How They Are Obtained from the Lower

Most of the valuable gems found in and Germany, that France is permitted to secure all these gems for a nominal sum, and then sell them again to these same countries at an enormous ad-

mere nominal value on the pearls in their consular invoice; before sending them to Europe. Thus a superb gem, which may sell for \$500 when first torn from the red hand of the coral reef, will bring in Paris from \$5,000 to \$8,000. Yet, with the huphazard policy that has always prevailed, the annual yield of the gulf beds is estimated at not less than \$250,000 worth, while five times that amount would more fitly represent the real value of the pearls as sold in Europe. The frequent occurrence of black pearls in these fisheries has given them unusual importance, those gems being now the rage on the Continent, to be worn by people in mourning. Rare and beautiful pink pearls are also occasionally brought up. more valuable than diamonds of equal size. During the year 1883 several notable specimens were found. Among them was a light-brown pearl, flecked with darker shades, which weighed sixty-five karats, its estimated value being \$8,000. It was brought up by Manuel Urbano, and purchased by the pearl firm of Gonzales & Ruffo, who sent it to Paris. Another, found by Napoleon Savin, was pear-shaped, white, shot with dark specks. It weighed fortyfour karats, and sold for \$7,500. At the same time Messrs. Pablo, Hidalgo & Co., pearl merchants of La Paz, secured another gem from some un-known Indian diver for which they paid \$10 and received \$5,500 for it in France. It was oval shape, of a light sandy color, perfect in contour and brilliant in luster, weighing thirty-two karats. That lucky diver, Savin, found two other treasures last year, weighing respectively forty-five and thirty-one karats, which together, because of their surprising luster, brought \$11,000. But the most famous treasure of all was secured years ago near Loreto by

of Isabel the Catholic. The profit of the fisheries is by no means limited to the pearls them-selves. The shells are also coveted, the poorest selling upon the spot for from 8 to 12 cents per pound, while in Europe, where the lining of the shells is worked into buttons and knifehandles, they bring from 20 to 30 cents per pound. Many of the larger shells are shipped to San Francisco, ready sale at from \$1.50 to \$5 per pound. For centuries the Gulf coast has been noted for its conchological beauties, but the shells of the pearl fisheries are most highly prized, some of them being fully lifteen inches wide. and marvelously beautiful when polished. One may find them for sale in

a Mexican diver, who came up into the

sunshine with the loveliest gem of the

to-day be seen in

scapes elaborately carved upon them. The meat of the pearl oysters, though unsalable in the American market, is also made a source of profit, being readily bought by Chinamen, who dry the leathery little bivalves, or seal them up in cans and send them to their brethren in China or in San Francisco. fo nology?" Those scions of the Flowery Kingdom, who reside in great numbers around the gulf, are never employed as divers, but | study. are engaged in the un-avory occupation of digging and shipping guano from wave-washed caves and rock-bound coasts, where sea-birds have been depositing it for centures. It is a wellknown fact that pearls are sometimes produced by means that are partly artiies. That gem of purest ray serene so prized by admirers of precious stones in all ages of the world, is but the result of some les on suffered by the oyster, its solidified tear of suffering. Hence an injury is often purposely inflicted by introducing be ween the shells a small stone or shot or bit of gravel, and then the oysters are again put to bed. This process is said to be successful in prothose thus formed are inferior in luster fightin' stren'th. W'y, she could o and less desirable for marketable purposes. No such attempts have been supplied by nature are sufficiently nu- when I'm a-tarrin' of it. Kin you spell merous .- San Francisco Cor. N. Y. clean through the dictionary?"

THE SUICIDE MANIA More Lives Lost by Sel.-Slaughter Than

by Any Other Single Cause.

Disastrous as the present year promises to be to human life, it is questionsble whether its record will not eventually show that more lives have been lost by suicide than by any other-single Cause, so far at least as this country is concerned. Human life is not only held elements of society, but the regard for it seems to have lowered so rapidly that self-murder is now perpetrated upon the slightest provocation and for reasons which sometimes are absurd and often grotesque. It is never possible to obtain the exact number of suicides accomplished in a certain time, as many of them are not reported, but an approximate idea of their rapid increase ported by telegraph, and these, since paddle their own cance, sez L"the 1st of last Janu ry, foot up three hundred and seventy-eight, which is nearly a hundred more than were re-

year, or for many years previously.

These self-murders are not confined by any means to unknown people. On the other hand, among the prominent persons who have shu hed off the mortal coil by their own hands this year are three bankers, three city officials, nine merchants, three postmasters, three clergymen, two lawyers, three college sors, two dentists, two editors, and one judge, actor, physician, artist odlum ever was, and I came here to and army officer. Melancholia is the jump from your big bridge." most common cause, and next, in the order named, come unknown reasons, insanity, disappointed, love, domestic infelicity, liquor, ill health and business losses. There is a general impression that women are more ease you felt likeaddicted to suicide than men, but such is not the case. Of the three hundred and seventy-eight instances reported hall, and the gentleman drew back his causes which have led to suicide shows father reprimanded him. He took poison right side up, made a bow to the and in a barn, and one of his father's em- ence and turned the corner. - Detroit ployes seeing him commit the fatal act Free Press. must take medicine. A student in St.

Louis suicided because he failed to pass an examination for admission to the line as well off as his readers.—N. V. Presidence in Medical College. A boy of man's Journal.

fourteen at Rockford in this State read of a suicide and then took his life in the same manner. Large numbers of silly young people have killed themselves because their parents would not allow the fisheries of Baja California have them to marry as they wished. While been sent to Paris, the great pearl marthe majority of deaths have been those ket of the world. About all the com-petition that exists is confined to a few French houses, which have agents at reason, barred the doors and windows, La Paz, who buy up the stones as fast set her house afire, and was burnel to as found. It seems a strange indiffer- ceath, while another very old woman in ence on the part of the United States to New York, in a fit of passion with one treasures so easily within her reach, not to mention the merchants of England to mention the merchants of England then deliberately threw herself into the burning clothes. What sadder case can be found than that of George W. Tripp, of Freeport, N. Y., an old man of sev-enty-nine, who, when he was told that his wife, with whom he had lived hap-It is difficult to approximate the value of the Gulf of California tisheries, bepily over fifty years, could not live, went out and hanged himself in the barn, leavcause the fishers themselves place a

ing behind him only these words: "Mother will die and leave me alone. I can not bear it. It is a curious phase of the suicide mania that it goes over the country in waves. The recent sad suicide of a young lady at Rockford, Ill., by drowning has been followed by several other cases of a similar character, two of which grew out of reading the accounts of her death. The latest victims among these young girls are Nellie Cautield, a grandniece of Abraham Lincoln, who shot herself at a female seminary at Belleville, N. J., and Miss Hattie Bedient, the daughter of a farmer at Hornby, N. Y., who killed herself at the Grand Union Hotel, New York. It is state I by the New York World that her suicide has served to disclose the startling fact that at the present time there are ten young girls missing within a radius of a few miles from that city. The general cause which I'es behind these suicides is surely worthy of study by the social philosophers, for the disease appears to be growing epidemic in its character. It is certainly worth while to consider what argument; can be used to prevent a man under the influence of extreme melancholy from taking his life. If the instinct of se'fpreservation is the strongest implanted in our nature it would be equally well to consider why it is that scores of boys and girls, to whom life is specially dear, kill themselves for the most trivial reasons. It is becoming a very sinister phase of modern society, and one which is not considered enough. It would be well to know whether the race is declining morally as well as physically, and if so what remedies can be applied to strengthen these weaker specimens. I would be a fruitful top'c also for the pulpit to examine with reference to deciding whether 'the growth of maerialism and the consequent dissipation of any fears for the hereafter, such as troubled Hamlet, have anything to do with it .- Chicago Tribunc.

sea grasped in his dusky hand, a per-fect pearl, weighing 100 karats, which OLD-FASHIONED WHIPPING. The Qualifications of a Public School Teacher in the Far West.

A teacher, whose school was in the far West, furnishes the following account of his examination by the director of the district:

"You ever graddyated?" "No, sir."

"Glad of it! Graddvates don't half 'em know beans when their head's where, as mother-of-pearl, they find in the bag. Ever studied 'stronomy?' "No sir never.

"Big fool if you had. Ever go nosing round studyin' the flory of a countrybottomy, they call it?' "Never, sir." "You couldn't teach young uns o'

mine if you hed. They was a crank here onct tryin' to make us b'leeve they the San Francisco shops for fabulous was sech things ez male and female prices, with birds, flowers or land-plants. Must o' thought we hadn't Lo sense. Do you go much on grammar? "I think it a very useful study." "I think it a pack o' stuff and clut-

terbosh! Don't callate ter hev my boys an' gals talk by rule an' rote, an' mincin' things up tel they aint no sense is 'em. Do you fool 'way much time on "Physiology? Yes: I think it an ex-

cellent thing for boys and girls to "Well, I aint so awfully set agin that. I reckon it's a good thing ter know what ter do when one busts a blood-vessel or breaks a leg. 'Taint much use to gals, though. would do nothin' but set up a yell in either dilemmy, not if they was chock icial, especially in the Japanese fisher- full o' feenology. Do you go any on what they call fizzoguomy?"

"I do not teach it." "Ye hadn't better. A man did once He boarded with me fust week, an' ketched him up on his fizzognomy. My woman had fell down sullar an' raised a turrible bump on her head. I got this smarty to mappin' out her karac ter from her bumps, an' he said the welt she got fallin' was combativeducing great quantities of pearls, but ness onusually developed. He meant whaled a lion of it hed been so, an' here she's so delikit it clean tuckers 'er out made in the Mexican fisheries, for those | ter hol' up the hind eend o' the waggin

> "No, sir. I am not a good speller."
> "Haint? Better brush up thar then, or some o' our youngsters'il down ye. That's their main holt. How are you on tiggers?"

"Very good, I think. I can teach anythying you would care to have taught here, even to higher algebra." "Algebray! we aint no use for algebray here! Some men blat 'way 'bou a ekallin' b or x, who couldn't say the multiplication table backwards ter save 'em. Could you haul off yer coat an' vest, crack yer fists, an lam a sixcheap by the lower and more brutal footer of a youngster of he was ter be sassy at ye?'

"I would try to punish a very rebellious boy.' "Well. I'll give ye a chance. W b'leeve in good old-fashioned corp'ral whalin' here. No soft-sawderin' 'll do instid of it. Learn the youngsters good hoss-sense, an' do 'way with all fol-de rol. Learn 'em the vally o' t'me an' money, an' how to figger, write, read may be obtained from the number re- an' spell, an' then turn em loose to Youth's Companion.

HE JUMPED.

Leaped form the Brooklyn Bridge. "Heard of Odlum. haven't you?" he sked, as he entered an office on the Fourth floor of a Griswold street block. "The jumper?"

"Yes; the chap that jumped from the bridge and met his death.' "Well, I'm a better jumper than

"But we haven't any." "Yes; I learned the fact only after

my arrival." "I see. And you are dead broke?" "Well, you might call it that, and in "Yes; I feel like. I always feel like

Come out here!"

men, and the same proportion holds right leg, pointed to the stairs and said:
"Beat Odlum!" "You bet!" chirruped the stranger, some curious facts. A bof of seventeen and he landed on the seventh step, recently committed suicide because his turned over and reached the landing

procured poison and killed himself before night also. A boy of fourteen at
Mount Carroll in this State hanged himself because his mother told him he

"Proverbial Philosophy," appeals to
the American public for money. He

SWING-SKITTLES.

An Old English Game-Its Adoption in The good old English game of skitties, perhaps from its being constantly somewhat low among popular amusements: its chief votaries will be found among the frequenters of suburban teaamount of address, combined with more or less physical exercise, according to the energy of the players; but there is a general roughness and want of nicety about the game which will account for its not having made its country house gardens, especially as feet. these defects render it ill adapted for the gentler sex. The American form of the game, the bowling or ten-pin alley, is a very great improvement. The necessity for physical strength is reduced, while that for skill is increased, thereby making it better adapted for both sexes; but it must be played indoors, or at all events in a covered alley, in order to prevent the "table" from being damaged by exposure to the weather; and, moreover, the weight of the balls and the length of the ground render the construction of this "table" somewhat costly. Further, it is almost impossible to play for any length of time without having a boy constantly at the end of the alley to pick up the pins and send back the balls to the players. In Southern Germany a different form of the game is very much in vogue: the ball, instead of being bowled, is swung by a rope suspended from a sort of

square frame on which the pins stand and this may be made of stone or of wood sufficiently strong to defy the weather. The pins and all the adjuncts of the game can be made by any ordinary village carpenter and may be left out of doors during the whole summer without taking any damage. A very small space is required, a plot of ground twenty-four feet long feet being amply sufficient: thus there is scarcely any garden in which a corner might not be found with room enough. This game is to be seen in the gardens of almost every "Wirthschaft," in the Black Forestare frequented and civilized by the

gallows, and thus returns by its own

momentum to the player's hand after every stroke. Nothing in the way of

"table" is required beyond a small

forced sojourn at a German Bad: and they are frequently also to be seen in showing that the game is by no means practiced only by the lower clases. It an abundance of fuel for the mill and has been long known in Engand on the excess is sold to gardeners as a ferthe toy and miniature scale, and has even in its fullness been sometimes imported here by some of those who have found it an agreeable pastine in Germany; and wherever it has been introduced it has met with avor in the neighborhood.—London saturday Re-

At one of the many hospitals in this city, which has been popular with the better class of people as a haring-place, for a few weeks at a time, for husbands and sons who will overstep the bounds of decency and get on periodical sprees, and in consequence be in need & some place where they can be doctored up and kept hidden from their acquaintances while suffering from the delirium

ALCOHOLIC Y

GARIES.

tremens, a reporter for the Daily News extensively along the Gulf of Mexico was a visitor last night. The place as a substitute for lard in cooking. was scrupulously clean and neat and The Hebrews naturally prefer it to was really inviting. Two young men, that its principal use is to adulterate with aristocratic bearing and clothes of the finest fit and texture, sat in the office and wondered why their carriages did not come. They looked pale and rather hollow-eved, but one would not think they had been inmates there -simply visitors. "Those two young men are of very aristocratic families, said the reporter's friend, who was identified with the institution. "They have been here over a fortnight. They were chums together, and had been drinking hard for several weeks. One was brought here with the 'jim-jams' on a Friday, and the other in the same condition on Sunday. They are going out to-day, but are likely to be back

ruin. The gentleman then took the reporter up stairs and showed him through the hospital proper, where persons with various ailments and diseases were comfortably reclining on clean cots, and finally reached a department in the top story, separated from the rest by a double door. There were over a dozen cells, but all so arranged that the light and ventilation were perfect. Nearly all the cells were padded, and the occupant could not do himself any injury. These cells were nearly all vacant, only four being oc-

again in a few months. Too much

money to spend has caused their

out in the corridor. "To tell you the truth," said the reporter's friend, "I have never seen this whole town knowing of the faults of folding-rooms. its members.'

periences in this department,"remarked hard coat of sleet; so the envelopethe reporter, as he took a seat in one of boxes were brought out, and the lively the vacant cells.

could be more amusing or tragedy accompanied by other Representatives more exciting than some of the scenes came along, and stopped on the parawhich have been enacted by persons pet to witness the fun. As he seemed with diseased minds right here. The poor wretches, as they see imaginary devils around them in all sorts of After a brief deliberation, the General shapes, causing their eyes to bulge from their heads in fright, their hands to tear their hair in very terror, and great beads of prespiration to stand out on their faces and then drop to the floor, cause one to feel deep regret for resentative ensconced himself, and their unfortunate condition. And all soon he stated that he was "ready." this suffering results from the imagina- At the word, the pages gave him a vigtion. They see and feel snakes and all sorts of vermin crawling over them, yet nothing of the sort exists. You can of the assembled spectators. As with not well help heaving a sigh for the increased momentum he struck the fellows, but perhaps the next minute second terrace, the box parted, and, you are smiling at them. In their wild imaginations they see a being, perhaps, "all by himself." And he was still of perfection's truest type, and gaze going when lost in the distance of the with admiring eyes at a dark corner of the cell. Then they smile archly, and, as she does not recede into dark oblivion, they go through all the forms of Bartholomew Jones's house the other an introduction and are soon sitting day," said Brown to his friend on the

does not exist. here who is worth, at the lowest es-timate, one hundred thousand dollars. kins—"Well, I don't see anything re-the was reared in luxury and was markably funny about that, She probhighly accomplished. One day he im- ably meant the back stairs.—The aginet himself a chicken with a brood Judge.

of little ones about him. He would strut around and look about him with noise was made he would commence clucking like a mother hen and spread his arms out and Imagine his little famassociated with the idea of beer, ranks ily was hid out of sight. It was very comical, but lasted only a day.

"Another man who was here a short time ago had a very queer way. He was as mad as a March hare. I regardens or of roadside public houses. member him well. It was the third It is useful in its way as providing op- time he had been here. The first day portunities for the display of a certain his vagaries were of a wild nature. He saw golden threads floating above his bedside and would try to catch them until completely exhausted. His strength given out, he would fall back on the bed. The next day he was looking wilder. His eyes were bloodshot and his glances nervous. Sudway into favor as an adjunct to our dealy he screamed and jumped to his 'Take them away; they will kill me,' he cried, and then burst into loud laughter. 'Oh, you little devils,' he said in high glee, 'you came pretty near scaring me, but I know you; you can't fool me any more. I know your green eyes and your forked tongue. I've seen you too often to let you come it over me now. I've got 'em again; that's what's the matter. Now, as vou can't scare me, suppose you go away and try it on some other poor devil. Go on, I tell you, he cried in anger, suddenly, and commenced to stamp violently as he said: 'I'll kill you all if you don't get out of here. You can't hurt me and I know it. Ha, ha, ha! See them go,' he laughed. fixed them that time. I'm too old duck to be caught the third time. What became of him? Oh, poor fellow he was too far gone to recover, and died within a week .- Chicago News.

COTTON SEED OIL.

The Growth of a Very Curious Southe Industry. "When I was a private in the Con federate army I should have been very

glad to take such a drink as this." And with that the young gentleman in charge of the mill swallowed a wineglass of something that looked like pale sherry, but was really cotton-seed oil fresh from the press. It was a pleasant and a nutritious thing with a with a breadth of sixteen kind of fragrance about it. The remark was made in 1865. Since that time the cotton-seed oil industry has grown to something very important. In old times, cotton seed, which an abundant product, bearing to the lint in weight the relation of about

gardens that differ very much from three to one, was almost a refuse. those of our public houses in that they Some of it was used as a fertilizer, but a great deal more went to waste. Now presence of the wives and daughters of it is utilized to a large degree, and by the men of the lower and middle classes, who after working hours spend the long sammer evenings in these resorts. Many of the hotels have one of these skittle grounds attached to them thing at the mill is to pass it through a the attractions of the lazy life of an ento shear from it a good deal of the lint this class are made of kid, serge often that is useful, at least, for paper stock, the gardens of private residences, if not for some sorts of cloth. It then passes into a buller. The bulls furnish tilizer. The seed, when thus decorticated, is like that of a small peanut, but greenish-yellow as to color. This is then ground to a fine meal. Then this meal is placed in small hydraulic presses and squeezed as only hydraulic presses can squeeze. The oil runs out, and similitude like a small card of ginger-bread. This is a nutritious food for cattle, and when

and the oil cake is left in shape ground up resembles corn meal. Returning to the expressed oil, we find it gathered in vats and clarified to a certain extent by being allowed to settle. The dregs, which are left when it is drawn off, make an excellent soapstock, not unlike that produced from olive oil. The crude oil, so far cleaused, is then refined, and becomes something which it is difficult to distinguish from olive oil. There is probably no chemieal reason why it is not as wholesome an article of food. It has been used lard. It must be confessed, however salad oil; and it seems a pity that such should be the fact. All adulteration is

ness, knowing that, whether their oil be derived from olive or from cotton plant, they will neither injure nor of-The growth of this curious industry since the late civil war has been ver great. The production in 1874, 1875 had reached in the United States about 3,450.000 gallons; in 1882, 1883, it rose

fraud. Happily this special one in neither harmful nor unpleasant. W

may eat our salads in peace and quiet

to about 19,000,000. The exports in 1874, 1875, were 417,387 gallons; in 1883, 1884, they were 3,605,946. The total number of mills in the United States, distributed all the way from North Carolina to Texas is about 117. There are six of these in New Orleans, and they are so much larger than the average of those in the country that their capacity represents about one-sixth of the entire industry. - Wil liam Wort Howe, in N. Y. Independ-

GENERAL BUTLER. Distinguished Gentleman & To

bogyan. When I first went to Washington, the western approach to the Capitol, becupied, and the occupants of two being fore the "pending improvements" were commenced, was through a fine old park, the heavy foliage of which in lepartment so nearly deserted as it is spring concealed much of the Capitol just now. The decrease has been com- from view. The approach then led up ing on steadily for six months, and I two steep parallel terraces, which exreally believe that the number of drunk- tended the whole length of the buildards is declining. Many persons think ing. The pages, in winter time, took that the Washingtonian home would advantage of these declivities for coastbe the resort of these drinking ing. Instead of sleds, however, they men, but it is not. As a general rule used certain large paste-board envelthe aristocracy does not care for the ope boxes, which they obtained from the

One day, the terraces and park "I suspect you have some queer ex- grounds were covered with a thick, tobogganing began. In the midst of "You can well say so. No comedy the sport, General Benjamin F. Butler.

-- "I went to see the plan of Mrs. quietly on the cot talking in honeyed street car. "She was very enthusiastones to the imaginary beauty who tie about her new improvements and se on, and told me the gem of the "Less than a year ago we had a man, whole house would be a beautiful FARMERS' HOMES.

tooked upon as the healthiest place in

which to live, but this is often a delu-

been congregating for perhaps fifty

years a collection of animals and men.

and unless unusual precaution has

been taken, the surroundings are likely

to be just such as cholers germs would

thrive upon, also those of diphtheria

and typhoid. Prospect of cholera-

which those who ought to know say is

coming this summer-should cause a

thorough clearing up. Some of the

oldest farming sections of this State.

settled nearly a century ago, that have

proved healthy in the past, are now be-

coming afflicted with missma, on ac-

count of gradual accumulations de-

there was anything objectional

thing was co - d red clean and nice.

nothing to prevent his locating the well

at cr near a point decidedly objection-

such vaults with earth without remov-

ing the contents, and remove the out-

house to another spot, this being found

many such covered pits may have been

on the place before he purchased it?-

COLD FEET.

The Cause and Some Remedial Sugges

tions.

The most prominent cause of cold-

ness of the feet, at least with females,

is the improper or insufficient protec-

tions, or too tight boots. But few men

would dare to brave the rigors of win-

being worn in very cold weather. It

is not strange therefore, that the feet

are cold, almost to freezing. (I will

not say that this is the cause of the

Again, the fash onable boot is only

about two-thirds of the real width of

the foot, and about one size shorter.

It is utterly impossible for the blood to

circulate freely to the extremities when

so small a boot is worn, and as impos-

sible for the feet to be warm, since the

warm blood from the heart is the prin-

ciple source of animal heat. Again,

any cause which drives the blood from

the feet, or in any way interferes with

a good circulation of the blood, may

produce coldness of the feet, such as

inished power of the heart, tight

bands around the limbs, brain exer-

cises, etc. Unusual labor of the brain,

withdrawing a disproportionate sup-ply of blood to itself, just to that ex-

tent diminishing the relative supply to

other parts, particularly the extremi-

ties, not as easily reached, naturally

reduces the warmth of the feet. This

is much aggravated by the fact that

most close students take but little

physical exercise, from which fact the blood is not drawn to the muscles, thus

equalizing the circulation. A brisk

walk, for example, when the brain is overcharged with blood, will tend to invite this fluid to the muscles, since

action, attended by a waste of tissues,

with a demand for more nourishment

("the blood is the life"), will cause the

blood to flow where it is most needed.

Such a walk, several times a day, will

do much to relieve your head, partieu-

larly with the adoption of a plain and

simple diet. When the head is hot at

the same time of the coldness of the

plication of wet cloths, at the same

till they are thoroughly warm, the pores

well opened, followed by a dash of cold

crash till a glow of heat is secured.-

NAVY BEANS.

How They Should be Cultivated and Har-

vested.

there will be less risk from drought

and other causes. A subscriber desires

us to give information in regard to the

cultivation of white navy beans, which

Beans are a warm weather crop, as

the slightest frost injures them. They

grow and mature quickly, and are adapted to either light or heavy soils.

In the garden the rows are marked off

with a line, two feet apart, and a bean

placed every six inches in the row, and

cultivated with a hoe. For field cul-ture they must be laid off so as to per-

mit the use of the horse hoe or culti-

vator between the rows. The seed is

usually placed from a foot to eighteen

inches apart, dropping two seeds in a

place. They must be kept clean, and

perhaps the use of the hoe may be

necessary once or twice. They should

be picked by hand from the vines as

fast as they ripen, if the best quality

usual practice is to allow them to

remain on the vines until the

whole crop is thoroughly ripe

when the vines are pulled up and

packed loosely in the barn, where the

on a clean floor is best.

we consider an excellent suggestion.

If the crops on a farm are varied

Dr. J. H. Hannaford, in Golden Rule.

time putting the feet in hot water, kept

derangement of the stomach, dim-

coldness of your feet.)

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

structive to health.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL Resitary Conditions of Farmers' Dwellings -New Orleans contains seven white women to six men and four negro women to three negro men.-N. Q. country with its blossomin prehards and fragrant clover fields is

recently died at Weston, W. Va. He was fifty years old, a little above the average height, and weighed sion. About the farm buildings have but forty pounds. -Princess Mathilde is a very affect tionate creature, When M. de Lesseps delivered his recent speech at the reception in the French Academy the

-Abram Curt's, "the walking skele-

overjoyed Princess said: "My dear lesseps, I can't help it. I must kiss "Do," briefly replied de Lesseps. And she did. -Josiah F. Twiss, of Hallis, N. H. died the other day, and in his will provided that the music at his funeral should be a brass band, for which service forty dollars should be paid, and

that twenty dollars' worth of peanuts

and candy should be distributed among

The sanitary condition of the counthe mourners. - Boston Globe. try is simply abominable-far worse than of cities, although the general -A traveler, recently returned from India, was relating his traveling im-pressions. "What a country that ie!" he exclaimed. "There everybody keeps opinion is to the contrary. The soil about dwellings becomes saturated with filth from dish water and slope. The dozens of servants. I had four whose water pipes from the kitchen sink may secome frozen in winter and clogged sole business was to look after my pipe. One brought it to me, another silled it, a third lighted it for me ——" in summer, causing the foul water to soak under the foundations of the house, and make a breeding place for "And the fourth?" "The fourth smoked it for me. Tobacco never disease. I know a back yard that was

agreed with me."-Miscelanea. dug up to be planted, not supposing -Joseph Flanner, well known as an upon exposure to the hot sun a terrible American resident of Paris, and a habitue of the Anglo-American resorts stench arose hower the condition of the soil about build ugs where everyin the quarter of the Grand Hotel, died suddenly there lately. Mr. Flanner In regard to drinking-water, the first went to Paris some twenty-three great source and medium for the disor twenty-four years ago as one of the agents of the Southern Confederacy, semination of disease, the ruralist can never feel absolutely certain of its charged with the mission of negotiatpurity. Suppose he is dissatisfied with his present supply and determines to sink a new well. He does not know ing the rebel Government's bonds, and never returned to this country.-Chithe history of the place, and there is

-Paul de Cassagnae, equally noted as journalist, politician, and duellist, says his skill with the sword is not due able, owing to an out-house vault that to assiduous practice in youth. "I may have been located there in the never was a good fencer." past. It is common practice to fill up "and never cared to be. I fenced only to amuse myself. All that is said about my studied tricks is pure invention. The whole secret is this: I am pretty strong and very quick of hand and eye. Then, I don't mind getting hurt. to be the easiest method of avoiding a nuisance. This practice should be condemned. But who knows how If I am proud of anything it is of being a good shot. I modestly consider myself one of the best in France."

-An old woman named Sands died on a small farm in Westchester County, N. Y., recently. She was supposed to be poor. When her effects were examined there was found sewed up in an old petticoat \$30,000 in greenbacks and bank books showing deposits of \$110,000 and \$100,000 in bonds. In addition to this Mrs. Sauds left real estate in various parts of New York City and the farm upon which she resided. ter wearing as thin boots as are gener- The bulk of the estate, under the will, in some shady nook, adding much to gin more grasping and incisive than ally worn by females, particularly the will go to her four nephews - Mortimer fashionable. The thickest worn by Brown, of New York City; James and William Purdy, of Port Chester, and

> "A LITTLE NONSENSE." Doctor: "It is nothing but an attack of dyspepsia." Wife: "And what does that come from. Doctor?" Doctor: That comes from the Greek, madam.' -N. Y. Independent.

another in Chicago. - N. Y. Sun.

-"I'se been a-boardin' wid a grass widder lately." Interlocutor-"How do you know she is a grass widow?" 'Cause her husband died wid' hav fever--'spose I'se a fool?"-Exchange -- "Talking about signs," whispered the smart boy at the head of the class to the dull boy at the foot, "I think they ought to put 'signs of rain' in front of umbrella stores."-Golden

"the most successful stars I ever knew were those which years ago got a corner in the American flag, and have had the field to themselves ever since." -Boston Transcript.

-A man in Sadieville, O., has a bullet in his head which can be heard to rattle when he moves about. His wife might utilize him as a rattle to amuse the baby, but he absolutely refuses to have his better half "shake" him -Boston Herald. -She had but recently arrived from

the "owld country." and being sent out in front of the house to water a large in front of the house to water a large bed of crimson petunias, the following Music Department. Miss Rose Conrad, conversation took place between herself instructor of the Piano Forte, a graduate and the youngest son and heir: "I say, Bridget, what's the name of those flowers?" "Shure, now, I don't like to tell ye. 'Tisn't a noice name they have at all, dear; for 'twas up at the bound I have a land the same than the same they have at all, dear; for 'twas up at the land the same they have a land the same the sa house I heard your own mother calling thim sp tunias."-Harper's Bazar. -The Troy Times relates this incident: "A woman entered a second-

feet, it is judicious to cool it by the aphand store on King street and sad, 'What do you buy here?' 'Most everywater, and thoroughly rubbed with a thing,' replied the proprietor. The visitor had a dried-apple pie under her arm. The pie was minus a good-sized bite. 'Well,' said the visitor, 'I bought will sell it to you for money enough to ent. buy me some soda crackers.' failed to strike a bargain and passed into the street, remarking, You find more humbug in the world every

A San Antonio durkey was on trial SPEICE & NORTH, for stealing money from a house on Soledad street. Julian Van Slyck, the attorney for the prisoner, in his address to the jury, said: "Gentlemen, my client is a poor man. He was driven by hunger and want to take the small sum of money. All that he wanted was sufficient money to buy bread, for it is in evidence that he did not take the pocket book containing three hundred dollars that was in the same bureau drawer. If he was a professional thief he would have certainly taken the pocketbook." The eloquent attorney for the accused was interrupted by the convulsive sobs of his client. "Why do you weep?" asked Judge Noonan, who was on the bench. "Bekase I didn't see dat ar pocket-book in de bureau drawand cleanest beans are desired, but the er," was the reply. - Texas Siftings.

Bankers and business men generally

have suffered considerable inconvenpods are picked off during such unience by the delayed payment of drafts seasonable weather as will not permit of other work. The beans are separated from the pods by shelling in the usual manner by hand, but it is tedious, and orders presented for payment after the death of the drawer. The Legislature has just passed a law, and it has and hence the plan of flailing the beans | been signed by Governor Robinson. by which savings banks can pay for The cultivation of beans demands thirty days after the date of the "order," and later if no actual notice considerable labor, but they usually sell at a fair price, and return a large of the drawer's demise has been reprofit in proportion to the care and ceived, and national banks, trust, safe time bestowed upon them. They are deposit, and all other depositories, are keted. In some sections they are grown almost exclusively, and will to single name about the drawer's death. This law applies Henceforth, therefore, the only thing FLOUR AND MEAL. produce as many bushels as wheat, and bring a higher price. They will grow to be considered in taking and dewhere wheat will not thrive, and we positing such single checks is the drawdoubt if they call for more labor or exer's financial standing and character. Hitherto the taker had reason to be pense than wheat when all the details of the cultivation of both crops are compared.—Farm, Field and Stockafraid that the drawer might die before payment, and if known to the payer the holder would have to wait one or two years until the estate could be —A very large put partially explored cave exists in Josephine County, Oregon, on the headwaters of Williams' Creek, twenty miles south of Grant's settled, and it might then be proved to be insolvent. Hence, a man alone in business had not the same facilities (at least so far as giving out checks in Pass. As far as this cavern has been settlement of accounts) as he who had entered, only about five hundred feet, a partner. The amendment of the law just enacted was certainly called for, and business men will be glad to know that it has been made.—Busto Truppier.

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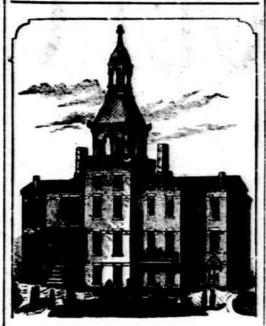
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Foster, Princeton, Ind., writes: "I had been troubled for years with a disease of the scalp; my head was covered with dandruff, and the hair dry and harsh. Aver's Hair Vigor gave me immediate relief, cleansed the scalp, and rendered the hair soft and pliable."

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