

HIDE AND SEEK AT SEA.

Torpedo-Boat Practice with the Great White Cruisers.

Mr. Ernest Ingersoll describes "The Tricks of Torpedo Boats" in St. Nicholas. After telling what the boats are like and what they can accomplish, Mr. Ingersoll says: But to insure all these fine results, both officers and men must be taught how to manage and maneuver them; to best advantage, as well as how to discharge the torpedoes they carry. Constant drilling is necessary; and lately one of these boats in our navy, the "Cushing" (so suitably named after the young hero of the civil war who destroyed the rebel ram "Albatross") by means of a rude torpedo-boat—one of the first actually used—has been attached to the naval station at Newport, Rhode Island, in order to carry on this practice. One set of officers and men after another is instructed in handling her, and in the making and firing of her torpedoes; and they have plenty of fun along with the schooling.

The headquarters of this work is Goat Island, which separates Newport harbor from the outer waters of Narragansett Bay.

There is a searchlight which commands the harbor entrances and a wide circle of the bay. One or more warships are always there. Those searchlights also can be swung in any direction. Yet the Cushing arrived one night and first announced herself by suddenly blowing her whistle within pistol-shot of the inner wharf of the island—and it was not a dark night, either. A few afternoons later she went down the bay, and challenged every eye to be alert to see her return in the evening. It was bright moonlight—a time in which no such boat would attempt a serious attack—yet Lieutenant Fletcher, the Cushing's commander, crept within a third of a mile of the shore before he was detected. It would have pleased you to see her that night, as she came plainly into view—a long, low streak gliding silently and swiftly athwart the moonlit sea, rolling a silvery furrow back from her prow like a bow, and seeming more like some great fish with its back fins out of water than any sort of steamship.

But it is on dark and stormy nights that the practice becomes exciting. Groups of officers stand upon the rampart of Fort Wolcott, or upon the bridge of each monitor or cruiser, and strain eyes and ears to obtain some glimpse of the torpedo-boat's presence, the long white beam of the electric searchlight sweeping right and left, up and down, and every man gazing along the path it illuminates for some glimpse of the little enemy. A swing of the beam southward brings out the grim walls and numerous cannon of Fort Adams, and shows every yacht and fishing-boat at anchor inside of Brenton's Point, the main channel, the Dimpings, the far away shore of Conanicut Island, Rose Island and its ruined old fortifications, the upper bay dotted with lazy sloops and schooners slipping down with the tide, are revealed one after another, as the powerful rays are turned slowly westward and northward until at last they are shining again in the Naval War College and Training School, and on the clustered shipping and wharves of the picturesque old town.

The Scouts of the Sea.

Torpedo-boats, however, are designed for a wider service than simply to carry and discharge the frightful weapon from which they take their name. They are to the navy what scouts and skirmishers are to a land army. They form the vanguard of the sea, of the cruisers are the infantry and the battleships and monitors the artillery arm. They must spy out the position of the enemy's fleet, hover about his flanks or hunt his anchorage to ascertain what he is about and what he means to do next. They must act as the pickets of their own fleet, patrolling the neighborhood, or waiting and watching, concealed among islands or in inlets and river mouths, ready to hasten away to the admiral with warning of any movement of the enemy. It is not their business to fight (except rarely, in this one particular way), but rather to pry and sneak and run. Hence they are as small and sleek and swift as they can be made. When the fleet goes upon a cruise, they are carried on the decks of the big warships, although they are able to get about in really rough weather by themselves. A very recent idea is to build them out of aluminum, which would be not only of great advantage toward ease of transportation, but would tend toward increased speed, by adding buoyancy and elasticity to the structure, which seems to skim along the surface and fairly leap from wave to wave; but it is doubtful whether aluminum is strong enough for safety and whether it will not be injured by the chemical action of the sea-water—St. Nicholas.

Humane Treatment of Animals. A general order has been issued from the Department of Agriculture to meat inspectors to use every means to secure humane treatment of animals in transportation and in stock yards. Also to make investigation as to the manner in which animals are transported and handled by the railroad companies and stock yards, and to make suggestions with a view of improving the service and protecting animals from undue suffering and cruelty. Animals which are suffering from injury or pain are to be promptly reported to the Humane Society unless the owner or those in charge of the stock yards properly care for them within a proper limit of time.

"How do you account for her rejecting you? Was it your prospects that she objected to?" "No; I am inclined to think that it was her own prospect that did the business for me. She was looking at me, you see."—Boston Transcript.

The first thing a man says about his enemy is that he is crazy.

DID NOT KNOW HIS RELATIVES.

Sad Predicament of a Man Who Found a Pretty Cousin by Chance.

A Washington Star reporter was talking to a Washingtonian in front of an uptown hotel-entrance when a handsome young woman walked by and went into the door beyond. Evidently she knew, or thought she knew, the Washingtonian, for she hesitated as if to speak to him, but the man gave no sign.

"Why didn't you speak to the lady?" inquired the writer man.

"I wasn't sure I knew her, and am not now," he replied.

"Couldn't you have taken chances?"

"Not any more."

There was something back of that sort of an answer, and the writer man went after it.

"Oh," he laughed, "you've made a mistake in knowing people, haven't you?"

"Not exactly; but in thinking I know them. At least in thinking I knew a lady once. It was this way: Four or five years ago my folks were spending the summer at Rockville, and I came to town one afternoon to meet a cousin of my wife's from the southwest, whom I'd never seen, and escort her out home. Of course, I had a description, but descriptions don't always count, and when I saw a good-looking woman descend from the car I called right in and introduced myself as her cousin's husband and her escort to the country. She accepted the escort with a charming smile, asked about the health of her dear cousin, and all that in a general way, which seemed all right, though slightly vague, as it appeared to me later, and we went from the Baltimore and Potomac station over to the Baltimore and Ohio to catch a train.

"What would have happened if we had caught the train I don't know, but we missed, and then while we waited I took her uptown to a restaurant for supper, as the next train was going to put us home too late for it there. I telegraphed my wife that we would be out on a later train, and then blew my pretty cousin off to a nice little hotel that cost me \$5. We lingered at the table, for she was a charming person to talk with, and I let her look at a fine diamond ring that I wore and which she admired.

"There was some trouble about the bill when the waiter presented his check, and I laid the pocketbook down on the table and went over to the cashier's desk with the waiter and the money I had given him. I presume my back was turned five minutes away from my delightful cousin, and when I turned to go to her again she wasn't there. One waiter had seen her go into the hotel from the cafe, but had not given it a thought, and we immediately began a search for her. Suffice it to say we didn't find her. Suffice it to say also that when I got home the real cousin was there, also a very pretty woman, and, in conclusion, suffice it to say, that I speak to no more women unless they come to me with credentials. That lost diamond was worth \$500, and there was \$50 in the pocketbook, to say nothing of my injured feelings and betrayed confidence."

It was truly a fit time for sympathy, and the writer extended all he had in stock.

Surnames.

The old saying is all that has survived of the superstition that it is unlucky for a woman to wed one whose surname begins with the same letter as her own:

"To change the name and not the letter, is a change for the worse and not the better."

June was the month that the ancients considered most propitious for marriages, especially if the day chosen were that of the full moon, or the conjunction of the sun and moon. The month of May was to be avoided as under the influence of spirits adverse to happy households. Ovid says:

"Let maid or widow that would turn to wife, Avoid the season dangerous to life; If you mind old saws, mind, this say: 'Tis bad to marry in the month of May."

There is another more common form of this prediction unfavorable to marriage in the month of May, which may be the one which he refers to:

"Marry in May, You'll rue the day, To marry in May Is to wed poverty."

Unclaimed Bank Deposits.

Interesting disclosures are annually made by Connecticut savings banks in their compliance with the law requiring a return of the deposits that have not been taken from nor added to by the depositors within twenty years. The banks in Hartford report several hundred of such deposits, aggregating a total of \$12,497.72. A New Haven bank has over \$8,000 in unclaimed money, there is \$7,000 in a Bridgeport bank, \$5,000 in a Southport bank and lesser amounts in other banks all over the State. The individual deposits are as a rule small, being probably small balances which have grown with the accumulated interests. There are, however, several deposits measured by hundreds, and one of nearly \$2,000. After the list of unclaimed deposits is published each year considerable of the unclaimed deposits is always drawn from the banks by the people who have deposited it or by their heirs.

Descendants.

"Uncle George, what is a valedictory?" "It's the farewell address the girl graduate reads to her weeping classmates the night before she packs her trunk to visit among them all summer."—Portland Press.

No man can be called a hopeless fool until he has made a fool of himself twice the same way.

DISHONORED DRAFTS.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is usually because its fund of strength is very low. Hood's Sarsaparilla, if soon taken, will pay out vigor in the shape of purified blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone and brain. As a sequela of the new vigor, it feeds the stomach, the bowels to form their functions regular, and the liver works like clock work. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus reinforced.

Of the 2,901 cases of smallpox in Austria during 1895 no less than 2,360 occurred in Galicia.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mr. J. Nicholas, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1885.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The Proprietary have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Health Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is impossible without pure, healthy blood. Purified and vitalized blood results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels.

MAILED FREE To any address, our Special Price List of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC.

This circular is issued for the benefit of our country customers who cannot avail themselves of our Daily Special Sales. Send us your address. You will find both goods and prices right. WILL & PINCK CO., 818-820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething. For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a Bottle.

SURE CURE FOR PILES. DR. SO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Solely by Druggists, etc. DR. SO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Solely by Druggists, etc. DR. SO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Solely by Druggists, etc.



Cider Making.

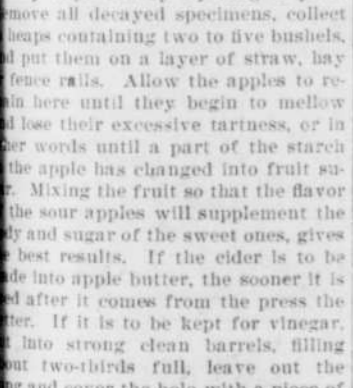
Strictly speaking, cider is the juice of apples after it has been extracted from the fruit, carefully filtered, clarified and fermented, and should contain not less than 6 per cent. of alcohol. In this country the term is applied indiscriminately to apple juice from the time it leaves the cider press until acetous fermentation or the process of vinegar making, begins. It is commonly made from refuse apples of all varieties, little attention being given to their condition when taken to the mill as to the degree of ripeness, freedom from insects or proportion of tart to sweet apples. The result is a juice which quickly begins to



DOUBLE HAND MILL.

ferment, then acidify, being often unpalatable and insipid. For vinegar making it is not so necessary to look after the details, but even for this product there are certain points which must be observed if a prime article is desired.

The apples ought to be mature. Undeveloped fruit will make a cider which contains a large per cent. of water and little fruit sugar. It will not only be unpalatable as cider, but the vinegar resulting will be weak and of poor quality. Apple butter made with this kind of juice will also be unsatisfactory for home use, and practically unsalable on the market. If the apples are full grown but yet unripe, the quality can be greatly improved by ripening in piles. Remove all decayed specimens, collect in heaps containing two to five bushels, and put them on a layer of straw, hay or fence rails. Allow the apples to remain here until they begin to mellow and lose their excessive tartness, or in other words until a part of the starch in the apple has changed into fruit sugar. Mixing the fruit so that the flavor of the sour apples will supplement the acidity and sugar of the sweet ones, gives the best results. If the cider is to be made into apple butter, the sooner it is pressed after it comes from the press the better. If it is to be kept for vinegar, put into strong clean barrels, filling about two-thirds full, leave out the bung and cover the hole with a piece of



RIG FOR HANDLING HEAVY BUNDLES.

Poultry Notes.

Non-setting breeds lay white eggs.

The hen pays for herself in a short time.

Large eggs indicate that the hens are too fat.

During hot weather water your fowls three times a day.

Beware of overfeeding; it is a variety of food and shell producing materials that give the best results.

Give the hens proper care, but this does not imply that you must be continually fussing with them.

There is little or no difficulty in raising young ducks or goslings if they can be kept dry until well feathered.

Geese are very hardy, are easily raised, require less care and expensive food than any other breed of fowls.

Pesticultural Hints.

Kerosene emulsion will kill cabbage worms, if thoroughly applied.

Diseases are contagious among plants, and should be watched and promptly treated.

Humane Treatment of Animals.

Canada papers report a large haul of fruit in the orchards, particularly apples; prospects are for a good crop.

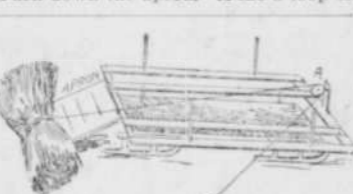
The small trees should be cultivated, especially during dry weather. In fact, all cultivated crops will be benefited by shallow cultivation during dry spells.

Small-fruit growing is not straining to the land's fertility; in no other crop will so much satisfaction, gratified taste and good health be secured at so small a cost.

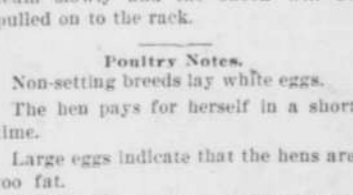
The striped cucumber bug can be driven away by dusting the vines with a mixture of one part of flour to four parts insect powder. Ashes, plaster, lime, etc., are good to prevent its attacks.

Local Irrigation.

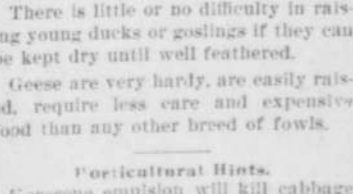
The experience of the past two or three years has satisfied a good many farmers in order to make a success in cereals, as for example in growing berries, other small fruits and potatoes, it is necessary to have an arti-



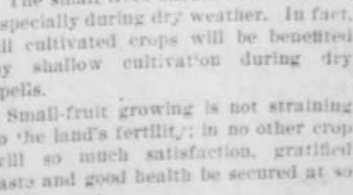
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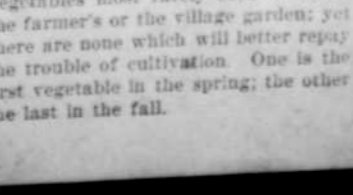
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Advertisement for Blackwell's Genuine BULL DURHAM Smoking Tobacco. Includes an image of the tobacco pack and text: 'This is the very best Smoking Tobacco made. Blackwell's Genuine BULL DURHAM. You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share of \$20,000 in presents.'

Advertisement for A Perfect Food. Text: 'That is what Baron von Liebig said of good chocolate. All of Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoas and Chocolates are good,—the best, in fact. Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.'

Large advertisement for Battle Ax Plug. Includes an image of a man holding a sign that says 'Battle Ax Plug'. Text: 'The North Pole made use of at last.' 'Always at the front and wherever "BATTLE AX" goes it is the biggest thing in sight. It is as remarkable for its fine flavor and quality as for its low price. A 10 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost twice as large as a 10 cent piece of any other equally good tobacco.' 'FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," EMPLOYED LIVER PILLS ARE THE ONLY THING TO USE. Only One for a Dose. Sold by Druggists at 25c, a box Sample mailed free. Address Dr. Soosan-Ko, Philadelphia, Pa.'