EVAPORATING FRUIT.

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Gives Some Suggestions as to the Best Methods.

W. Lovell, of New York, an exin evaporating fruit, gives some at suggestions. He says our varieties of apples will yield eight pounds of evaporated fruit bushel of green apples weighing A paring machine is tial, and he prefers one that pounds. cores and slices at the same There are several good ones. girls with a machine will prepare ushels in ten hours. Machines the kept in perfect order. Bleachwith sulphur should be discourt he says, but bleaching of some i will be practiced for some time Apples and peaches must be put the bleacher as soon as pared. a vat of brackish water-not too y, as the dried fruit would then her moisture and damage it.

spread the fruit for drying on trays el No. 5 galvanized wire cloth. re must be taken not to leave the it in the evaporator so long as to n it brown. I take out the fruit her early and spread it about ten thes deep on a curing floor, where lies for ten days or two weeks, and shoreled over once or twice before In this way one can take it from the dryer while it is still ite damp, saving fuel and increasthe working capacity of the ma-We also get a more marketle quality of fruit, for the color will

"Evaporated apples in ring slices e packed for Eastern markets in resholding fifty pounds. Two pieces paper placed in the boxes next the over, and laid so that they will fold ack each way from the center, lapping own on the side of the box, and then ering slices are laid in rows on the aper, with one-half lapping so as to mke a nice facing; then the box is iled from the bottom, and if the fruit thoroughly dried a press is necessary get fifty pounds into the boxes comnonly used. Ripe peaches must be repared by hand; spread on trays ith the flat sides zext the wire, and eached like apples. They are packed s twenty-five pound boxes. I do not ully dry berries, but finish in the curag room, shoveling them over a few imes. Four pounds of black raspberies will make a pound of dried fruit. A bushel of peaches will make eight o ten pounds."

Mr. Lovell says the waste can be ande into vinegar worth \$3 a barrel. He does not speak encouragingly of "wok-stove evaporators" for market rposes, but thinks a well-organized tablishment, properly managed, is rofitable. Western New York markets, at the writing, were offering 6 cents for prime apples, equal to 8 cents in New York City .- St. Paul Globe.

TO CURE DIPHTHERIA. Turpentine Said to Be Almost a Specific to

the Disease. We have on several occasions re-

ferred to the use of turpentine in diphtheria. Recommended originally in Germany and claimed to be almost a specific, it was there, also, that the employment of the drug was subjected to the most severe criticism. Some recent publications have again drawn attention to the alleged value of this abstance, and most remarkable among these is an article which appeared in the Therapeutische Monatshefte. The author asserts that he has employed turpentine in diphtheria for the last four years. In that time he lost only five cases out of sixty that came under treatment. Two of the fatal cases concerned infants, who appeared moriband when first taken, and died a few hours later. The other fatal cases were also unusually severe from the start, two dying in thirty-six hours, and one surviving five days. This is certainly a noteworthy record, as diphtheria statistics go. The oil of turpentine was administered in dram doses three times a day. Sweet spirits of niter was used as a corrective, in the proportion of one part of the spirits to fifteen of turpentine. Symptoms of intoxication were never observed by the author. In addition to the turpentine, a 2 per cent solution of sodium salycilate was given every two hours in tablespoon doses. A gargle of chlorate of potash solution waslikewise employed whenever possible. Under this plan of treatment rapid amelioration of local signs and constitutional symptoms was observed. Usually improvement began at once, and it was rarely necessary to push the drug beyond five or eight doses. It should be remarked in this connection, however, that a very generous and stimulating fluid diet (strong broth, port wine, milk) formed a feature of Dr. Roese's plan of treatment. Those who are inclined to be skeptical in regard to the utility of medicines in the severer forms of diphtheria (and the profession contains many such) will scarcely accept the author's figures without a challenge. On the other hand, for the very reason that violent diphtheria ordinarily justimes sc gloomy a prognosis, we are ever ready to employ any means which may possibly reduce its frightful mortality. There is no reason, therefore, why the turpentine treatment of this disease should not be given a fair trial .-Medical Record.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-A man at Tstnall, Ga., has twentyseven brothers and sisters living.

-A gentleman in Portland, Ore., has succeeded in training a young elk to drive in harness.

-The annual value of the wool crop is from \$75,000,000 to \$90,000,000, varying with the market value.

-One of the most prosperous farmers of Cuthbert, Ga., is a Hebrew. He began business there as a baker, then became a merchant, and finally took to agriculture, which is very unusual for a Jew.

-Aunt Til Ruley, a colored woman who lives in Marion County, Ky., is said to be one hundred and twenty-one years old. She never nursed George the older of fruit until it can bleached, run it from the parer Washington, but she recently walked twenty-eight miles to and back, -In Cuba a woman never loses her

maiden name. When married her husband's name is added to her own, but she is always called by her Christian and maiden names. Children take the name of both parents, but place the mother's name after the father's.

-The telephone was put to a novel use in Toronto. A citizen who had been summoned to appear at the police court for breach of a by-law, finding that he would be unable to appear in person, telephoned the facts to headquarters, admitting his guilt, and was fined one dollar and costs through the same medium.

-William Watson, an old settler living eight miles northwest of Windsor, Ill., died at his residence, at the age of seventy-six years, and was buried in a coffin that he made sixteen years ago for himself. It is of walnut wood and he has kept it in his house ever since, and two weeks before his death had it brought into his room and placed at the foot of his bed.

-A hen in Canada scratched up \$400 in old coins a few days ago, and about the same time an Ohio hen was dissected and found to have dug up somewhere in her wanderings and swallowed a quantity of gold dust. These facts indicate that a new career of usefulness and honorable distinction is opening up before the humble barnyard fowl. Long may she scratch.

-The room where the Court of Appeals sits in the capitol at Albany is described as the most gorgeous in its appointments of all the court rooms in the country. The wood work is

beautifully carved and panels are of mahogany and onyx. The carpet was woven to order across the water. Portraits of all the judges that have ever sat in the court are placed in panels about the room.

-According to the census of 1880-81, the last one taken, there were at that time 20,980,626 widows in India, of whom 669,000 were under nineteen years of age and 278,900 under fourteen years. According to the native custom, none of these widows are at liberty to marry again. The same census gave the total female population at 99,700,000, and of these only

200,000 were able to read. -A physician giving a bit of his own personal experience, and having a constitutional tendency to sleeplesssuch decided relief as eating heartily

FIGURES IN WOOD.

lar Cigar Signs Are Made.

The wooden Indian is one of the most frequent sights to be seen in the city. He can be seen in all quarters-on the hood of Madison and Fifth avenues. Very little is known by the average being as to how these Indians are manufactured. Some people think that they are made by Italians, while others imordinary saw-mill, The manufacture of these figures in

New York is confined to three estabwhen a reporter called at that shop he in the same manner. found the proprietor busily engaged in Injun.

it better for us.

after the figure has been sold.

them. The nearer a figure is to nudity the more work there is on it."

Metal figures cost about five times as much as those that are made of wood, but are not any more durable. If one of them tumbles over it breaks, and the repairs cost almost as much as the whole thing originally cost.

There are only five journeymen engaged in this work in New York City. They work eight and nine hours a day and receive \$3,50 and \$4.00 for it.

The best workman gets the highest pay and works the shortest hours. The This objection can only be overcome three New York firms control the business in this city, Brooklyn and the New Jersey suburbs. They also send a large number of figures West. -N. Y. World.

WATER ON A FROLIC. An Eye-Witness Describes How a Water-

spout Works. Eye-witnesses describe the waterspout as presenting a most impressing and beautiful spectacle. It formed about half way between Point Clear and Battle's wharf and proceeded ness, says that nothing has ever given slowly toward the shores, roaring at first with a very loud noise. It struck monuments to his lack of enterprise to just before going to bed. He objects Battle's wharf near the shore and cut

STRAW ON THE FARM. How Bold Indians, Dudes and Other Popu. Its Usefulness and Value in the Shape of Bedding and Manure.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the value of straw on the dairy farm. That it has a value not river front or in the swell neighbor- to be despised is conceded by all, but yet the practice differs very much in the methods of handling it. At the extreme East we find the farmer husbanding it with almost as much care as he does the grain that comes from it. agine that they are turned out of any He not only preserves it dry and in good condition, but runs it through the cutting box, mixes the ground feed with it and feeds it to the cows in but lishments, one of which is located on little excess in amount with the quan-Caual street, just off the Bowery, and tity of hay or other stover that is fed

While it may not be necessary or putting the finishing touches to an even economical in the Western farmer to pay quite so much attention to "Business is just as brisk as ever," the straw of the farm that his contemsaid he. "In fact, we never have a portry of the East does, yet it is safe dull season. There is always a steady to say he in most cases underrates its demand for our goods. If any thing, value when properly handled. We betrade is on the increase on account lieve the old practice of burning the of the increase in the number of straw has been entirely done away cigar stores. The decline of wages with on the dairy farm even at the exforces a good many cigar makers to treme West, but allowing it to rot in leave their trade and go into business large stacks when threshed at some for themselves. That, you see, makes distance from the stable is still too often the practice.

"Yes, there are new figures all the It is a common thing for book-writers time, but the Indian was the first set- to tell us the relative value of straw as tler, and he is likely to stay. The latest compared with good hay, but these thing out is a base-ball player. He is tables are often misleading from the fact in great demand just now, but will not that one straw is not like another straw, last very long, for there is something especially in feeding value. The straw new coming up all the time. The that has become too ripe or the one that figures bring from \$25 to \$60 each, ac- is too immature are alike almost worthcording to size. The 'dude' that used less for feeding purposes, while the one to be such a familiar sight is now passe. that was cut at the proper time has a "In making a figure we first take the great deal of good in it. Then the

log of wood-which is of a soft variety, straws of different grains have not the and is usually worth about twenty-five same feeding value. Oats and .rye or thirty cents a foot-and cut it into make an indifferent feed compared with shape with a broad-ax. That is called the straw of wheat and barley. Espec-'roughing.' Then the face is carved ially do we recommend this latter artiout with delicate instruments, then the cle. The farm practice of cutting barbody work is finished with a chisel. ley in rather an immature state to pre-After that the figure is mounted on its vent the grain from shelling out in the pedestral, and is ready for painting, field conduces greatly to the feeding which, however, is never done until value of the straw. The only serious objection to the use of barley straw lies "The figures are not sold according in the villainous habit the little barbs to their size, but their price is governed have of getting in the eyes of the cows, entirely by the amount of work upon but they rarely do any serious harm if

let alone. The men who handle the straw are more apt to suffer from this barb nuisance. We must not overlook the usefulness

of straw on the farm in the shape of bedding and manure. There can be nothing better to put under the cows than dry straw, and when we consider its manurial value it will pay to haul it from a considerable distance, even when a fair price has to be paid for it.

The great trouble with straw is its extreme bulk compared with its weight, by ingenuity on the part of the dairyman. There are many devices for loading and unloading it that remove the bulk objection in a large measure, while the rack for hauling it may be made nearly double the size for other purposes. Baling it is yet too expensive on the farm, and it is to be hoped that some method of handling it much better than any now in practice will soon be invented. One thing is certain and that is that whatever trouble there may be in handling straw it is far too valuable to be allowed to rot in the field, and no man should allow these

A LITTLE CONGO HERO. Story of a Boy Who Rescued His Mother's Body From a Crocodile

On the Congo, near the equator, live the Ba-Ngala, with whom the explorer, Stanley, had his hardest battle when he floated down the great river. They are the most powerful and intelligent of the Upper Congo natives, and since Captain Coquilhat, four years ago, established a station in their country they have become good friends of the whites. A while ago, an exciting event occurred in one of their many villages. and Essalaka, the chief, went to Captain Coquilhat to tell him about it.

"You know the big island near my town," he said. "Well, yesterday, soon after the sun came up. one of my women and our little boy started for the island in a canoe. The boy is some dozens of moons old. [Captain Coquilhat says about twelve years old.] He says that while his mother was paddling she saw something in the water, and leaned over to look at it. Then he saw a crocodile selze his mother and drag her out of the canoe. Then the crocodile and the woman sank out of sight.

"The paddle was lying in the cance. The boy picked it up to paddle back to the village. Then he thought 'O, if I could only scare the crocodile and get my mother back!' He could tell by the moving water where the crocodila was. He was swimming just under the surface toward the island. Then th boy followed the crocodile just as fast as he could paddle. Very soon the crocodile reached the island and went out on land. He laid the woman's body on the ground. Then he went back into the river and swam away. You know why he did this. He wanted his mate, and he started out to find her.

"Then the little boy paddled fast to where his mother was lying. He jumped out of the boat and ran to her. There was a big wound in her breast. Her eyes were shut. He felt sure she was dead. He is strong, but he could not lift her. He dragged her body to the canoe. He knew the crocodile might come back at any moment and kill him, too. He used all his strength. Little by little he got his mother's body into the canoe. Then he pushed away from the shore and started home.

"We had not seen the boy and his mother at all. Suddenly we heard shouting on the river, and we saw the boy paddling as hard as he could. Every two or three strokes he would look behind him. Then we saw a crocodile swimming fast towards the canoe. If he reached it you know what he would do. He would upset it with a blow, and both the boy and his mother would be lost. Eight or nine of us jumped into canoes and started for the boy. The crocodile had nearly overtaken the canoe, but we reached it in time. We scared the crocodile away, and brought the canoe to the shore. The boy stepped out on the ground and fell down, he was so frightened and tired. We carried him into one of my huts, and took his mother's body in there, too. W thought she was dead.

"But after a little while she opened her eyes. She could whisper only two or three words. She asked for the boy. We laid him beside her on her arm. She stroked him two or three times with her hand. But she was hurt so badly. Then she shut her eyes and did not open them nor speak again. O how the little boy cried! But he

ROBBING THE TREASURY.

How a Female Clerk Managed to Live High on a Small Salary.

When worn out or mutilated notes. are redeemed they are taken to the redemption department of the Treasury and counted, cut in two lengthwise, each half counted in separate rooms, and each lot then separately reduced to pulp, some of which reappears in commerce in the form of toy animals and other figures which are sold at the souvenir stands of the Capitol and at the various shops in the city. One of the accountants has held the position. since 1855, and has been all that time one of the most skillful and trusted employes. She is of mature age, and is fat and well kept, like a woman of wealth amid leisure. Her methods wera simple, and yet required the coolness and skill of an accomplished prestidigitateur. Her accomplishments were worthy of Hermann in that respect. Surrounded by her associates in similar work, she would deftly tear notes in pieces, paste them together so as to form one more complete note than the package originally contained and then abstract a complete note of large denomination. The packages would foot up correctly and seem to be untampered with. How long this has been going on, whether she is the only light-fingered lady in the business, and how much has been stolen no one can tell, for each day all that has been counted is reduced to pulp. The deficit discovered in the one lot, when an expose of this woman's performance was accidentally made, amounted to within a few dollars of \$1,000, and the amount purloined may, therefore, foot up to a large sum. All the time she has been engaged in this work, at least for several years, it has been a subject of comment in the neighborhood where she lived, and still lives, that she put on remarkable airs for a woman that received only \$75 dollars a month. She purchased a fine house years ago, and furnished it in the most elegant style, and not long after purchased another.

Recently she has been engaged in erecting an expensive country mansion in one of the suburban villages. For several years she has kept a fine team of horses and an elegant carriage, in which, however, she would not ride to the treasury. She would not patronize the street cars, though, but each morning and evening had a livery man come with a coupe and carry her to and from her place of honest toil, by which she became a capitalist. - Washington Cor. Philadelphia Press.

LOTTO IN ITALY.

A Game Which Devours the Earnings of the Poor with Regularity.

The Italians are natural gamblers. The national game of lotto, now under the patronage and control of the Government, is patronized to an incredible extent. The chances of winning are less than few and far between; but rich and poor, priest and peasant, patronize it with persistent regularity. The poor actually go without food and pawn the very beds they lie on in order to buy their weekly tickets. The game itself is of simple form. Numbers from 1 to 90 inclusive are placed in a large revolving wheel, and at noon on Saturday, in the presence of the municipal officers and Government representatives, five numbers are drawn forth by five different children gathered at random from the waiting crowd. These numbers are then publicly proclaimed as the winning numbers for the week and telegraphed far and near. Previous to the Saturday drawingthat is to say from Sunday morning till Friday night-tickets are sold. The purchaser chooses his own numbers, and he may buy two or three or four or five, just as he pleases. It is needless to say that to choose five winning numbers is akin to a miracle. Two numbers not unfrequently come out, and occasionally a lucky investor hits on three; but these are rare exceptions, and, as at Monaco and other public tables, the percentage is so heavily in favor of the bank, that the people lose their money with delicious regularity. To prevent cheating and possible collusion, the offices are closed for the sale of tickets on Friday night and remain unopened till the day after the drawing takes place. The prizes vary in value in proportion to the amount paid for the ticket, and are tempting enough to keep the poor still poorer, while the Government coffers grow full and overflow. - Chambers' Journal. The Fecundity of Fish. It has been calculated that, as fish. produce so many eggs, if vast numbers of the latter and of the fish themselves were not continually destroyed and taken, they would soon fill up every available space in the seas. For instance, from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 codfish are annually caught on the shores of Newfoundland. But even that quantity seems small when it is considered that each cod yields about 4,500,000 eggs every season, and that even 8,000,000 have been found in the roe of a single cod. Were the 60,000,-000 cod taken on the coast of Newfound left to breed, the 30,000,000 females producing 5,000,000 eggs every year, it would give a yearly addition of 150,000,000,000 young codfish. Other fish, though not equalling the cod, are wonderfully prolific. A herring weighing 6 oz. or 7 oz. is provided with about 30,000 eggs. After making all reasonable allowances for the destruction of eggs and the young it has been estimated that in three years a single pair of herrings would produce 154,000,000. Buffon calculated that, if a pair of herrings could be left to breed and multiply undisturbed for a period of twenty years, they would yield an amount of lish equal in bulk to the globe on which we live.-N. Y. Post.

-A wonderful real estate dealer does business at Gladstone, Mich. He won't sell a lot unless the buyer signs a forfeiture contract not to allow whisky selling on the premises.

-In Boston the neck of a chicken is called Napoleon, benuse it is the bony Part -Albany Union.

to the use of the customary night-cap as a remedy against sleeplessness, both because alcohol is injurious to an empty stomach, and because it does not induce a natural sleep. But he thinks that adults should be like babies, who sleep best with a full stomach, without night-mare, or other unpleasant results.

-A Turkish police court in Constantinople was investigating the cause of the death of a young and beautiful Circassian slave, found floating in the Bosphorus, with her hands and feet firmly bound with thongs. The court had the body identified as that of a girl who belonged to a wealthy Turk. Then it rendered the decision that the deceased came to her death by drowning, she having cast herself into the sea with the purpose of taking her own life. The firmness of this purpose was shown by the solidity with which she had bound her own hands and feet before throwing herself into the water.

An Anecdote of Greeley.

Horace Greeley was always sensitive to error in his proofs, and sometimes broke loose in his wrath. An inverted comma stung him like a mosquito. A mistake in a table of election returns set him into such fury as the red flag of the picador kindles in the Catalonian bull. "Henderson," he once said to the compiler of those sterile statistics, who had made an error of two votes in the returns from the Molly-muck-a-chuck district in the Mooseluemaguntic region of Northeastern Maine, "I discharge you; I don't want to see your face around here any more." But Henderson was at his post as usual the next morning. "How is this, Henderson?" said George Ripley, as he came into the office at his customary hour, "I thought Mr. Greeley discharged you yesterday. "Yes, he did," said Henderson, "but I didn't put any confidence in what he said." One day Mr. Greeley wrote that if a man were to shoot haphazard out of a window he would be morally responsible for any harm he might do. In print the "haphazard" became "half a yard," a rhetorical conversion that so depressed Mr. Greeley's spirits

that he had no strength to discharge anybody, not even Henderson, which was his constant resource in great emotional crises .- San Francisco Argonaul.

of splintered wood and went dashing inland, carrying with it a mass of whirling debris, in the midst of which hundreds of fish were mingled. The waterspout proceeded up the lane, tore off the corner of a barn and then fell to the ground with a loud noise, depositing the load of broken wood and fish. Captain L. H. Kennerly gives a graphic account of the phenomenon. He says that he watched the waterspout from beginning to the end. There was a very heavy black cloud in the sky off the point, and all the clouds in the neighborhood were seen moving toward the center of the black cloud. He knew then that a waterspout was forming, and called attention to the atmospheric disturbance. Presently the water of the bay, about one hundred yards off the end of a long wharf, began to boil and whirl around with a loud noise. This whirlpool was directly beneath the black cloud. The black cloud then formed in funnel shape and let down a point, revolving in a direction contrary to the whirlpool below. Soon the two bodies of water joined in forming a column about fifty feet in diameter in the middle and reaching up about a mile in the air. As soon as the junction was formed the greater part of the rushing water ceased. The column stood apparently motionless for about fifteen minutes, and had an angle with the horizon of about sixty degrees. The funnel at the top was dead black, but the body of the waterspout was slate color. At the bottom, where the spout spread out into a pyramid, the water was green and white. It was a magnificent sight. Then the whole mass began moving toward Battle's, and came majestically along, bending more and more as it advanced. When it reached the shore, just where the wharf joins the shore, the spout bent in the middle, and a report of electric discharge and a flash of lightning announced that the spout was broken. The greater part of the water was sucked up in the heavens as the spout parted in the middle, and the remainder fell with a great noise, enveloping the wharf and breaking it down for a distance of perhaps fifty feet, reaching from the shore to a small house situated on the wharf. The effects of the spout were felt on and slightly. It was only a remnant of the gyrating water that hit the house on land, and the damage resulting was small .- Mobile Register.

it off as neatly as if it had been sawed his neighbors how shiftless he is.off. The spout sucked up a great lot American Dairyman.

rear thomselves in his fields and tell

JAPANESE COURTESY.

How Acquaintances Greet Each Other When Meeting in the Street. When a couple of Japanese acquaint

ances encounter each other in the street, no matter whether high or low, male or female, old or young, they stand with their feet somewhat apart and bow repeatedly while rubbing their bended knees with their hands, drawing in their breath as they rise and closing their lips with a sudden gasp as they flop down again. The conversation opens with a sigh and a dry cough: "Schibaraku o me ni kakarimasen," i. e., "It is a long time since I hung upon your eyes (I have not seen you this long while)." Reply: Deep sigh with a short cough, i. e., "Yes, alas! alas! I have long been deprived of the pleasure of gazing on your features." Q.: "How is it with your respected husband and the charming baby?" R.: Sigh and cough as before, L e., "Best thanks for your kind inquiry; they are both quite well.' "Since I last had the pleasure of hanging on your eyes, you have grown much older and also rather stouter." R.: Sigh and cough, i. e., "Many thanks for the compliment, but I am afraid you flatter me." And so on, ad libitum, until they part again after series of bows. If the salutation takes place in the house, where the cleanliness of the mats affords fuller play to the instincts of politeness, they kneel down, place their elbows and hands, palms downwards, on the floor, and touch the mat with their forehead. They remain in this attitude, gently murmuring complimentary phrases, interrupted with sighs, until one of them, feeling the blood rise to his brain, cautiously lifts his head to peep whether his vis-a-vis has changed his position; if this is the case they both slowly work their way upwards; but if the other still keeps his head on the ground, the first one quickly ducks down again, so as not to be outdone in politeness by his partner .- Tokio Letter.

-"The Poodle Dog" restaurant, the San Francisco Delmonico, was yclept by the Frenchman who started it "Se poulet d'or" (The Golden Hen), which was too much of a jawbreaker for the natives; hence the present name.

had saved his mother's body from the crocodile."

As Essalaka told this story the team coursed down his cheeks. "I have seen in this savage tribe," writes Captain Coquilhat, "men and their wive who really love each other, and veritable honeymoons among young couples The child feels for his father the fear and respect which his authority in spires, but he truly loves his mother. and has a tender interest in her even after he becomes a man .- N. Y. Sun

PROMPT DECISION. The Power of the Ability to Make Use o Propitious Moments.

It has been well said that "purpos is the edge and point of character-the superscription on the letter of talent that character without it is blunt or torpid, and that genius without it is bullion-splendid but uncirculating." Even errors-if they imply nothing criminal or of evil intent-may be translated into something splendid, something magnificent, by virtue of decision. When Mr. Disraeli, in his first great effort in the House of Commons, met not only with unsympathetic listen ers, but with contempt so complete that he was compelled to sit down with his oration unfinished, he drew his hat over his eyes, and, with a resolute shake of the head, said to himself rather than to the House of Commons: "The day will come when you will hear me.' And in spite of rebuffs, many and se vere, he persisted in getting on his legs on every available opportunity, attacked those who had supported, as well as those who had opposed him, and thus, by grand decision and mag nificent audacity, he translated his failure into a training for success-i success which, not improbably, future historians will find to be somewhat qualified by the faith which Mr. Disracll carried to an extreme, based on the conviction that this decision and magnificent audacity could atone for great errors in statesmanship. He cer tainly never showed that "habitual indecision which has been called the chief evidence of weakness; evincing either a want of capacity to apprehend what is best, or a want of energy to pursue it."

"Strike the iron while it is hot," says the old proverb. There is a propitious moment, when outer circum stances, like the heated iron, are soft and pliant; decision, directed by in-sight, is as a hammer in the skilled hand to mold them to its pattern .-Way to Fortune.