THIRTY OF THEM COME FROM THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

They Are Bright and Industrious Scholars - Queer Impressions Obtained While on the Journey-Astonished by the Railroads.



HE arrival of thirty Chinese boys a few days ago threw the quiet New Jersey village of Metuchen into a flutter of excitement, says the New York Herald. These little fellows have been brought over to this country by

the Rev. Huie Kin, a Chinese missionary, to be educated according to Western ideas. I made them a visit last week. Before I left they handed me a message written in Chinese.

This was written by Jeng Seung, a bright-looking boy of 14. He is regarded as the finest Chinese scholar among them. He told me that if he had remained in China he would be ready this year to compete in the public examinations for official honors. His tutor is said to have strenuously opposed his coming to America, maintaining that the boy's future prospects should not be lightly thrown away. But his father set such a high value on western education that he let the boy go.

Chin Sune Wing is another of the bright boys. He is 16 years old and has attended school in China since he was 6. He was taken from one of the mission schools at Canton, to which he was admitted four years ago. His father is a local Chinese preacher. I succeeded in getting a connected account of the journey from him. This is his story, put into English:

"My father and mother are both living. I have five brothers. One of them is now in Boston. I wrote home as soon as we landed at San Francisco. I wrote again after we reached here. We had a nice time all the way. From Hong Kong to Nagasaki every one of us was seasick. Then at Nagasaki the Japanese made all the passengers go on shore and take a bath. We did not mind that a bit.

"From Yokohama to San Francisco all of us felt well and were not seasick at all. We had plenty of good things to eat on board. The steward often brought us turkey, beef, lamb and other things, and we just helped ourselves. We had a part of shipall to ourselves and were allowed to go on the upper deck and play ball with the other passengers. Our steamer stopped at Honolulu, but we did not go ashore. When we reached San Francisco we were kept on board the steamer three days on account of some trouble with the customs officials.

"We spent three weeks in San Francisco. During that time we did nothing but go sightseeing. We visited the museums and public parks. We saw many wonderful things. The merry-go-round was one of them. We paid 5 cents and took a ride on the wooden horses.

There was a machine that puzzled us a great deal, and we got lots of fun out of it. If you drop a nickel into it the needle will whirl round a few times and finally come to a standstill, pointing to a certain figure which indicates nickel in it you may stand on the platmove an inch.

"We had heard so much about steam cars in China that we were quite excited when we got on board the train for the first time. We had a special car to ourselves. How the train flew over the track! I tried to count the telegraph poles but had to give up after awhile.

"Near Los Angeles we saw a number of Chinese waving their hands at us. We had to change cars at New Orleans. As we passed through Washington our attention was called to a tall monument. | came to an end. We took a look at it.

"When we were in China we heard a good deal about how Americans illtreated our people. Since our arrival kindness has been shown us on every side. Heaven must be a place something like this."

The boys still wear their native garments but they are beginning to find struck, and then resumed his calling, that these are not suitable to their changed surroundings. While I was boy wanted to make him give him a there a little fellow had just bought handful of matches he would have to a pair of russet shoes and was showing get up a brighter game than that.—New them to his admiring companions.

For amusement they played checkers, kicked footballs and picked blackberries. Once a week an American friend of theirs calls and gives them lessons

The boys are required to devote certain hours every day to studying En-For this purpose they a. divided into three classes. They seem to pick up English rapidly. By September it is expected that they will begin their studies in real earnest.

Smart Say'ngs.

A Venetian, who had never before lef. the lagoons, found himself on an animal which would not stir. Taking his andkerchief out of his pocket he held it up and said: "No wonder this horse does not go forward; the wind is against him." M. D., who had known intimately St. Charles Borromeo during his lifetime, finding himself in great danger from a tempest soon after the canonization of his friend, said: "Help me, St. Charles, because I knew you when you were alive."--Cornhill Maga-

Dull in the Mills. The woolen mills of New England are doing next to nothing.

GRAPHOPHONE IN POLITICS.

How It Is Proposed to Send on Their Travels.

The phonograph or graphophone may play an important part in the coming presidential campaign. A suggestion has been made to Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, that he consider the matter of buying or renting graphophones and putting them to work for the democratic ticket. Such a suggestion has, in part, already been acted upon by the republicans, and it remains to be seen what Chairman Jones will do about the matter. If he does not care to make the national committee the official managers of such a unique campaign, other persons may put the idea into operation.

It is said that the republicans have put the phonograph to work in larger cities, supplying campaign songs for the amusement and edification of enthusiastic republicans. The suggestion to Chairman Jones, however, is of a different nature. It is that himself, Candidate Bryan and other noted silver speakers make 10 or 15 minute speeches for enrollment on the cylinders of the graphophone. These will be taken and put in machines which will be sent all over the country. They will prove double attractions, and, it is believed would draw large crowds. The graphophone itself would prove interesting in all the smaller cities and towns of the country, but, containing the speeches of eminent men of the democratic party, it would be sure to draw large crowds.

The scheme is that democrats be sent through the country with these machines, advertising, like a show, when they would be at a certain place. When they had their audience in good shape, they would put on the big brass tubes, and the speech would be almost the same as if delivered by the man himself. No charge would be made although the belief is expressed that if there was a charge sufficient to pay the expenses of the operator there would be big crowds everywhere.

It is said that the republican campaign machines are made to pay their own expenses, just like all the machines in use for the public in gen-

If the idea mentioned should be carried out, it would prove the most novel scheme in the history of American politics, and there is no telling what influence it would have on the campaign.-Washington Star. .

A NEW INDUSTRY.

The Small Boy Taking Advantage of an Opportunity.

"Light yer lamp, mister? Light yer lamp, miss?" is a cry constantly heard at the entrance to Central Park, as the signal of a new industry brought into being by the rule requiring bicycles and carriages to carry lamps at night. The small boys who haunt convenient spots where many vehicles pass make more money lighting lamps than they do selling papers. They get many nickels. occasional dimes, and once in a while a quarter. There are thrifty little financiers among them, too, as there are among boy business men generally. An amusing example came to disaster in a thrifty little scheme the other night. He saw a cabman light his own lamp with a match from a large and wellfilled match-box. The boy had a cigarette stub just fished out of the gutter. "Please, mister, may I light my cigaryour weight. But if you don't put a ette at yer lamp?" "Sure," replied the cabman, and the boy balanced himself form all day and the needle will not on the cab wheel and lighted his cigar-

ette deftly enough from the lantern. But the lamp went out in the process. "Oh, mister, the wind blew out yer lamp," exclaimed the boy, in accents of distress. "That's your fault, you little imp," growled the cabman; "light it quick, will you?" The boy protested that he had not a match, and the cabman grumblingly passed him one. It went out promptly, and another met the same fate. When the boy had failed to light the lamp with a third match, the cabman's patience

"Look here, young feller," he snarled, "that's my last match, and you've put my light out for your cigarette. Now, if you've got no matches, you'd better get some mighty quick and light that lamp. See?" The boy trotted off and bought a box of matches, came back and lit the lamp with the first one he while the cabman remarked that if a York Times.

An Asylum Story.

This lunatic asylum story comes from Glasgow. Two councilors of that city were taken over a large asylum the other day by one of the patients, a safe man. He had led them to a room to display a view from the window, when some one shut the door, with its self-acting lock, and the three men were prisoners. The patient alone preserved his composure. While the councilors clamored to be released, he remarked:

"If I were you, I would be quiet." No help coming the councilors grew desperate, beads of perspiration stood Their brows and they fairly yelled. "If I were you," repeated the patient,

soothingly, "I would keep quiet." "But we're no daft," pleaded one of the visitors.

"Hoots, mon! That's what I said masel' when I was brocht in."-New York Tribune.

St. Louis After the Record. The other day a baby was born in a street car in St. Louis. That town is determined to keep up the pace which it struck when it corraled the Republican national convention.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm-A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock



on the same subject but which are very much aat variance. the incubator and says the editor of Western Journal. The incuchampion bator

says he has grown tired of fussy sitting hens, of eggs broken in the nest, and chicks trampled to death. Just when you want a broody hen, none can be found, and when you do not want any, all of them have the fever. The other fellow says he tried artificial incubation one season and he has enough. No more weak or roasted chicks for him; he has grown tired of getting up at night to look after an incubator, and he cannot stand 50 per cent hatches and under. We are friends of both. While we do not believe that the incubator can give us as good general hatches as the hen can, while we know there is more or less trouble to run a machine, we also know that attending to fifty to one hundred hens will occupy more time than running three large incubators, and that the results will be about equal. We also know that market poultry culture never received the proper boom until the invention of good incubators, and we believe that the lack of good incubators in England is the sole cause of the failure of poultry farms there. Incubators have an important mission. They give us chicks wholesale, and they do their work at all times of the year. It may not be necessary for farmers to engage in artificial hatching, but if they want to add a winter pursuit to farm operations, they will find it necessary, unless egg farming is to be the mainstay. We are often asked which is the most profitable for the farmer to undertake, egg farming or broiler raising. We think that the chances for success are about equal. We know of farmers who make broiler raising the adjunct. They buy their eggs of neighboring farmers, and hatch only during the winter, so that by the time the regular farm work begins they have disposed of all the stock, and the houses are cleaned and made ready for another season. Of course, on these farms, incubators and brooders are used. We, too, know of farmers who each spring hatch out pullets which they grow to maturity, or rather get to laying by November, and these furnish a lot of eggs during the winter, at the very time they are bringing the most money. Each year they hatch out new pullets, and each year they market, as roasters, those used last year. Both plans are good ones where poultry is to be merely a branch or a crop of the farm. For general poultry farming there must be something different. Poultry farms, to be sure of success, must have a regular income; there must always be something for sale. For that reason thor-

Improved Fowls. Texas Rarm and Ranch says: The

oughbreds are advised, and the

branches of eggs, broilers and roasters

are used.

greatest improvement that can be made in chickens is by careful selection and breeding from those specimens which possess the qualities desired. We hold, in the interest of utility that the best fowls of all are those which possess the best table and laying qualities. Next to these come general uniformity in external appearance, which causes them to sell to better advantage, but add nothing to the value of the fowls in the hands of the consumer. This improvement requires only common sense and care. No technical or scientific knowledge is required. Let the hens be carefully watched and their laying habits carefully noted; from the best layers save breeders, male and female, rejecting those that are badly lacking in color or form, even if excellent layers. This is merely a concession to buyers who prefer uniform lots. If any manifest superior table qualities note whence they come, and watch with a view of duplicating these qualities. Commence always with an established breed, but give eggs and flesh preference over standard points, unless you wish to compete for prizes in a show. In that case everything must give way to a consideration of standard requirements. Eggs and flesh don't count in a poultry show. In this way every farmer can improve his fowls and make them more and more profitable as the process continues. Every year or two years a fresh cock of the breed used should be introduced to prevent weakening by inbreeding. This adv's will give some of the poultry writers an attack of cacoethes scribendi and they, notwithstanding they know that this theory of improvement is sound, and that they apply it to the development of standard points, will denounce it. misrepresent it, and become as mad as their views, nor promote what they consider their interests.

Butter for Britain.-Last year the United Kingdom imported butter to the value of over \$5,000,000 per month. For the first eight months of the year her exact expenditures for butter were \$46,043,572.12. Of this amount the United States received the magnificent total of less than 1 per cent, exactly \$365,970.53. When it is remembered that we are within seven days of the English market and have low rates and refrigerator facilities in the steamers, this is a poor showing.

Butter-Making without Ice. "One great advantage the creamery

has over the private dairy is in a sup-

ply of ice to use in hot weather," says

a writer in Epitomist. "Ice in a cream-

ery comes so near a necessity that few

would undertake to run one without ice. But an abundant supply of water will answer the purpose. It takes longer to cool with water than it does to throw a lot of ice into the cream, but there are objections to cooling by put-N our desk lie two | ting ice into the cream. The reports letters which treat from all markets now contain the information that most of the creamery butter has defects, due to hot weather. And yet the creameries all have ice The one defends In the private dairy it is much easier to get along without ice. In the first the other the hen, place no cream has to be carted along the road in hot weather and become Farm heated. In the second place there is less cream to cool and, therefore, less water will be needed. In the third place the cows need water, and the water used to cool the dairy house can be run through it and go to the cows, so there is no extra water needed to cool the cream. In the fourth place a large tank of water should stand in the dairy house and the cream can be set in this and it will keep cool and need no extra cooling. When the butter comes, cold water is necessary, not ice. If the wind blows, this problem is already solved on Iowa farms, for they have windmills to pump for stock and the stock water can run through the dairy house. But if the wind will not blow at that time, then hand pumping must be resorted to for the supply or other provisions made. No hand pumping is done for our dairy. A tread power stands in a power house near by and a shaft runs through the dairy house. If cold water is desired when zephyrs are asleep, a horse is led into the tread and he does the work. No ice is desired for butter-making with such conveniences. Pure, fresh, cold water suits better than stale water made cold with ice. A refrigerator is in the dairy house also. No ice is used in it, but simply cold water. Instead of putting cold water into this refrigerator, the refrigerator is put into the cold water. It is a galvanized iron tank inside of the water tank, and the water passing through this water tank for all stock purposes keeps butter hard and nice in the refrigerator. In hot, still weather, there is no trouble, for, if the wind is missing, the supply of water is kept up by a horse-power for stock, and so the water in the dairy house tank is always cold.'

Rules for Filled Cheese.

The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, has issued a series of regulations for the enforcement of the act imposing a tax upon filled cheese and regulating its manufacture, sale, importation and exportation. The regulations prescribe that on the day when the act goes into effect-Sept. 4, 1896-all filled cheese in the hands of dealers must be in wooden packages of not less than ten pounds each and every dealer must make, under oath, a written inventory of all packages on hand on that date containing ten pounds or more of filled cheese. The regulations further prescribe that the dealer must procure from the collector of internal revenue and affix to each package the proper tax-paid starap. The dealer will then cancel the stamp. In the cancellation the words and ag ures must not be defaced. On the 4th of September, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the internal revenue officers will travel over their respective districts, report the stock in the hands of dealers and seize all that is not found duly marked, branded and stamped. The collector will keep a record of all filled cheese produced in his district and of the quantity removed from manufactories for consumption or sale. He will also render to the commissioner of internal revenue a monthly return of production. withdrawals and stock on hand. It is expected that the coupon stamps representing the pound tax on filled cheese will be in the hands of collectors of internal revenue for sale as early as Aug. 15, 1896, and that blank forms for manufacturers and dealers will also be ready for distribution by that date.

The Hog Demanded.

Hog production does not excite as much enthusiasm as in some times not very distant, as the market is down, but this is a fluctuation incident to most food products, says Northwestern Farmer. It is not wise to lose faith in the improving hog. The experiment station in Iowa is beginning experiments with the hog, with a view to producing a hog that is comparatively lean and adapted to the present exigencies. The use of substitutes for lard and the demand for a better class of pork are the incentives to produce a different animal. Prof. Wilson, of the Ames station, is lining up material for the hog he thinks the farmers should grow. He has imported from England specimens of several breeds of the bacon hog, the Yorkshire, the English Tamworth, Jersey, Duroc, and crosses between the Poland China and these breeds and the Chester Whites and these breeds. It is a good work.

Food and Color of Milk .- The color of milk is imparted by a chemical coma sitting hen, because it does not suit pound containing nitrogen. A yellow color may accompany either a high or a low per cent of fat. It does not necessarily follow that a yellow-tinged milk is richer in fat than a lighter colored one, because the color is not necessarily due to the amount of fat in the milk. The coloring matter in milk is influenced by the nature of the food consumed, and also by the special peculiarities of the cow. The milk dealers in the eastern cities sometimes take advantage of the popular idea that a yellow tinge indicates a rich milk, and so they use just a little annetto to impart the desired color .-Harry Snyder.

An English Corn Salad.

An adaptation of an English corn salad made by a celebrated English cook consists of the sweet corn cut from the cob and boiled until tender in a little water, milk, salt, pepper and butter. Drain the corn and set on ice until very cold and serve with a sauce made in the following manner: the yolks of three eggs with one-fourth of a pint of olive oil, and add to it onehalf teaspoonful of English mustard, a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, a dozen raw oysters cut fine and rubbed through a puree seive, a dash of paprika, a slice of onion chopped very fine and a gill of cream whipped until stiff.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th Ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8,'95.

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When bilious or costive, eat a cascaret andy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c,

Dainty Toilet Article for Baby. A tortoise-shell puff box and brush are newer for the baby's basket than are tose of either silver or ivory. are tose of either silver or ivory. Very elaborate ones have an initial or the monogram in gold. A soap box may

be added to match them, and sometimes a tiny comb is put with the brush, though few young babies have long enough to require one .-Ladies' Home Journal.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

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are fit only, for naked savages. Clothes are the marks of civilization—in pills as well as people. A good coat does not make a good pill, any more than good clothes make a good man. But as sure as you'd look on a clothesless man as a mad one, you may look on a coatless pill as a bad one. After fifty years of test no pills stand higher than

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DESTRUCTION OF STREET STREET, STREET,