THE HOLE IN THE SEA.

Circles and bubbles atop of the waves Where Jacky plunged through to the darkest of graves, Down, down, deep down, far under the Making a splash that the sunlight danced

And it's marked in the log-book, the hole in the sea, "Lat South, 16.50; Long. West, 83."

Frock coats, and blue shirts, so clean and so neat, And Jack dressed in canvas from his Sewed up tight with canister, grape, and black shot. To carry him straight to the burial lot

That's down, deep down, in the deep of Where many a sailor and lubber there be! "Many flying-jib down haul!" "Royal

clewlines stand by!" "Clew garnets and buntlines; all hands pull away!" "Weather main and lee cro'jack-braces now haul!" "Shake a leg there, my hearties, don't

ye hear the pipe's call?' Now the ship's all aback with the wind at her head. And ready for quarters to bury the dead.

Frock coats on the weather, blue shirts on the lee, Marines on the poop deck, a brave show

to see. And the sky pilot's dressed in his Sun-And Jack's in his canvas, there, sewed

up so trig. All ready to plunge the gay sunlight through And make bubbles and circles atop of the

-Charles H. Howland, in New York Sun.

THE BATTLE OUT-SIDE THE HEADS.

One morning, as Jack Delafield was breakfasting on board the cruiser Idaho, a telegram was handed bim which he calmly proceeded to open; but after glancing over its contents, the placid serenity of his countenance gave way to a look of excitement. Jumping up, he shouted to his lazier messmates who had not yet emerged from their staterooms, "Boys, the war is on!"

In a second, heads were thrust out, some of the possessors even venturing into the ward room considerably more en deshabille than custom or regula tions permitted. But Delafield's telegram was of so much interest and im portance that such trifling conventionalities were forgotten, and his curious brother officers crowded round him, clamoring loudly for the news.

"Listen," said the lieutenant, "I'l read it to you: " 'Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 189-.

"To Lieutenant John Delafield, U. S. N., U. S. S. Idaho, San Francisco Harbor: Regard yourself detached from Idaho. Proceed immediately to the Mare Island Navy Yard. Take command of the Bainbridge, and prepare for active service at earliest possible Commandant ordered to place at your disposal every available means to hasten work.

"'HULBURT, Secretary.' "What do you fellows think of that?" sald Jack. "Lucky dog!"

"Wish I were in your place." They all seemed pleased at Delafield's

stroke of luck. Fortune was truly smiling on him, for he had been selected for this hazardous and important duty out of half a hundred other officers of his own rank, each one as eager as himself to command the little craft, the Bainbridge, of which wonders were ex-

He had been chosen by the Secretary of the Navy and had received his preperatory orders, which were to the effect that he would be retained on board the Idaho until hostilities were imminent, when he would be given his nev command. Meanwhile the work of fitting her for sea had been pushed at the navy yard with all dispatch. The Bain bridge was the first of our new semisubmarine magnetic torpedo boats, those marvels of American ingenuity and skill.

Jack started for the navy yard at once, and on arriving reported to the commandant, Admiral Dana, who told him in his bluff, kindly way to go ahead and fit out his craft as rapidly as pos sible, taking whatever was necessary for her equipment without the usua formalities, adding cheerily: "We can attend to all that after you come back,

As he stands there before the admiral receiving his instructions, let us glance at the officer upon whom, perhaps, will hang the result of the battle very soon to be fought outside the Heads. Tall, erect, and finely formed, Lieutenant Delafield impresses one instantly as a man of no mean physical strength. His face gives evidence of courage, firmness and great will power-just the attributes, in fact, which should most properly belong to the man ordered to command an unknown quantity like the Bainbridge, yet to be tried by the test of actual battle. When he leaves the office of the admiral, his elastic step and easy carriage show that his task has not overburdened him with anxiety, but, on the contrary, indicate confidence in himself and assurance of his ability to carry the work before him

On his way down to the wharf where

to a successful issue.

ready for the bloody fray. the Bainbridge lay, he passed groups of officers eagerly discussing the lates news. All had some friendly or conday would be to chronicle daring deeds. heroic acts and bravery akin to rashgratulatory remark for him; but ness, but all of no avail against such scarcely stopping to reply, he hurried overwhelming odds. on board his new command. The Bainbridge was one of the latest additions Bainbridge, and the officers on the to our fleet, and while it was anticipated that she would accomplish great coast defense vessels, inside the bar, sighted the remnant of our fleet standthings, the only real test had come ing in, still stubbornly fighting and prosooner than any one would have prophesied. Workmen were swarming tecting the weaker or more disabled ships. Shortly the enemy was uncov over her in such numbers that she reered, and the monitors opened fire, com sembled a human bee hive. Her length was probably in the neighborhood of pelling an abandonment of the harassing pursuit. The enemy remained just one hundred and tifty feet, but her narrow beam and sharply sloping sides out of range, while the fearful wreck of what remained of Admiral Woodmade her appear like a needle floating bridge's forces crawled slowly into the on the water. She was painted an olive green, to secure invisibility at night. harbor. The most prominent objects in sight As the Oregon, guarding the rear, passed the Bainbridge, the admiral sigon her deck were a low conning tower nalled briefly but significantly: "Do and two elongated hatches, one forward and one aft. There were for the disyour duty." The night is dark and windy. At appearing magnetic torpedo guns, and were arranged to protect the torpedoes minous stillness in the air presages ratil they were needed, at which time an on-coming gale. No moon or stars the guns were elevated by electricity, are shining to aid the enemy, but intrained on the enemy and fired, the stead, the sky is covered with hard, leaden-gray clouds, and a low bank of whole operation requiring but a few seconds. The motive power of the fog is sweeping in from the westward. craft was also electricity, obtained The conditions are propitious, and

Within two days Lieutenant Delafield had completed the outfit of the Bainbridge, and had stored on board four of current, he rushes sliently ahead and to, taste funny.

from improved Tesla storage batteries

of the latest type, giving the boat a

those terrible engines of destruction, clear of danger. When almost within the magnetic torpedoes, which were of hearing of the breakers on Duxbury the ordinary cigar shape, having the energy for propulsion stored in a heavy to approach from seaward, for from fly-wheel revolving in a longitudinal, this direction an attack is hardly to be vertical plane at a rate of ten thousand revolutions a minute. This appliconsiderable distance out to reach a cation of the principle of the gyroscope favorable position. gave them an almost unerring direct-

ness of path under water, but, besides

this, within the secret chambers were

concealed magnets of great strength,

which drew the torpedoes straight on-

ward toward their prey. No manoeury-

ering, however skillful, on the part of

the commander of a ship attacked could

avail against the relentless power of

these magnets, and once a torpedo was

launched fairly in the direction of an

enemy's vessel, her doom was only a

matter of seconds. When the intended

target was struck, the explosion of one

hundred and fifty pounds of gun cotton

would fulfill the mission of the torpedo,

and cause the proud battle ship, strick-

en in some vital part, to reel back un-

der the shock, then perhaps make a

a moment only a seething, bubbling

snot covered with wreckage in the

midst of the ocean would mark the

grave of a Goliath of the deep, done to

Little wonder then that Delafield had

every confidence in the Bainbridge. But

his spirits fell when he read in the

newspapers, a few mornings after, that

a large fleet of the enemy had left its

rendezvous and was proceeding in the

direction of San Francisco. This fleet

consisted of eight first-class battle

ships, ten armored cruisers, together

with twenty protected cruisers and

smaller vessels. Against this array the

United States could only bring the bat-

tle ships Oregon (flag), Iowa, Massa-

chusetts, Indiana and Texas; the ar-

mored cruisers Idaho, New York, Maine

and Brooklyn; the protected cruisers

Olympia, Charleston, Columbia, New-

ark, Minneapolis, Philadelphia and San

Francisco, as well as several gunboats.

This fleet was anchored in the bay.

cleared for action and ready to proceed

to sea as soon as carrier pigeons from

the scouts should bring the news of the

approach of the hostile vessels. Near

by were the coast defense monitors

Monterey, Puritan, Terror, Amphitrite

Miantonomoh, and also Delafield's tor-

pedo boat, the Bainbridge. Jack had

gone on board the flagship Oregon as

soon as he had anchored after his run

down from the navy yard, in order to

report to Admiral Woodbridge and to

receive his orders. The admiral told

him that it was his intention to go out-

side, meet the enemy, and, if possible,

cripple him to such an extent as to pre-

vent the bombardment of the city, and

that the Bainbridge and coast defense

vessels were to be held in readiness to

guard the entrance to the harbor and

cover the retreat of the fleet in case i

When Jack left the admiral's cabin

he was confident he would have an op-

portunity to add fame to his own name

and fresh laurels to the long list of dar-

ing naval achievements accomplished

by John Paul Jones, Decatur, Preble,

Bainbridge (for whom his little vessel

was named), Biddle, Rodgers, Farra-

gut, Cushing and a host of others.

Throughout the fleet that day there

was an expectant hush as of a gladiator

resting previous to some mighty effort.

All preparations were completed final

letters written, and farewells said, for,

though each officer and man hoped for

a favorable outcome, every one, even

to the meanest powder by, knew that

the morrow would most probably bring

a struggle so terrible and deadly that

During the early morning twilight of

the next day a pigeon fluttered wearily

down to the cote on the flagship, and

in alighting set a shrill electric bell to

ringing. This faithful little messenger

had arrived with its momentous tidings

in the shape of a tiny note in a quill

secured firmly under its wing. This

was soon detached and conveyed to the

admiral. In less time than it takes to

tell it the red and white signal lights

were flashing out the order to get under

way. Soon the rattle of chains was

heard as the anchors were hove up; and

when daylight broke the fleet was seen

steaming majestically out through the

Golden Gate, the Oregon leading. Ev

erything was ready for action except

opening the magazines, getting out the

ammunition, and loading the guns. All

hands were intently scanning the hori-

on ahead and on each bow to catch the

first glimpse of the smoke of the ene

my's fleet. The silence, punctuated only

by the rhythmic throb of the engines

was at last broken by "Sail ho!" from

"Where away?" replied the officer on

"One point and a half on the por

"Beat to general quarters" is instant

ly ordered. The men spring to the guns,

which were at once loaded: the turrets

are trained from side to side and the

guns elevated and depressed to see that

everything is working smoothly. The

alarm proves to be a false one, for the

vessel is made out to be the San Fran-

cisco, one of the scouts, steaming in at

full speed. She runs close to the flag-

ship while the admiral questions her

commanding officer regarding the num-

bers and course of the enemy, for the

purpose of verifying the pigeon mes-

sage. The hostile fleet is not more than

twenty miles ahead! Again the watch-

ing is resumed, and within an hour the

smokes of a large number of vessels are

made out. The fires are forced by pow-

erful fans, and the increased speed of

the fleet rapidly lessens the intervening

distance. The supreme struggle is at

hand. Our ships steam on in column

To recount in detail the action of that

As night fell, Delafield, from the

Delafield prepares for his dash. He

takes the Bainbridge close inshore

through Bonita Channel, and barely

escapes being caught by one of the

enemy's gunboats; but, turning on more

the upper fighting top.

ow, sir-smoke!"

the deck.

many of them would never return.

might be compelled to withdraw.

death by this marine David.

He reaches his station at a quarter past eleven o'clock, and in another quarter of an hour the monitors will picked; it means just roastopen fire toward that flank of the ene my opposite to which is Delafield, They ed. will keep up this cannonade for ten minutes, to effect a diversion. As soon will begin.

Boom! bang! go the great 10-inch and 12-inch guns. It is a trying time for A Schilling & Company Jack, but he sees the effect of the ruse, and is again congratulating himself on his luck. The searchlights are all play ing inshore of him, the enemy entirely oblivious of the fact that danger is feeble effort to escape, but in vain. In | in the little conning tower, orders the crew to their stations.

Slowly the Bainbridge starts ahead. weaker vessels forming the outer line.

swer: "All ready, sir." Now he is but a short distance from the nearest ship. He turns two electric switches and sees the torpedo guns elevated and trained. Then amid a show er of shells he presses a firing key, and the forward torpedo is launched and speeds on its errand of destruction. No need to watch the effect; the magnet is as sure as fate.

Meantime, the Bainbridge's course is changed, so that she may rin parallel to the column of battle ships, and the empty gun is lowered. A second later the after-torpedo is on its way for the next battle ship, and Delafield has done half his work.

Long ere this the brave little craft has seen the center of a smother of foaming water, lashed into impotent fury by the crashing, bursting shells. But her great speed saves her from annihilation. She tears along with searchlights flashing on her like an aurora and with the waves dashing wildly over her.

Two more of the enemy's most powerful ships sent to the bottom complete her errand. The only damage on the Bainbridge has happened to Delafield himself. A piece of shell has inflicted an ugly wound in his shoulder, and though exhausted by the intense strain and weak from loss of blood, he steers his victorious vessel into the protection of the harbor, then falls senseless on

Not long after, while recovering his strength, Jack received a very officiallooking document covered with formidable seals. It contained the information that he had received the thanks of Congress and that he had been promoted to the rank of captain for his gallantry in sinking four of the enemy's ships, thereby causing a withdrawal of their fleet and preventing the bombard-Francisco Argonaut.

THEY WERE NAUGHTY CUBS.

Iwo Baby Beasts that Caused No End of Trouble to Their Guardian.

In the far north, where snow and ice cover the ground even in summer, two little Alaskan bears lived. One day in June, while their papa and mamma were away, an Indian hunter found and took them to his wigwam down by a lovely bay called Yakutat. Pretty soon a big warship sailed into the bay and anchored. The hunter knew sailors liked little bears, so he took them in his canoe and paddled out to the ship. The sailors were glad to see these baby bears, and gave the Indian some tobacco and took the little ones for pets. The bears were glad now, because they had all the bread and milk they could eat. One day an officer gave them saucer of honey, for he knew all bears love honey. Then you should have seen those naughty things. They quarreled and scratched each other till they had to be put to bed without supper. After that each had to have a saucer of honey for himself to, stop their quarreling.

By and by they grew strong and climbed the roap ladders with the sailors and didn't get a bit seasick. One day Betsy, as one little bear was called, fell off a ladder and hurt her hip. Everybody was sorry. So the surgeons were called, but when they tried to fix her hip she bit them and they had to put her to sleep with medicine. Then they doctored her hip so she could walk again. Now these two little bears were very funny and cute and cunning, but they couldn't keep out of mischief. One night the big chest where all the ship's paints were kept was left open and these naughty little ones climbed in and played with the paints, In the morning, oh, what a sight! One little bear was red and the other very green. They were dark-brown before this. They were very sick, too, because they had eaten some of the paint. They made everyone laugh, for they looked so funny, but the captain was angry, and had them sold to a circus. To-day, instead of being sailor bears and going around the world, they are made cross by bad boys poking sticks at them in their cage in the circus,

If they had not been naughty and meddlesome such a thing would never have happened to them, but instead they would still be living on board the beautiful man-of-war and been petted by the officers and sailors,—San Francisco Examiner.

Bikes Among the Kanakas. The introduction of the bicycle in the Hawaiian islands is told about by E. O. White, of Honolulu, as follows: Years ago, when Kilauea, the volcano, ceased to emit its shower of fire and lava the natives had few terrors for things pertaining to this life. But some time ago the native population were aroused from their state of lethargy by the appearance of the strange steed as it whirled silently through the sleeping city one night. Kilauea was not in it with this last sensation. In wild alarm the frightened natives sought protection from the demon by frantic appeals to their little images. The city was in a state of great excitement, nor was peace restored till the following day, when the use and the practicability of the strange machine were explained to all. They accepted the innovation rather gingerly and those who can save up enough money find no greater delight than by displaying their ability as cyclists to those unfortunates

Things eaten out of a spoon shaped differently from the ones you are used

who are still unfamiliar with the art of

navigating the bicycle."

Reef, he makes a wide detour in order isn't, what does the grocer mean by telling you that he expected. Nevertheless, he has to go a has some tea just come from abroad?

Fresh doesn't mean just Schilling's Best is roasted as fast as your groas this firing has ceased, Jack's work cer wants it-no fasterin San Francisco.

Gladstone's Advice to Young Men. Be sure that every one of you has his place and vocation on this earth, and that it rests with himself to find it. lurking in their rear. Half past eleven! Do not believe those who too lightly As suddenly as it began, the firing say: "Nothing succeeds like success." ceases, and Delafield, taking his stand Effort, honest, manful, humble effort, succeeds by its reflected action, especially in youth, better than success which, indeed, too easily and too early then faster and faster she goes, until. gained, not seldom serves, like winning fairly flying, she brings into view the the throw of the dice, to blind and stupefy. Get knowledge, all you can. But Jack disdains such pigmy prey. Be thorough in all you do, and remem-Safely he flies past the gunboats, but ber that though ignorance often may be not quickly enough to avoid discovery. innocent, pretension is always despica-On he goes, fearlessly taking the Bain- ble. But you, like men, be strong and bridge straight toward the battle ships. exercise your strength. Work onward "Stand by," he sings out down the and upward, and may the blessing of voice tubes to the torpedo compart the Most High soothe your cares, clear the larger clover growth. It is well ments, and back comes the hearty an your vision, and crown your labors with known to farmers that the second year

A certain youthful curate was taken to task by the new Archbishop of Canterbury for reading the lessons or the service in an inaudible tone. Whereupon the young man replied: "I am surprised that you should find fault with my reading, as a friend of mine in the congregation told me that I was beautifully heard." "Did she?" snapped the bishop, and the fair young curate collapsed. His lordship had once been a young clergyman himself, and he knew a thing or two about the "friend."

Cycle Chair for the Ameer. A strange vehicle, called a cycle chair, been constructed in London for the Ameer of Afghanistan. It consists of a miniature carriage body, upholstered in green morocco and embazoned with the Ameer's arms. This is placed in front of two parallel bicycles, to be propelled by attendants, and is steered by a small wheel in front. Holes are made in the floor, through which the Ameer can exercise his legs on treadles when he feels like it.

MOTOR AND MISERY.

Compressed air as a motive power for street railways will in time supersede electric wires and the trolley. Necessity and invention make rapid changes, but some old, sure, unfailing methods will hold good for all time. The nerves are the electric wires of the human system, and often "jangle out of tune," as when neuralgia slips the trolley of the system and it grinds and groans with pain. The old motor for the cure of pain, St. Jacobs Oil, will always act as electric influence on the pain stricken nerves, and will send a current of cure through the disordered wires, and bring about a perfect restoration. Nothing bring about a perfect restoration. Nothing new can improve upon what is known to be the best and surest in the treatment of pain-

William B. Phillips, of New Madrid, ment of the city of San Francisco.—San Mo., is credited with a total of 1,350 There should always be some box or squirrels in three days' hunting on Lit- barrel to enclose the apples before

ONE SECRET OF LONGEVILY. Those anxious to prolong this rapid transi-tory existence of ours beyond the average span, should foster his digestion, negatively by ab-staining from indiscretions in diet, and affirmatively by the use of that peerless stomachle, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when he experiences symptoms of indigestion. The impairment of the digestive function is fatal to vigor. Subdue with the Bitters, also, lever and ague, billionsness and constination. sness and constipation.

Miss Crabtree, better known as distinctly inferior to the stage of twen- or rheumatism, etc., can be easily treat-

For lung and chest diseases Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

CATARRE CANNOT BE CURED

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internal remedies. cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful effects in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The light of the moon is only about one-six hundred thousandth that of the



Gladness Comes transient nature of the many phystransient nature of the mapy physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, prompt-ly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its bene-ficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the Cali-

fornia Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely led and gives most general satisfaction.

INDISPENSABLE SAMPLE, 10c. ONE DOZEN, 80c. SURE CURE FOR PILES

Tea is better fresh—if it THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARM. ER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Clover Should Be Sown Thickly in Order to Destroy the Weeds-A Farm of Ten Acres Enough-Keeping Apples in Pits.

The Use of Clover.

Farmers who sow clover seed thinly, with the expectation that it will spread so as to fill the vacant spaces, make a great mistake. It will spread, but so slowly that weeds, which abound in all soil that is rich enough to produce anything, will crowd and stunt it. On the contrary, if the seeds are close enough together, and the soil is in good enough tilth and richness to make a clover plant each two or three inches square of space, the clover will go very far toward crowding out the annual weeds, like ragweed and charlock. These start very early, but their early growth is slow, and they are completely hidden under the broad leaf of clover when it gets its third, fourth and fifth leaves. Where the clover once gets the start, it will keep it. We have seen in grain fields in June or July good clover growths, and have examined under them the soil with a microscope, finding there thousands of weeds that had germinated and put out one or two leaves, only to be smothered down by crop of clover, if a good seedling, fills the soil so that nothing else can grow But the first year's clover crop cannot smother biennial weeds like red root shephurd's purse and th plantains. These start in the fall, and are ready in spring to make an earlier growth than newly sown clover can be.-American

A farm of ten acres can be made to produce all of most things a large family needs, and can be run at small exnse. To begin with, a driving horse and two cows can be kept on it, at small expense, and the horse will give a world of pleasure to the family, while the cows, if so managed that one is fresh in the spring and the other in the fall, will furnish milk and cream in abundance, and ought in addition to furnish all the butter needed. Then a quarter of an acre of poultry yard stocked with forty or fifty hens will give eggs and chickens in abundance, and a few turkeys for Thanksgiving and the holidays. An acre in garden and small fruit will furnish vegetables and fruits sufficient for the family wants, so that there will be a constant succession from the time asparagus comes in April until winter sets in, and then the cellar will be stocked with canned fruits and vegetables to last through the winter. Allowing two acres of land for pasture, one for garden and truck patch, which

Ten Acres

than above ground provided they be not brought in contact with the soil. This is sure to infure their flavor though it prevents either rotting or wilting from contact with changing air. burying them, and they should be covered deeply enough to be near the freezing point all winter. If the apples are sound when put in there will be little or no rot when they are taken out of their winter quarters.

About Doctoring Fowls. While it undoubtedly is unprofitable to doctor very sick fowls, it is advisable to treat slight cases, or rather diseases in the first stage. Such allments like "Lotta," regards the stage of today as colds, sore head, lameness from cramps ed, and it is advisable to do so, but when these troubles turn into roup, cholera, liver troubles, and other contagious diseases, then it is far better to kill the patient. It must not be for gotten that poultry and eggs are food for us, and diseased poultry and eggs are as dangerous as diseased beef or pork would be. We firmly believe that when a fowl once contracts a contagious disease the taint can never be eradicated from the system, and we will not eat such meat, no matter how apparently cured the fowls may be. Netither will we eat eggs laid by hens that have had a contagious disease. Yet in this particular, how careless are farmers?-Colman's Rural

Making a Wagon Box. The first thing to do is to fit the bottom boards. Cut them a few inches longer than the box is to be when finished, and saw off the ends after whole is put together. Do not try to economize by using less than six good side straps, or going without rods, for the box will soon become so loose and rickety as to be a constant annoyance. Basswood, according to the Western Plowman, is the best material, all things considered, for wagon boxes. It is tough, light, and if kept dry, very durable. Elm does very well for bottom boards, if the right kind of elm is selected, there being a great difference in the timber going under the name of white or water elm. We have in some of our forests, quite common, a tree which is called chestnut elm, but not generally distinguished from the common water elm, so very similar is With a better understanding of the it in appearance. The wood of this tree very much resembles that of the chestnut. It is firm in grain and will not warp more than basswood. Beach is sometimes used for wagon boxes. It is durable, but too heavy to recommend. Pine makes a light, nice box, but is more expensive in some localities than most other lumber, and not as durable s basswood on account of its being so easily bruised and chipped off.-Rural World.

There is no moral wrong in coloring cream that has not acquired bad odors from feed or from exposure. We have known farmers to color butter that was made for their own use. They claimed, and truly, that the yellow color made the butter more appetizing. though the taste was not changed. But a strain of Jersey or Guersney blood the roofs or ceilings of the different will impart more color to winter butter, and so also will feeding with corn stalks. The stalks of corn are better feed for milch cows than is timothy hay, but where stalks are the principal feed some corn or corn meal ought al- This process going on season after seaways to go with them .- American Cultivator.

Raising Good Cows. I think I should ask that I might give this faith to those engaged in dairying, viz.: That you can raise dairy cows

with the absolute certainty of success and no guesswork about it-cows that will make from ten to twelve pounds of butter a week -and it all hinges upon the proper selection of both of the dam

on one side and the sire on the other. It is not a theory. I have had a fine chance to travel and observe for the talking about. If there is anything to make me feel wild it is to see a farmer keep a lot of worthless cows and breed and feed a cow that will not pay for her keep.-Cow Culture.

Straw for Fattening Stock. When cattle, horses or sheep are fed very concentrated and nitrogenous foods they will often show a decided liking for grain straw, which if fed on alone could not be eaten in sufficient quantities to sustain life. What this fattening stock seeks in the straw is first more of the carbonaceous element of food, and secondly, something that will distend their stomachs while furnishing little nutrition. In this respect the domestic animals are wiser than man, who, when he can get it, overloads his stomach with indigestible food, and then resorts to drugs instead of to more bulky food for relief .- Exchange.

British Wheat Imports. The London Times says: "The subjoined table, which gives the value of our imports of wheat from various countries for the eight months ended Aug. 31, shows that the United States has profited appreciably by the partial failure of the supplies usually put on the market by its competitors: 1896

.....£3,412,000 £4,407,000 United States . . 6,040,000 Argentina 1.331.000 2.735 000 India 512,000 1.539,000 Australasia 889,000 2,000 British North America 631,000 Other countries. 1,288,000

Totals £13,214,000 £16,073,000

The Elberta Peach. So many varieties of fruits are introduced with a great flourish only to be discarded in the course of a few years. Some kinds, however, seem to insure permanent popularity, which is a sign of their value, . The Elberta peach is one of these. It seems rather to grow in popularity—as the years roll by. It later generations. "But," said Mrs. talents and possessions; we demand of is considered the most desirable of all the yellow flesh peaches-Crawford's Yellow excepted. Possibly some of its the amount in daily use at Cousin Chan, an injury, instead of a benefit, we are popularity comes from its high color- cellor's, and among it all there was not angry, resentful and bitter. All this is ing. It is one of the darkest of all, in a single silver knife or fork; yet now just the reverse of the Lord's way, and this respect approaching a nectarine,- you think you could not dine without we may measure our progress in receiv-

Deep Draining. Deep underdraining is a protection against damage from droughts. That may seem paradoxical to some-that we drain to get water out of the soil and drain to get water into the soil-yet we know from personal observation that growing crops over and around the drains, in time of severe drought, will show almost as much superiority over those growing on undrained land 'as would be seen by comparison of the same lands in an excessive wet time.

Pure Water for Hoge. No more animal is more likely to suffer from lack of water than is the hog. This is mainly because this stock is often fed milk or swill, the latter usually having more or less salt in it, and both utterly unfit to take the place of water. Fattening hogs especially should be given all the water they will drink, as it keeps them from becoming feverish, which injures the quality of their pork.

Farm Notes. If trees are pruned properly while young the necessity of cutting off large limbs will be avoided.

The first month of milking will decide the question of whether the helfer should be kept in the dairy or turned to the butcher's block. Do not attempt the raising of too

many varieties of apples. If for home use they should be timed to come in at all seasons; but for market too many kinds will make a great deal of trouble, without yielding a corresponding degree of benefit. Let neither the early nor the late supply consist of more than one or two varieties.

All machinery, wagons, etc., that are not under shelter will be exposed to snows and rains, and consequently rendered almost worthless for use in the spring. If it is cheaper to buy new tools every year then there is an excuse for neglecting the tools, but it is generally the case that the farmer who does not take care of his implements has but little interest in his

Are pure breeds high? This may be considered by examining the methods in England. No farm in that country contains any but choice beef cattle, as the farmers endeavor to excel in choice beef. Although the English farmers have been using the Shorthorn breed of cattle for over a century, yet it is nothing unusual for a choice bull to sell for \$1,000. They want only the best to be had, and they find it pays to use

no other. When looking over the prices quoted for any article produced on the farm, and which is be sold, it may be noticed that there is quite a difference between "inferior" and "extra choice" grades. The difference between 3 and 4 cents per pound is but 1 cent, but it represents \$2.50 on a 250-pound hog. Only the "extra choice" brings the highest price, and no farmer should sell anything that cannot be so graded. Good beef cattle should not weigh less than 1,600 pounds each, and as it is not difficult to make every animal in a herd weigh 2,000 pounds, the cause of lack of profit in cattle can be easily pointed out-inferior stock. At the fairs many of the "prize" steers are the result of using pure-bred Shorthorn or Hereford bulls with common cows and pushing them with liberal feeding. Any farmer can do the same. No prize steer has ever yet been seen that was not a pure-bred or grade ani mal.

Curious Cuban Caves. There is a series of small and large caverns in the marble rocks of the Cuban mountains which are being gradually filled up, and that, too, in a most winter butter, provided it be made of remarkable manner. The common land snails, of which there are many species and varieties in Cuba, make these caves a resort during the dry season. They congregate on the floors of the caverns in imense numbers and millions of them never leave. The reason is this: The water which drips from caverns contains a large per cent. of carbonate of lime. When the water evaporates the lime is left behind, and, acting as a cement, it glues great lavers of the snail shells together every year. son is gradually filling up the Cuban caves, and it is only a question of time when there will not be a single cavern left on the island.

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There is more joy over one dollar that a stingy man loses than over ninety and nine that he makes by judicious Our books

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MIRACLES IN MEDICINE.

last eight years, and I know what I am The Wonderful Progress Made Within the Past Few Years.

> Diseases That Our Mothers Thought Incurable Now Cured by Paine's Celery Compound.

> It is difficult, almost impossible, to persons are not aware that any such overestimate the importance of recent nerves exist. They do not know that advances in medicine and surgery.

In surgery there is the application of the X-ray in determining complicated sympathy is familiarly illustrated by In medicine there is the serum-treat-

ment for germ diseases, and more im- sleeplessness, nervousness and dyspepportant still, the extended use of sia is a "sympatetic strike" by brain, Paine's celery compound in the treat- nerves or stomach, induced by the lowment of the many diseases that arise ering of the general health. from a faulty or impaired nervous sys- People who think to get rid of these This class of ailments causes more gards the general health of the body suffering and earlier deaths than all are on the wrong track. In getting

others, and that is why so much pub- such diseases as neuralgia and rheumalic prominence was at once given to tism out of the system Paine's celery Paine's celery compound when its dis- compound proceeds at once to restore a covery was first announced by Prof. normal appetite and regulate the Phelps of Dartmouth college. The rapid and sure way that Paine's up the health and vigor.

working quarter of the century. understanding of the natural causes of disease.

as the "sympathetic nervous system," gether and harmonizes all, is under- Paine's celery-compound and carefully tood today as never before. Many note the results.

Silver Plate for Everybody.

All of the Livingstons had large quan-

titles of silverware, a good deal of it

knives with silver handles were then

the highest style." China in plenty, in-

cluding many most beautiful specimens

of Sevres, with the glazed closets about

the great dining-room; but it was kept

carefully locked away for service only

on very stately occasions, solid silver

plate being employed for all daily uses.

In those days people were not so much

afraid of thieves as of breakage.-Cen-

celery compound cures neuralgia, rheu- It regulates the bowels without delay, matism and nervous debility is marvel- and sees to it that the poisonous huous even in the eyes of this wonder- mors that are bursting through the skin, in what are, for purposes of Ancient miracles were contrary to classifying, called skin diseases, are natural laws, whereas the remarkable given a ready outlet. On this basis power of Paine's celery compound to purified blood and regluated nerves the make people well, comes from a better permanent cure of every form of blood diseases, such as eczema, salt rheum, bad complexion, is now assured by That wonderful set of nerves known this really wonderful remedy. If the reader of this is not in perfect health that knits every part of the body to- let him simply try a first bottle of

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neuraliga, etc. About every case of

troubles by some medicine that disre-

nerves, as the foundation for building

When the Lord's Will Becomes Ours. The blessed sense of forgiveness we are encouraged to expect, "as we also having come over from Scotland with forgive our debtors." Our natural will the first Robert, whom it is now the is always demanding of others some fashion to call "Robert the Founder," benefit to self. We want their love and and much having been acquired by their service; we want to enjoy their Smith, "all the silver of all the other them more than they can give; and if, branches put together would not equal in the exercise of their wills, they do us them. Three-tined steel forks, and steel | ing the Lord's will instead of our own by the inversion of it. When the Lord's will becomes ours, the inversion is complete; we love to do good hoping for nothing again; our enjoyment is not in what others can do for us, but in their happy life and in the little we can add to it; and it is loving them thus, without any demand for self, that we feel the forgiveness of the Lord's love towards them and us, and His enjoyment of our life.-Rev. John Worcester.



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