go out to a restaurant and arrest Harry Bethune, the sprinter, a man named Gibson and several others. When the young sport recovered his breath he informed assistant district Church, who was present, that he had been induced to put up \$500 on Gibson in a sprint which had taken place earlier in the evening at the racetrack between Gibson and Bethune. The latter won the race—125 yards—handily, and the sport lost his money. He declared he had been swindled, and wanted Gibson and Bethune arrested. Assistant district Church informed the young man that he had recourse to the civil courts only. The young man went away muttering revenge upon the sprinters.—S. F. Chronicle, 6.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker is having trouble over the desire of the town of Folsom, Del., to change its name. The town was named some years ago in honor of Mrs. Cleveland. The voters are now anxious to stand well with the administration and want the town to be named Lynne Mawr. The postmaster general has taken no action in the matter, but is in receipt of the following letter sent by Mr. Cleveland to the people of Folsom: "I have no objection whatever to the change of name of Folsom postoffice to Lynne Mawr. I did not know there was a post-office by the name of Folsom at that point. Indeed, I think it a very proper thing to do."

Or you might feed the lion: "What is the best system of shorthand?" a student wants to know. Well, there are several good—did you ever try a buzz saw? Point at that two or three times and it will leave you as short handed as a country paper on circus day.—Burdette.

Out of a population of 1,700,000 it is estimated that with the most liberal education, there are in New York a million non-church-goers. They are, as compared with the church people, two to one.

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

It has so long been accepted as a fact that the use of alcoholic beverages shortens life, that evidence to the contrary causes a shock such as might be expected from proof against the rotundity of the earth. The textbooks on alcohol which have been in many states forced into the public schools, are gotten up on the theory that the use, in any form, of that poison shortens life. The British Medical association, a scientific body of the first rank, with a desire to prove the evil effects of spirit-drinking, began a comprehensive investigation, collecting vital statistics and building up life tables with the greatest care.

After accumulating many thousands of cases, in which the habits of deceased persons in respect to the use of liquor had been carefully ascertained, the whole mass of evidence was examined, with the most astonishing result. The classification was into teetotallers, moderate drinkers, and drinkers who drink between drinks, making excessive use of spirits. It was found that the average life of the teetotallers was 51 years 22 days; of the temperate drinkers 63 years 13 days; careless drinkers, 59 years 67 days, and the free and habitual drinkers, 57 years 59 days. Either the investigation is absurdly inaccurate or it happened to cover a class of people of such hardy habits and constitution as to resist the effects of stimulation. It is easy to believe that the moderate drinker may have long life, since medical science has been unable to find any weakening trace left by liquor in the system, provided the effect of one indulgence has time to completely disappear before another follows it. But it takes a man with organs like a steam engine to stand the constant stimulation of strong liquor. Men like to live long, but we don't think they will prefer to purchase longevity by keeping their clay soaked. A short and sober life has more in it than a long and drunken one. There is no doubt that the effect of alcohol upon the duration of life depends much upon the age at which indulgence begins. The Romans seldom drank wine until they had passed thirty years. The Norsemen abstained until after they had been in battle, another method of fixing an age at which spirits might be drunk. Not many men in this country are hurt by either liquor or tobacco, if they refrain from both until they have reached maturity, at twenty-five or thirty years. The liquor habit is distinct from the practice of using vinous or malt beverages as a part of the diet. Taken with food at regular times, light wines or sound beers are often a preventive of the alcoholic habit entirely, and there certainly is no proof that they lead to it, as is often asserted by the prohibitionists.—Alta.

At a recent meeting in Brooklyn, Dr. Benjamin Lee, of the Pennsylvania board of health, urged the purchase of Cuba by the United States, for the protection of our sanitary interests. He said that it was evident that Spain would never undertake the task of clearing the island of epidemic diseases, and that a single widespread epidemic of yellow fever would cost the United States more than the island, to say nothing of the suffering and sorrow. His argument, which is a strong one, is attracting a great deal of attention.

An international law suit of a religious character, involving indirectly the pope and the King of Belgium, has been begun in New York, over the disputed ownership of 9,000,000 francs of ecclesiastical funds. The strangest part of the case is, Robert Ingersoll will represent the pope's interests.

Bargains in dress goods at Nolan's.

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

IT WAS LONG ENOUGH.



Colonel—Well, what's the matter now? Private—I've got liver trouble and dyspepsia, and ought to get leave for thirty days. Colonel—I'll give you ten, and if you take Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla that will be long enough. Fred H. Blecker of 19 Montgomery street, San Francisco, writes: I have spent many a dollar for medicines, but the only thing that ever stopped my liver trouble and dyspepsia was Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Gustav Solomon of 223 Valencia street, San Francisco, writes that it has entirely freed him of his indigestion and sick headaches.

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