BUSIEST PLACE IN TOWN.

sawing wood, but had now been laid

They pastured these strers near me

trained them, one at a time, to walk

in the tread-power and turn their shaft.

While one steer was at work the other

fed and rested. A less expensive

power-plant was probably never fur-

nished, for the steers grubbed their

own living in the pasture, and had only

Like most country towns of New

England, New York and many other

States, Norwell contains many apple

orchards. By August the two young

partners began to make their arrange

in the vicinity.

ments for securing all the waste apples

10 do this most effectively, they

found it necessary to hire the deacon's

horse and cart, at a cost of a dollar per

day, and drive about from farm to

farm buying apples. On an average

that fall they paid ten cents per bushel

at the farmer's door. Morris did most

of this business, Charles being busy

preparing a supply of fire-wood which

he cut in the woods near by and drew

When at last they were able to begin

work, early in September, they hired

several elderly women to take charge

of the paring machines, because

throughout the fall Morris was em-

ployed every day purchasing and draw-

They bought altogether more than nine

thousand bushels, which cost them

when drawn to the factory, about 13

cents per bushel; and at the annuai

"even-up," in April, after the apples

were all cut, dried and sold, it was

found there had been a profit of 23

cents per bushel. This, too, although

they had lost over a ton of dry apples

As they urgently needed a storage

building, they set aside \$500 from their

profits to build one the following

To utilize the considerable proportion

to the "factory" with the steers.

evaporators to attend to.

by bad storage.

to be led to the shed when wanted.

EOPLE now call it "the busiest | They could not afford to buy a steamplace in town," but it was far engine for power, but they obtained for from being so four years ago last a small sum an old horse-power aptall, when Morris Knights and Charles paratus, consisting of "lags," fly-wheel Hunt stood there one afternoon look- and frame, which had been used in ing about and asking each other, doubtfully, whether it was best to "start in aside. But instead of horse-power they there and try to find employment for employed a pair of small yearling themselves, or not It was a weedy, steers, bired from Morris' father, who bushy field, extending down to a poul is a farmer in a small way. shore with no object of human construction in sight but a weathered old apple factory, and, by a little patience, samber shed, roofed, but open to the weather on all sides

Morris Knights and Charles Hunt were two poor youths, eighteen or nineseen years of age, born and brought up in the vicinity, and were without any other educational advantages than those afforded by the neighboring diswiscz school; just two ordinary, large boys, differing in nothing, apparently, from thousands of other American boys, unless it were in the spark of ambition not always found in other total. Neither had a dollar in his pocket or muswhere else.

The wineme which they were talking over so ittibiously that afternoon was whether they should promise to pay bearon Bean, a relative of Charley's, eseso dollars for what waste apples they could picking in his orchard after be had gathered his "barreling" fruit.

There's a pile of apples in that orchard, lying on the ground," Charley memarked, "and I suppose we might our sund string and dry them in this old sood, and make thirty dollars, perhaps."

"Ru we ought to have an evapora tor," said Morris. "Evaporated apples bring a better price."

"But one of those evaporators, even a small one, costs twenty-five dollars; and nobody would sell us one on credit."

Limit they agreed to take the deacon's As for the old shed, no one had pre-

tended to own it for years. The next day they began to pick up the apples in the orchard, and the deacon let them take his horse and cart to hand them to the old shed. I am told Than they were even obliged to borrow a paring machine, and run into debt for two balls of twine to string the halves of apples on.

As days went on they greatly dean evaporator; and Morris finally wrote to a company which manufaccanal these machines, asking for one of the smallest and cheapest on three months' time. He enclosed a certificate of moral character, signed by the old become and the postmaster at Norwell.

The company replied that, contrary is its englom, it would ship an evaporanor to them on credit, but advised them merchase one of a large size, having a dering capacity of twelve bushels of apples per day. This would cost 555, but they might have six months which to pay for it

Blant doubted at first whether it would be well for them to run in debt es deeply, but Morris was more sanso they ordered the larger evaprater, and gave their note for it.

When it arrived they became ambirious to run it to its full capacity, and to lay in a larger stock of drying apples. Canvassing about among the orwell farmers, they took four more erchards to pick up, and also bought other refuse apples, on time, at from ave to ten cents per bushel. Rude bins were made under the old shed from whatever bits of lumber they could colet, and a great heap of apples made.

But the weather was growing colder, d the frost threatened their stock. protect it, they got the use of a atity of rough boards taken from liding, with which they clo the sides of their shed. They also d a mass of dry grass and weeds, a thicker, warmer wall around

The heat from the evaporator aned in place of a stove, and from her until March they worked there illy, drying apples, till their entire was prepared for market

When it was sold, they had, after ng for the evaporator and apples settling their other debts, a little than three hundred dollars as the

apples to the evaporators; and from the ventilators on the roofs of the sheds, clouds of vapor steam up into the sky. Some are tending the cidermill and pressing the pomace, and others are preparing pumpkins and squashes and canning gage plums. All this where, four years ago, stood an old deserted lumber shed, in the

Some are carrying rackfuls of alleed

lonellest spot in town! All done by two boys who began without a dollar of capital, with few advantages in the way of education, and but little help from any source save their own hands and beads

Surely, their success ought to serve as a hint to many of our country-boy readers.-Youth's Companion.

Simple Plan to Still the Waves A simple device for distributing oil on rough waters is meeting with adoption among British shipowners. The arrangement is practically automatic, taking advantage as it does of the rise and fall of the vessel to create an air pressure, by means of which the oll is forced from the reservoir and mixed with the sea. Briefly, a tank is placed in a convenient position at the fore or after end of the vessel above the water line, and it is about three parts filled with oil, the remaining space acting as an air reservoir. In connection with and passing through this tank is a tube, the lower end of which is carried down as far as possible and is open to the sea, the upper part being fitted with an air valve to admit of the air pressed up by the column of water passing into the reservoir. In connection with the main tube by the pitching of the vessel, and easily be obtained, which, acting upon to the seg.

Dore's Memory.

Dore educated his memory by observion and sub-division, on a system of them in their right places. Hamerton from slipping about. (quoted by Jerrold) related that "by long praces" of this kind he could car-ry away wonderful quantity of facts. and had even tested his memory in a contest with a photographic apparatus, a friend of his photographing a cathedral. Dore looking at it and drawing it afterward at his home, while his friend developed his photograph. On comparing the two, drawing and photograph, it appeared-much to the astonishment of ing home apples, and Charles had the the photographer-that Dore had omitted no detail of importance, a few min-They were fortunate in being able or inaccuracies being alone discoverato hire four hundred dollars, in order ble.-Joseph Hatton in The Idler.

to pay "cash at the door" for apples.

of the waste apples unfit for drying, and also the parings and cores of all the others, they bought a small cidermill and press, which was also operated by "steer-power." Among the products of their factory that fall were over ninety barrels of cider, which were sold to a manufacturer of cider vinegar. There were many incidental expenses

that fall; yet after all these were deducted, at the annual "even-up" in April, there remained over \$1,900

During the third year three nev buildings were erected-rough but well-constructed sheds, good enough for the business. They still prepared their own fuel, and the steers, now over two years old, still furnished the power. This fall they collected about thirteen thousand bushels of apples from adjoining towns. An evaporator of the largest size was purchased, having a drying capacity of eighty bushels per day.

This season, too, they began experimenting in other directions, drying pumpkin and squash. They had also egun buying wild raspberries and blackberries, which they put up in cans,

instead of drying. A more promising part of the busi ness, however, is the canning, in glass, of gage plums. They have been able to pay farmers seventy-five cents per oushel for purple and yellow gages. As these trees soon come into bearing, after setting out, and are very prolific the prospect of a cash market has encouraged the neighboring farmers so greatly that over two thousand young trees were set out in the vicinity last

So prosperous had been the boys business that during the spring of this, the fourth year, three new sheds have been erected, and the place is, inde

Troops of children are bringing is kets of wild blackberries, gage ms, and other fruits. Farmers' carts are hauling apples and pumphins, for all of which cash is paid; and under all of which case in four long shods there recounds the steady whir of more than twenty paring machines, at which fully thirty per line machines, at which fully thirty per line are like.

It doesn't pay to be too funny. nan who formerly boarded at a Maine hotel used always to call for "old hen" when he saw chicken on the bill of fare. The table girl and cook thereupon prepared for him, and whenever chicken order of things had continued for three months without the boarder suspecting the joke, he one day called the waitress to him and told her be was getting sick of old hens, and he'd like to have a taste of chicken. "Very well," was the reply, "you can have it; but you ordered old hen regularly, and as this house always pleases its guests when it is possible, we've been giving you what you ordered."-Phillips (Me.) Phono-

The "spectrum top" is one of the most interesting scientific toys of recent invention, and no doubt it is destined to prove one of the most important. It has only black and white markings, but when it is revolved rapidly it presents all the colors of the rainbow as they are seen in the Newtonian spectrum. Mr. Benham, the inventor of the top, thinks this is due to "fatigue of the eye," and that it has nothing to do with the wave theory of light, but it may lead to important modifications of accepted ideas of the relations between light as mere motion and the eye as its interpreter.

First Naturalised Woman. The first woman in America to demand naturalization papers was Mrs. Elizabeth Cryer, who showed a certificate dated at Omaba, Nebraska Territory, Feb. 14, 1857. She is also believed to be the first woman to preempt Government land in her own The court records at Omaha and the land office verify these state ments. That particular Cryer, however, cannot claim to be the first woman who has cried.-New Orleans Pica-

About Prince Bismarck.

Prince Bismarck said recently that his neuralgia makes traveling troubleome for him, but that he would travel more if he could count on being treated as a private gentleman. The Prince as received a present of so much wine doubts whether he will be able to drink it all. "I begrudge my heir nothing," he says, "except my wine sellar."—Richmond Times.

imail Fortunes Among the Masses. It is estimated from the returns of the eleventh census that 95 per cent. of the wage earners of this country own less than \$10,000 such.

The fruit is blushing under the kie

combustible foods, and food adjuncts.

ing this summer thinks with dismay of her flaring skirts and balloon sleeves, her chiffon waists and lace hats. The dresses will hardly go into two closets if there are many of the summer's fashion, and people in crowded quarters have a number of times furthering of reform movements, has told me that any further increase in the wardrobe would necessitate putting the bed into the closet and converting the closet into a bedroom. How then, when so much space is needed for the expansion of one's raiment at home, is it to go into a trunk and come out without ruln. Tissue-paper, and hundreds of Woman's Christian Temquantities of it, is used by the professional packers of Paris, and that alone tucked into folds of skirts, sleeves and bows, and wedged in between hats to daughter with very strict, not to say prevent their pressing upon each other, narrow, views as to the use of liquor will enable you to arrive in good shape and tobacco. Miss Willard prepared and with good nature. For to find all herself for teaching, and while pursuone's finery creased and crushed at the ling her studies met a young man who end of a journey, when one wishes to was studying for the ministry and who look like a lily of the field, is quite tube an additional air tube is fitted beart-breaking. If a summer outing immediately under the water line, and pretty gowns are a yearly occurwhich, when the vessel rises, admits tence, a woman would do well to have air into the main tube, and by means a trunk in her possession that is at of a valve prevents its escape. The least forty-four inches long, so that air is acted upon by the column of the length of a dress skirt will not re water which forces its way up the main quire folding. If it must be folded, tube by the pitching of the vessel, and old the end toward the waist, and put a pressure of five or six pounds can a roll of tissue paper under the fold. Make the paper into organ-pipe rolls, the air stored in the reservoir, ejects and lay it under each godet plait in the the oil through the distributing pipes back of the skirt. If one has many thin gowns with sleeves of the same general shape, it is well to have one or two separate pairs of stiff linings bound at the top, so that they can be ing things as he walked with the in- basted into the arm-hole of a number tention of remembering all he could of of dresses. If dresses are not packed them. He dissected subjects by divis- very closely in separate trays, it is a good plan to fasten a tape to each end his own, so as to lay them by in good and then to fasten the tapes to the order, to be found when he wanted sides of the trunk. This keeps articles

Heroines in Lighthouses.

A salary of \$600 to \$800 a year, with free dwelling, coal and oil, is sufficient inducement for not a few women to assume the arduous and oftentimes dangerous duties of lighthouse keeper. There are in the neighborhood of a score of female keepers in the United States, and in every case the duties are performed in such a manner as to call forth frequent commendation from those in a position to judge. One of these women performed an act of won- cry: derful heroism early last year. This was Janet Malby, who has for years een in charge of the slender tower built on Elk Neck, a steep rock on Chesapeake bay. During a terrible northeast rain, hall and wind storm in February, 1894, when the waves dashed furiously against the lighthouse, threatening to tear it from its very was served an old hen was provided, foundation, Janet Malby, ever on the and this particular boarder always got | alert, saw in a frail boat six men struga generous piece of that. After this gling in the angry waters some dis-



JANET MALBY SAVING SIX LIVES terrible risk she ran by venturing out in such a storm, she pushed her own boat out from the rock, selzed the oars, that the lords of creation in the far off and finally succeeded in reaching and British colony would unanimously look rescuing the entire party.

Far out from the coast of California in Point Pinos lighthouse, is stationed as keeper Mrs. Richards. Here she has lived entirely alone for eighteen years, seeing no living soul year in and year out save the captain who brings her the necessaries of life and oil for the lighthouse lamp, and occasionally a lighthouse inspector. Five lives have been saved by the prompt and courageous actions of Mrs. Blake, fighthouse keeper for the past twenty years at Robbin's reef, off Tompkinsville, New York harbor.

Complexion Paste Her Bane. The desire to make her complexion more beautiful has caused a once oright mind to be left shrouded in the darkest gloom. Miss Mary Belcher, of Russellville, Ky., two years ago was a bright, dark-haired, happy, rosy-cheeked girl. One day she read an adver tisement of a cosmetic paste that would make the complexion perfect. She bought some and used it for two weeks as directed. At the end of that time she was horrified to notice the appearance of a black beard all over her face. It grew rapidly and in a short time she had a heavy growth of whiskers. She grew bysterical and about six months ago her mind began to fall under the constant worry. She is now a mental wreck. Miss Beicher is 22 years old and lives with her parents at fall to provoke spirited replies. Sugar Grove, Butler County.

A Delightful Study. The syllabus of a most excellent urse of study on the che ds by Thomas Grant Allen, pro of chemistry in the Armour Is

The course is divided into eight lectures, treating of chemical changes in foods, the uses and classification of food principles, the chemistry of the human body, the combustible and in-

Why She Never Married. A recent rumor regarding the engage ment of Miss Frances E. Willard, pres ident of the National Woman's Chris tian Temperance Union, to an elderly English gentleman of means, who uses a large part of his annual income in the recalled to the minds of many of Miss Willard's friends in this country the Miss Willard's devotion to the tem-

romance of her early womanhood. perance cause is by no means coeval with the great crusade of the early 70's. whose outcome was the organization of perance Unions. Miss Willard's parents were among the ploneers of th great Northwest, and brought up their gave promise of attaining great prominence in his chosen calling. Their com-



mon love of study attracted them to each other, and the young man felt that in Miss Willard he had found the one woman who, as his wife, would help him unward and would gracefully share the honors of the lofty position at which he was aiming. Nor was Miss Willard's heart untouched, and the young man's matrimonial hopes might have been re alized but for her discovery that he was addicted to the use of tobacco. She very promptly told him that he could choose between tobacco and herself. and to all his pleadings opposed the one

"If you love tobacco more than you

At length he ceased to urge her, and they went their separate ways, she to remain single and become president of the National Woman's Christian Tem perance Union, and one of the best par liamentarians in the United States, and he to marry some one else and become one of the most prominent bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wheelwomen of the Antipodes. One of the most democratic com munities on earth is Melbourne, Australla, and as might have been expected the new woman and her wheel are to be seen there in full glory. The female bicycle riders of that city have established a club of their own, every member of which has shed her skirt and taken to bloomers-perhaps loose knee breeches would be the more appropriate expression, but the garment worn there have little of the voluminons appearance as yet affected by the generality of woman riders in Ameri can cities. It was not to be expected



ordinary female attire. Not a few do mestic rows have developed, but the women show no disposition to recede from their position in favor of reform dress. Indeed, late Australian exchanges indicate that the opposition of the men has pretty much simmered down into an occasional letter to the editor of some paper attacking the new mmunications never woman. These con

Krupp, the gun manufacturer, pays an income tax of \$200,000 a year. But the brewer and alcohol manufacturer. Marinesco Bragadir, at Bucharest leaves him far in the lurch, for he pays 1.651,241 france a year in taxes.

He who is racked by superstition causever find peace of mind.—Closero.

open behind him-Detroit Trib and carry it away, leaving the front bim to load all the silver into a sack There was nothing to do but permit be, blased, "you'll wake the baby. malignant triumph. "If you shoot me, The burglar turned with a sneer A Wise Burgiar.

Vashington Star. and every time my beart falled me." your father's consent to our marriage "Yes of semit toot betank I sel" "Oh, how terrible!"

heart fallure." replied. "The fact is, I'm troubled with "I am not feeling well," the youth His Amiction. "You seem ill," she said solicitously.

were burning. left a room in which three candles seat at the spilling of a little sait, and thirteen at a table, jumped from his lucky days, refused to sit down with

This here of many battles was super his elegance might give offense. He seemed embarrassed, as it atraid crushed down at the back of his bend cloak hanging all awry, and a cup his superiors he wore an old coat, a and scented. But in the presence of form, with bis bair neatly trimmed and seemed in a full-dress uniheadquarters. Before his troops he the Russian general was a coward at But though courageous under fire,

attious. He believed in lucky and un

time there will be an end to ne." I go into action I say to myself that this on farther than you wish. Whenever yourself to do that, you will be drawn down under fire. If you once permit I bave made it a rule never to bend and that I am afteld of nothing. But eral. "They think that I am brave, "Nonsense," replied the Russian gen-

"Tasaasb self to war that you no longer fear "have you really so accustomed your-"Tell me honestly," said the artist,

from the bullets of the Turks. as a turn in the road sheltered them gauntlet means," said he to the artist, "Now, we know what running the Innisar

once; pis tuce was quiet, and his eyes did not cause him to bend his head of his overcoat. The whistling bullets along, his hands buried in the pockets he watched Skobeleff walk slowly der beavy fire. In spite of the danger though he had been several times unmurderous that he ever experienced, that the rain of bullets was the most Balkans, the painter Verestchagin says In a fight after the passage of the

and shell whistled furiously. the fatal space, while round him shot beleff riding calmly at a walk across Just at that moment the men saw Sko-

molla) ly, meant the annihilation of the batthey halted, for an advance, apparentput when they came to the open groundelter them from the Turkish fire, on as long as there were buildings to to a certain point. The men marched ordered an officer to lead a battallon the Russo-Turkish war, Gen. Skobeleff do me' find some other some man sho sill and the storming of the storming of Logical more running of Logical storming of the s

A Bundle of Contradictions.

behind the times with their microbe The French discoverers are a little

bull or bear the market. piy, as it might be to their interest to caused an artificial scarcity or oversupditions are accused to having at times L. Sharpers who understand these confutures, while an overplus will advance scarcity of rats will depress the price of fellow workers in the rat colony. buy up in advance the shares of their tories there are young Napoleons who ages business tactics. In some facconsiderable pocket money and encouritsl, but it gives the ingenious yougsters enough to attract an investment of capboys can catch. It is hardly large depends upon the number of rats the ton. The amount collected in this way leaving the gold in the shape of a butbeat drives off all animal substances, into a crucible and burned. The intense dreds, and after being killed are put tonudup. Hats are caught by the hun-Twice a year the boys have a grand

take a dressing of gold with it. them and in getting at the grease they the gold in it, but the grease attracts ble the flooring. They don't care for it. At night the rats come out and nibinto the wood by shuffing their feet on cheons on the doors and rub them well butter and fatty meats from their lunthemselves with gold, sharp boys drop dents will have an inducement to gorge order to make sure the voraclous roout the rat sticks to the factory. In so long as the supply of olly rage holds get rid of. It sticks to bim closely, and of the rat with a gold plating he cannot melanded of diet fills the faterior mechanism them and eat them. Six months of this ing about where the rats can get at carelessiy leave these rubbing rags lyrodents for everything greasy, the boys trary, knowing the keen appetite of the of rate, but they don't do so. On the conposed to keep these rags out of reach The boys about the factories are supcome atrongly impregnated with gold. Company many olded rags are used in burnlabing watch cases, and in time beskut like that of the Waltham Watch year is considerable. In every large a ne seruce of al bentalde audi ranoma the gold from them, and that the kill rate and burn their bodies to get boys in watch and jewelry factories to eays it is a common practice for the Waltham Watch Company in this city, I. B. Lake, a representative of the

from thrifty Yankee boys. Frenchmen seem to have stolen an ide chat metal in countless millions mature ot saviesmed to attach themselves to In forming a company for the extrac-

GOLD LINING IN RATE.