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A. R. General Lyons Post, No. 58 meets second and fourth Saturdays each month at 1:30 p. m.

J. I. BUTTERFIELD, Commander. J. L. FURNISH, Adjutant.

O. U. W. Perpetua Lodge, No. 131,

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933 Market St. Fruit as Food.

A Chicago physician is responsible for revolutionary theories in regard to fruits. He pagertakes to prove the practical worthicsness as food of all cultivated varieties. Hyper-acid fruits, such as the lemon, shaudock, orange, apple and cherry, he asserts, should never be eaten. Subacid truits, such as the grape, pear and peach, may be eaten, but with extreme caution. Sweet fruits, like the fig. banana and date, he unqualifiedly commends, as they are simply wild fruits and have not been changed from their natural conditions or flavor by man. On the other hand, the fruits he condemns, he says, are forced or abnormal variations, as is shown when custivated and afterward allowed to run wild. They immediately retrograde and assume the sour and inedible qualities originally inherent in them. Man, Le clains, has not been able to make a proper food of them. They are unpatural combinations of fruit clements, and are frequently prone to cause digestive disturbances when taken into the stomach. By forcing seedlings, graiting and assiducusly cultivating under artificial conditions man has modified the progenitors of our present domestic fruits, he has made them acceptable to the palate, but he has not eliminated their barmful qualities.

#### Nosh and honey.

"The financial situation has caused considerable research or the subject,' remarked the cheerful id jot to his pas tor the other day. "I suppose," he conthe moneys of the Bible?"

"Oh, yes," replied the minister andly. "I am familiar, to be sure, blandly. PUBLIC. blandly. "I am lamina with the Biblical coins." "I infer that paper money was used at the time of the flood," continued the idiot, sparring for a chance to make a

home thrust. "What has led you to this conclu- Inquirer. sion?" asked the pastor. Well, we read of where the dove brought the green back to Neah."-

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Washington Times.

#### HE WAS A POOH BAH.

## Custo for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold and them a hot feet bath, a bowl of het drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to Led. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Con-tinue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has dis-

appeared.
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### FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

John Wesley's In Georgia Antedates Robert Raikes' Fifty Years.

In recounting the ministrations of John Wesley in Georgia, where the famous preacher sowed the first seeds of Methodism in America, the Rev. W. J. Scott, D. D., in The Ladies' Home Journal, claims that Wesley established the first Sunday school in the world at Savannah. In connection with his other labors, which were indeed predigious, Wesley, soon after his arrival in Geor-1786 began to provide for the Sanday school instruction of the children of the parish. His devotion to children at times almost amounted to infatuation. Children were likewise equally attached to him, as shown in their intercourse with him. Both on week days and Sabbaths he gave no little attention to educational work. As a pre liminary labor on the Sabbath before the evening service he required them to convene in the church, at which time he catechised them thoroughly and furnished them with additional teaching

from the Bible itself. In the present Wesleyan Memorial church in Savannah there is a Sunday school rcom into which hundreds of children crowd for Sanday instruction. The original school was less in number. but it was unquestionably the first Suuday school in the world. When taught by Wesley, it numbered between 60 and 75 scholars, but from all accounts there were few if any Indian boys in his earlier classes. A very high authority, Sir Charles Reed, M. P., LL. D., of England, is clearly of the opinion that this Sunday school was the first founded in the world, and that it antedates by a half century the secular instruction of Robert Rankes at Gloncester, England, as well as the first school in America upon Raikes' plan which was established in the city of New York.

Grant's Different Hats. After his return from abroad Grant had a little Japanese servant, who took charge of him as though the general were a bit of machinery and be were the engineer. Some of the newspaper men noticed that in the course of one trip Grant had on six different bats, and they laughingly asked him what was the significance of the change. Grant said: "Why, I do not know. I supposed I had on Sie same but all the time. Investigation brought out the fact that the little Jap, through the suggestion of some of the ladies of the party or some of the committee, had received ideas as Record. to what kind of a hat the general ought to wear at certain towns. If it was a college town, just before he arrived the little Jap would tiptoe to the general, remove the slonch hat, place a silk hat carefully on the general's head and trip out, the general never losing a word of tinued, "that you have made a study of any conversation. At the next stop, if it was explained to the little Jap that it was a soldier town, off would come the silk hat and on went the general's military hat. He made it a rule for the general never to appear at two places in the same hat, and the joke of it was that Grant himself did not know anything of the scheme."-Philadelphia

Might Be Worse. "These stripes," sighed the occurrent, "make a man feel small."

HOW YOUNG FOX RAN A WHOLE COUNTY IN DAKOTA.

He Held All the Offices For One Winter and Rather Enjoyed the Experience, Though It Is Presumed That He Was Sometimes a Little Lonesome.

There is a man in this town who was the supreme ruler of the whole county for almost six months. He was a Pooh Bah with a vengeance. His name is E. J. Fox, and he is fond of telling how he ran Cavalier county in the first winter of its existence. It came about in this way:

Cavalier county had been named, but unorganized, for several years up to 1884. It consisted of a large strip of land, all owned by the government, ly ing west of the western boundary line of Pembina county. About that time P. McHugh of Bathgate was elected as a representative of Pembina county in the legislature, and it occurred to him and to Attorney W. J. Mooney of the same village that it would be well to organize Cavalier county and add to it the three ranges in the western part of Pembina county. This western part of Pembina county was very much higher than the rest of the county, and was situated, the people said, and say yet, "on the mountain." So McHugh got a bill through the legislature defining Cavalier county as it is today.

That was in the winter of 1884-5.

A courthouse was built at Langdon, which was designated as the county seat, and at the election in November various county officers were elected. But none of the county officers came to Langdon to live. It was already a bad winter, and they could see no reason why they should come if there was some one there to take charge of the records. So they united in asking E. J. Fox, a young man just from Canada, to take charge of the offices until summer. Fox accepted the position, or positions, and in December took charge of the affairs of the county. The court-house was then a large building-in fact, too large for use. Fox decided that it would be better to leave it vacant until spring, and he took up his abode in a one room "claim shack," the only other building in town. This was about 15 by 20 feet in dimensions, and there he lived and did business that winter. He was deputy clerk of the courts, county judge, county treasurer, county auditor and register of deeds. The sheriff lived in the country and the superintendent of schools lived just across the Manitoba line. The shcriff did not serve out his term, for he we put in jail for shooting a man in a fig-There was not another living soul wit ...

in two miles. Fox lived entirely alone, and did his own cooking, except the bread baking, which was done by a neighbor three miles away. Langdon, though the county seat, was not yet a postoffice. The postmaster of Olga, in the eastern part of the county, used to send over a large package of letters and papers about twice a week to the people whom he knew lived near Langdon, and Fox would give to these people their mail when they called for it. There was not one settler 40 miles to the west, but about 40 and 50 miles northwest, near the Manitoba line, there were several settlers, and some of these used to drive that great distance to "file" on a homestead or a tree claim. When they did that, Fox had to give them their meals and lodgings, and, in fact, he had often to keep a sort of hotel.

The winter of 1884-5 was very cold, and at night Fox used often to lie awake and listen to the blizzards howl around his little shack. He was kept busy, however, for there were many filings, registerings of mortgages and a few deeds. An average of two or three men would come to see him daily on business, but he seldom saw a woman. Nearly all the settlers near him at that were bachelors, who afterward went back to Canada to get marrie; and indeed Fox did the same. Everybody was poor, and yet they all seemed to enjoy themselves, though they had to haul their wheat from 50 to 75 miles to market.

The winter passed very swiftly, and in the summer Mooney and McHugh came with their families. Then other settlers began to pour in. Buildings went up, as if by magic, and in a few months there were a postoffice and a dozen dwellings. Talk of a railroad began to be heard, and in a few months it came. Then indeed Poch-Bah Fox had to surrender his glory. He chose to take up the humble position of superintendent of the schools of the county and he still retains the place. He is disposed to think that, in spite of the comforts and conveniences of the present mode of life here, he enjoyed himself more that winter when he was monarch of all the government offices of Cavalier county. - Langdon (N. D.) Cor. Chicago

#### Discernment. "Ella, you have been playing all the

afternoon with these toy soldiers. That's not a proper amusement for a big girl like you," said her mother. But, mamma, I am not playing with the soldiers. I picked out the officers and played with them."-Pearson's

Accounted For. Mabel-What an interesting talker

#### Mr. Gusher is! He always holds one en be speaks. Mrs. Gusher-Does he? That accounts for the hair I found on his shoulder last night, -Strand Magazine,

The principal defense of the Datch in she war with Alva was found in the character of their country. Small basions, long curtain walls and very wide citches filled with water were the char-

acteristics of a Datch fortification. A wagon load of mortar will fill about

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#### A GREAT ADVOCATE.

Good Stories of George Wood, a Lawyer

of Many Years Ago. There are still some members of tho New York bar who remember George Wood, the contemporary of Daniel Lord, Ogden Hoffman, William Kent, James T. Brady and other distinguished lawyers of many years ago. The venerable Benjamin D. Silliman bas described George Wood as being conspicnous for his great learning, his wonderful power in stating his cases and his mathematical power in argument. Ho was a great advocate. Frederic R. Coudert some time ago told the following story of Mr. Wood: "I can remember, looking back to early boyhood, that venerable figure and recall speaking to one of his contemporaries about him. The erson to whom I spoke said, 'Yes, a client of mine got an opinion from George Wood once.' 'Well,' I said, 'how was it done, how much did he charge?' for even in those early days the professional instinct asserted itself. 'I will tell you,' my friend replied. 'My client went to him and said, "Mr. Wood, I would like to have your opinion on these papers." "Give me the pa-pers and come back tomorrow," said the great lawyer. The papers were produced and the client departed. The next day he presented himself before Mr. Wood, and the latter said, "Fifty dollars," and nothing more. The client was intelligent and assumed that he should pay him that sum, which he did. After waiting awhile he asked, "What about my papers, Mr. Wood?" "They are not worth a d-n," replied Mr. Wood, and

he made no further comment on the David Dudley Field used to relate the following: "George Wood was the personification of logic and cold marble. I was sitting beside him in court one day when he arose to argue a case, and as he arose his coattails caught the back of the chair and hung over it. Wood stood up and spoke, I should think, for fully two hours, but never once did those coattails move.

"On one occasion a young lawyer who had engaged George Wood to try a case was asked, 'How did the judge charge the jury?' 'Oh, George Wood charged the jury,' was the reply."-New York Times.

#### NUT TREES.

Plant the Nuts, and the Trees Will Grow After Awhile.

The age at which any nut trees come into bearing depends on the care given to the trees. Some authorities state that 15 or 20 years are necessary to bring them into full bearing from the time the nut is planted. This is a mistake, as trees that have been well cared for should lear a bushel of nuts in ten years, and the quantity will increase rapidly each year after that time.

Some persons may enjoy raising these trees from seed. To be sure it is rather slow process, but it is interesting work. When planting the nuts, if they have thin shells be perfectly sure that they have not dried out at all. The best plan is to get them as soon as they ripen and plant them at once. When this is not possible, keep them in moist sand or in sawdust until they can be started. Butteruuts, waluurs, hickory nuts and filberts, being hard shelled, will keep in growing condition much longer, but should be planted in the fall, as they germinate better when allowed to freeze, as that cracks the shell.

The fall planting is pature's own plan, and the nearer we follow her ways the better results we may expect. An other thing, do not plant the unts deep. Nature drops them on the surface and gives them a thick covering of leaves in which the dirt catches as it blows about. then the snow covers all and helps the leaves to decay and form a covering of leaf mold for the tree to grow in.

It is not practicable for any of us to try to raise all these kinds of nuts, but select the ones most likely to succeed in our climate, and by proper care and attention make a success of it. We may not reap the benefit of our labors, but our children will and theirs after them. -Vick's M

New but Effective Method. "How did her father strike you when

you called on him?" "First with his left and then with ar umbrella."-Detroit Free Press.

STUART, THE PAINTER.

Curious Bits Born of His Faculty For "I don't want people to look at my

pictures and say how beautiful the drapery is. The face is what I care about," said Stuart, the great American painter. He was once asked what he considered the most characteristic feature of the face. He replied by pressing the end of his pencil against the tip of his nose,

distorting it oddly. His faculty at reading physiognomy sometimes made curious hits. There was a person in Newport celebrated for his powers of calculation, but in other respects almost an idiot. One day Stuart, being in the British museum, came upon a bust whose likeness was apparently unmistakable. Calling the curator, he said, 'I see you have a head

of 'Calculating Jemmy.'"
'Calculating Jemmy!'" repeated the curator in amazement. "That is

On another occasion, while dining with the Duke of Northumberland, his host privily called his attention to a gentleman and asked the painter if he knew him. Stuart had never seen him

"Tell me what sort of a man he is." "I may speak frankly?" "By all means." "Well, if the Almighty ever wrote a

legible hand he is the greatest ruscal that ever disgraced society." It appeared that the man was an attorney who had been detected in sundry

dishonorable acts. Stuart's daughter tells a pretty story of her father's garret, where many of his unfinished pictures were stored: "The garret was my playground, and a beautiful sketch of Mnie. Bondparto was the idol that I worshiped. At last

I got possession of colors and an old panel and fell to work copying the picture. Suddenly I heard a frightful roaring sound. The kitchen chimney was on fire. Presently my father appeared, to see if the fire was likely to do any damage. He saw that I looked very feolish at being caught at such presumptuous employment and pretended not to see But presently he could not resist

locking over my shoulder. "'Why, boy,' said he-so he used to address me-'you must not mix your colors with turpentine. You must have It is pleasant to add that the little

eventually became a portrait painter of merit .- Youth's Companion. FOR AN OCEAN VOYAGE.

girl who thus found her inspiration

Take Only Half the Clothes You Think You Will Need.

"Take only half the clothing that you think you will need for an ocean voyage and do not attempt to have a small trunk in your stateroom," writes Emma M. Hooper in The Ladics' Home Journal. "Have in your largest shawl strap a traveling rng, heavy wrap-a golf cape is excellent-run umtrella, rubbers, small cushion to tie on the back of your dock chair, a warm dress of plain design, and a fannel wrappor to use as a nightgown. Wear a chaucis pocket well secured with a tape about the waist for your letter of credit, jewelry, mency, etc.

"In a large traveling bag place a change of underwear, bose, bedrooms slippers and needed toilet articles, with which include a small bot water bag, bottle of salts, vaseline, box of cathartic pills and bottle of camphor. Do not forget a comfortable cloth steamer cap and a gauze veil if you are afraid of a little sunburn. Wear a jacket suit of mixed obeviot or serge and a silk waist on board. After starting put on the older gown and lounge in it until you land, when it can be given to a clewardess. Some travelers try to dress for diamer and carry a steamer trunk filled with silk waists and fancy neckwear, but for an eight day journey this is poor taste and a lot of trouble. Others have the small trunk in the cubin, and before landing pack the things in it that are to be used only on the return veyage, and send it to the ship company's office until their return. It must be remembered that 30 pounds of barguge is the average weight allowed free on the centinent. Warm wraps and woolen underwenr are necessary at all seesons going across the Atlantic."