

**MUSSELS FIND MANY USES.**

Some Facts About a Familiar Shellfish—At Its Best in the Spring—How to Cook Them.

Mussels are at their best in the spring. Mussels thrive in bays and inlets, on sandy bottoms, to which, and to one another, they attach by their byssus threads, these being slender filaments issuing from between the shells, says a New York writer. They are sometimes in great beds extending over a hundred acres, thousands of bushels of mussels being obtained in a single bed.

Fishermen go for mussels as soon as the ice is out of the bays in the spring, and sometimes when wind and weather are propitious they sandwich in a trip for mussels between the end of one fishing trip and the beginning of another. There are plenty of mussel beds within easy reaching distance of New York, and once on a mussel bed a load for a ten-ton sloop might be dredged up in a single tide.

So with good luck a fisherman could go to a mussel bed 20, 30 or 40 miles distant, and get a load of mussels, and be back in New York ready to sell them, all within two days.

The profit on the trip depends on what he gets for his catch. If there should be many boatloads of mussels in the market at the same time he would get less for them; but if he should happen to come in when mussels were scarce he would get more. If he got, say, \$1.25 a barrel, about an average price, and he had from 50 to 75 barrels in his sloop and he had made a quick trip and disposed of his catch quickly there would be fair money in it.

But the fisherman takes chances in mussel fishing, just as he does in every other sort of fishing.

Fishermen sometimes eat mussels fried, but the great bulk of mussels consumed are pickled. The mussels are first boiled, and then picked out of their shells, and then what is called the beard, which consists of the inward ends of the byssus threads, is removed, and with it a little sac into which the mussel is likely to have drawn more or less sand. Then the mussels are put up in jars in pickle, with a few spices added. Pickled mussels have long been a familiar item of free lunch, and people buy them as well to carry home.

The mussel is a much cheaper shellfish than the oyster or the clam, but still it is not eaten to the same extent. There are people with whom the mussel does not agree, because of its rich flavor. But there are epicures who are fond of them, and who like to eat them occasionally, and so mussels may be found on the bills of fare of the finest restaurants.

Junkmen who go into the country buying junk sometimes take down their jangling bells and stow them away somewhere in the wagon and take into the country a wagonload of mussels, which they dispose of to farmers, trading the mussels, maybe, for junk.

Pickled mussels have been shipped from New York at least as far away as Chicago; so that, altogether the quantity of mussels disposed of in the Gotham market is considerable.

**Novel Way to Kill Sharks.**

The engineers in the British navy have a very effective way of killing sharks. They seal up a dynamite cartridge in an empty can, and put the can inside a large piece of pork. The pork is thrown overboard on a wire which has been connected with an electric battery. When the shark takes the bait the engineer presses a button, which explodes the cartridge and kills the fish.

**A Beginner.**

He—The airships do not seem to be perfected yet. The great problem is how can a man be kept up in the air?

She—Well, I saw you out horse-back riding the other day, and it looked very much as if you were in the air most of the time!—Yonkers Statesman.

**His First Attack.**

She (toying with the ring)—And am I the first woman you ever loved?

He—No, indeed. At the early age of seven I thought seriously of eloping with my teacher.—Chicago Daily News.

**AID TO FRIENDLY QUAILS.**

How Farmer Glover Fed a Flock Day After Day for Six Weeks—Never Frightened Them.

One cold morning Farmer Glover stood in the rear of the barn, fork in hand, looking out over the fields, says St. Nicholas. Snowstorm had followed snowstorm, until the stone walls were so covered that the farm seemed like a great field, with here and there a small grove to break the monotony. The cattle had been fed and each animal was munching contentedly at the pile of hay in the sunshine, scattering chaff over the snowy barnyard.

Suddenly, from the light woods near the barn, came a startled "Bob-white!" Immediately there was an answering call from the woods across the fields, and then another and another, and soon a flock of about 20 quail alighted on the ground, two or three roads from where Mr. Glover stood, and began picking up the seeds from the hay which the cattle had strewn over the snow. They scratched about like a flock of hens, and apparently quite as much at home, and chattered away while they worked, after the fashion of tree sparrows in the weeds down by the brook.

Farmer Glover was careful not to frighten his woodland guests, and the next morning he put out wheat for them and threw handfuls of chaff in the hay which the cattle had left. The flock returned again and again, until feeding the quails became as much a part of the day's routine as looking after the hens and turkeys. One cold morning, after they had eaten, the kind-hearted farmer found the whole flock huddled together under the hay, apparently enjoying the warmth. Strange to say, they never come for food when it snows or rains. When they have breakfasted, unless frightened, they usually walk away to their favorite haunts in the grove across the fields. They never alight on the trees, but occasionally perch on the rail fence. Once or twice, when no one was in sight, they came near the house.

For six weeks the quails enjoyed Farmer Glover's bounty. When spring opened the kind-hearted protector met them only in the fields and woods; but whenever bob-white's musical call comes over the summer meadows it brings pleasant memories of those winter breakfasts in the snowy barnyard.

**NEGRO PASTOR LIKED LATIN**

"Aqua Fortis" Used by Colored Parson in Baptism of Several Brethren.

Mose, a Florida negro, adds to his income as guide to sportsmen by ministering to the spiritual needs of a colored congregation of Baptists. He prides himself on his education and on his eloquent oratorical powers, and he never misses an opportunity of impressing his hearers into believing that he is a great Latin scholar, says the Catholic Standard and Times. One evening at a fisherman's camp he listened intently to some sportsmen who were discussing the proper pronunciation of certain Latin words and phrases.

"Please, suh," he finally ventured to ask, "what am de propah meaning of that woid 'aqua'?"

"Aqua means water," he was answered.

"And what am 'fortis'?"

"Fortis means strong."

"Yes, suh. Thank yo', suh," he replied, edging away after making a polite bow to his informant and then to the camp in general.

The following Sunday Mose presided at a baptizing, and, as usual, electrified his audience with a roaring, eloquent sermon, freely interspersed with Latin (?) words. At last, with a dramatic sweep of his arms toward the river, where a few believers were soon to be immersed, he cried out in stentorian tones:

"Quo Vadis, mah bredern and sistahs? I says onto yo' unless yo be 'marged in de aqua fortis of baptism yo' shall be lost ad infanitum fo' ebah."

**Brandy Furnished.**

In the Belgian parliament, when a member is making a long speech, brandy and water is supplied him at the expense of the government.

**RECLAIMING OLD TOPERS.**

Curing Drunkenness Without the Patient's Knowledge Has Been Proven a Success.

Can inebriety be cured by suggestion? asks Public Opinion. This is a question which has been asked many times and satisfactorily answered in the affirmative. But the question of practicing suggestion while the patient sleeps is a different proposition, and, therefore, a recent article in the Journal des Debats of Paris is of interest. The experiments in question were conducted by the well-known psychologist, Dr. Paul Farez. "The man under observation refused all offers of treatment, but notwithstanding his refusal, against his will and unknown to him, the man was cured and has remained so for four years. The patient was 25 years of age, married, of sound constitution and average health. He commenced drinking when he was 17 years of age, and his wife had married him in order to reform him. After his marriage, however, he drank as before. His daily ration was two quarts of wine with his meals, and during the day several glasses of brandy, rum, vermouth, absinthe, etc. Ordinarily the man was quiet, but when he had taken more absinthe than usual he became violent, abused his wife, broke everything within reach, and surrendered completely to his frenzy. The day following this delirium the man remembered nothing, but when told of what he had done he wept, promised to become sober, etc. The scenes, however, were soon repeated.

"Dr. Farez decided to try, with the approval of the family of the patient, suggestion during natural sleep. The treatment took place four or five times per week, and, although the patient did not know what was going on, there was slow and steady improvement. The treatment commenced in January. Up to April the man had been intoxicated only three times. In April and May there were no acts of violence; in June and July slight intoxications on two occasions; in August and September a trip to the country, but no wine during this time, only beer. Returning to Paris, the man did not go to a cafe, but drank a little absinthe and less than a quart of absinthe for all of his meals. After a year the only thing taken was a little absinthe on Sunday and Saturday, and from this time the patient has not touched wine and has only taken a little absinthe once or twice a month and at home. He is no longer irritable, but happy and a regular worker. The treatment had to be continued for 18 months, but the result is complete and the patient entirely transformed. He has gained control of his will and is gentle and affectionate."

**ST. PETERSBURG IS GAY.**  
With or Without War Enjoyment Goes on in the Russian Capital's Society.

War or no war, the aristocratic Russian pursues his pleasures with an abandonment that speaks of unlimited resources or unlimited recklessness. The pleasures of the table are protracted to an inordinate degree. A lunch, in which the courses are plentifully watered with champagne, will spread itself through the afternoon. You may barely escape at five o'clock, though you began to eat at one. The host never sits down, plying his guest with a succession of good things, liquid and solid. Even the afternoon tea in middle-class circles is a very formidable undertaking. It includes dishes of various sorts, in which meat will certainly figure, and Russian tea, served in a glass with lemon, is but the pale comparison to sparkling champagne. The appearance of the streets tells of wealth, too. No finer equipages exist anywhere than those which, horsed with coal-black steeds, dash at full speed, in lofty disregard for the mere foot passenger, down the central strip of wood pavement in the principal "prospects," as the wider streets are designated. Holding the reins in his two hands, with arms outstretched, the driver, medieval in dress, has the summary methods of a Roman charioteer. Indeed, there is something of imperial Rome in the second capital of the czar.

**RARE STAMPS ON LETTERS**

Finds of Value Sometimes Made—Stamps to Look Out For—Advice of a Dealer.

"Never burn up or throw away old letters or papers without first giving them a careful examination," said a Twenty-third street stamp dealer to a New York Sun reporter, "for there's many an apparently worthless piece of paper that bears a stamp which would bring in open market hundreds and maybe thousands of dollars."

"There are plenty of the old postmaster stamps still in existence, for instance, as there were a great many of them originally issued, and it has not been so long ago, say 55 years, when they were in active use. Now, any one of these early issues is worth from \$300 up. Anyone who has access to old correspondence from 1840 to 1865 ought to hunt for such stamps."

"The chief reason why more of these old stamps have not come to light is probably that they have so ordinary and unattractive an appearance that a person not acquainted with their value would not waste a second glance upon them. They were very similar in most cases to the postmaster cancellation marks now in use in the post offices, with the exception that the postmaster was required to sign his name to them."

"The rarest of the whole lot of postmaster issues is the ten-cent Baltimore stamp, with the name of James M. Buchanan. One specimen of this stamp sold for \$4,500, which is the record price for a stamp of the United States issue. There's no reason in the world why there shouldn't be more of these stamps packed away somewhere. In the case of this stamp none of them was used on envelopes, but all on letters."

"The design of the Baltimore stamp is a box made of hairline rule, one and a half inches long and half an inch wide. In the center is the signature, 'James M. Buchanan,' while under the name is the denomination, either five or ten cents. There are two kinds of these stamps, in black or blue. The ten-cent black is the scarcer. "Next to this series probably comes the New Haven stamp, at the bottom of which is the signature of 'E. A. Mitchell, P. M.' In the center is the figure 5 with the word 'Paid' directly underneath. At the top are the words 'Post Office, New Haven, Ct.' The words are all inclosed in a black border with a small curve at the corners."

**PARSON BIRD IN ZEALAND.**

The Tui of That Country Can Talk, Crow and Whistle—Some of Its Customs.

Among the feathered inhabitants of New Zealand there is a bird called the parson bird, or "tui." It is about the size and shape of a blackbird, but has a pair of delicate white tufts at its throat, and is a glossy dark green otherwise, which looks black in the sunshine. It can be taught to crow, to speak, to whistle tunes, and besides these tricks it has a repertoire which is not often equaled by any other feathered songster. At vesper it has a note like the tone of a bell or the clear high note of an organ. It can mimic every bird in the bush to perfection; it will break off in the middle of an exquisite melody and indulge in a strange medley of sounds which are impossible to describe, but if you can imagine "the combination of a cough, a laugh, a sneeze, with the smashing of a pane of glass," it will be some approach to the idea.

The tui nests twice or thrice a year, and has large families. Like the other birds of New Zealand it seems to be unconscious of danger from man. It is a pity that the birds of this island are becoming so scarce, for they speak to us of a time when nature was harmless, when the snake, tigers and falcons did not exist.

**Counsel's Record Fee.**

What is probably a record fee has just been earned by a distinguished counsel in an important colonial arbitration case. The fee paid to the learned counsel was 25,000 guineas. This puts into the shade the 10,000 guineas Mr. Fletcher Moulton received for conducting the case of one of the companies in the Metropolitan Water company's arbitration.

**FOR SALE!**

**Best Bargain in an 80 acre Farm in Richardson County.**

This 80 is all good, smooth land, 2 story 8 room house, nearly new, considerable outbuildings of various kinds, small orchard, fine soft water, fine neighborhood, beautiful location, only 1 1/2 miles from Falls City, over a fine level road. This 80 sold three years ago for \$100 per acre, and was sold this fall for \$9,000. We will sell this 80 for only \$8,500 and let the wheat and fall plowing go with the place. It must be rented if not sold soon.

An 80 acres 6 miles from this town sold last week for \$8,800, so you see that the above 80 is a bargain, and could not be sold for this money but for the fact it has been traded for by a big land company. Can make good terms at 5 1/2 per cent. Come quick as this fine 80 must go.

Don't make your farm loan until you have seen us, as we have cheap money. If you have a farm or other property that you want to trade for other land, call and see us. A 200 acre farm for rent.

**WHITAKER BROS.**

**OSTEOPATHY!**

For the information of those who desire to know more about the science of osteopathy we give a brief explanation of a few points which seem to be least understood.

Osteopathy is a scientific system of therapeutics, comprising the most natural and advanced methods of treating and managing the diseases of the human body, both acute and chronic, without the use of drugs.

**WHAT OSTEOPATHY IS NOT.**

Osteopathy is not massage, not magnetism, not "rubbing," not a faith cure; it is not an adjunct to any other system of healing, nor is it taught in the colleges of any other system. Osteopathy is an independent and complete system founded by Andrew Taylor Still, M. D., president of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo.

**STANDING OF OSTEOPATHY.**

The remarkable results obtained in practice distinguished osteopathy as a therapeutical science, and advanced it in public confidence to a degree never equaled by any other system in so short a time. Its patrons are the intelligent and thinking classes of a community and include thousands who have been saved from hopeless invalidism. Although generally known to the public less than ten years, osteopathy has won its way before the legislatures and courts of nearly two-thirds of the states in the Union, and has the distinction of being designated a science by the legislative acts of a number of states, among which are Nebraska, Missouri, Michigan, North Dakota, Tennessee, Iowa, California and Montana. No other system of healing has ever been declared to be a science by a state legislature.

Osteopathy is taught in a dozen different schools in the United States, and its practitioners, numbering nearly ten thousand, are found in every state and territory in the Union, in Canada, Australia and other foreign countries.

**BASIC PRINCIPLES.**

When the founder of osteopathy evolved the basic principles of the science twenty-eight years ago, he based his philosophy on the mechanical law, "that deranged action implies a defect in the structural elements of the machine." Exercising confidence in the integrity of the human body and in the completeness of its creation, he set about to demonstrate that the natural resources of the body are capable of manufacturing on demand every chemical and combination needed to carry on the processes of the body and maintain health;

that the same natural processes which normally maintain health, will also restore health when enabled to operate without interference; that the brain and spinal cord contain an almost unlimited supply of vital energy ready and waiting to be distributed to the diseased tissues when the proper avenues are opened. He discovered that these chemicals and combinations are not understood and cannot be imitated or approached in all the laboratories of science. Since the nervous system presides over the processes of the body, and since function, whether normal or abnormal, is the expression or vital manifestation of the instrument (physical being), he reasoned that deranged function (disease) implies a defect in the structures of the body, and that by properly adjusting the abnormal structural condition, function becomes harmonized.

**OSTEOPATHIC EDUCATION.**

The course of study in the osteopathic colleges include the subjects taught in all the regular colleges of medicine, except drugs, and in addition the principles and practice of osteopathy and special anatomy and nerve physiology. Students are required to attend a full course of lectures in each branch and pass satisfactory examinations.

**NATURE OF THE TREATMENT.**

Ridiculous tales are sometimes told by prejudiced persons of exposure of the body, danger to the patient, severity of treatment, etc., all of which are without foundation. The treatment is not severe and there is no indelicacy about it. Osteopaths do not remove the clothing of the patient to give a treatment or to make an examination.

Since osteopathy recognizes the integrity of the human body and is based on a physical adjustment of the body-structures, the treatment is largely manipulative. After finding and determining the nature of the lesions, the osteopath uses whatever manipulations he chooses to correct the abnormal structural condition.

**DISEASES TREATED.**

This science treats all diseases, acute and chronic. It cures any curable disease, and many heretofore regarded as incurable. It benefits many chronic diseases that it does not cure. The diseases with which osteopathy has been especially successful are: acute fevers, rheumatism, neuralgia, appendicitis, diseases of throat and lungs, nervous diseases, disease of stomach, liver and intestines, and diseases peculiar to women and children.

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