Fondness for Street Brawls-How the Costermonger Settles Disputes with Ris Female-The Overworked Pony-Idle Swarms in the Streets.

The London costermonger generally wears a fixed kind of dress. His hat is always a black derby, rusty from rain and weather. His coat is generally a rusty black frock. He rarely wears a waistcoat. His trousers may be corduroy or any kind of the cheaper woolen patterns. His shoes are thick soled and hobnailed. He always wears a colored handkerchief tied around his neck in place of a collar. These handkerchiefs are always dirty, except upon rare Sunday and holiday occasions, when new ties are donned. These handkerchiefs are always of a fanciful color, light blue and red being the favorites. They are worn high up on the neck, leaving a couple of inches of dirty neck showing between the handkerchief and the greasy collar of the shambling frock coat. The handkerchief is really the badge of the order. This handkerchief about the neck designates the character and standing of a man in England as completely and thoroughly as if he wore a uniform prescribed by act of parliament. The costermongers are men engaged in street traffic of all kinds. They are generally dealers in vegetables. They begin with push carts, and if they are prosperous and reach the climax of their ambition they become the owners of small two wheeled wagons, drawn by little donkeys or ponies. The strength and endarance of these small animals are phenomenal. I have seen from six to eight grown people on a costermonger's cart being drawn at a furious pace by a pony not much larger than a Newfoundland dog.

The costermonger never gives his pony any rest. He works him during the week in his business and uses the wretched little animal on Sunday to give his friends a treat in the shape of a ride to some cockney resort in the suburbs. The costermongers live in the street. They are never indoors except for eating and sleeping. A very severe, driving storm will sometimes force them into the house, but they generally take refuge under an awning or some gateway. They are a hardy, tough, coarse fibered people. They are noisy, and have a perfect passion for scenes of uproar and excitement. You rarely hear of costermongers murdering any of their associates or of their using knives or pistols in their quarrels. They have a way of pounding and kicking each other when engaged in disputes, but are rarely arrested, as they never seem to carry malice, and their fights generally end up in a good natured way. The costermonger and his female are often the chief actors in a street brawl. When once a costermonger has begun to keep company with a costermonger female then she is considered his property. She speaks of him as her man and she is spoken of as his "gal."

started out evidently for a holiday. He was in his best. He was a surly, heavy jawed fellow, with black eyes, a short nose and brawny, hairy fists. He wore a little black derby hat about three sizes too small for his great, round head. His handkerchief was the lightest of sky blues. She was buxom, burly, of medium height, dressed in true costermonger style. Their dispute grew out of a difference of opinion as to where they should spend the day. She insisted on going one way and he the other. They disputed for half a moment, and then he turned around and deliberately gave her a kick which lifted her about six inches from the sidewalk, to convince her that his way was the best. She turned quickly and began kicking him in return. The way she brought her number ten boots around against his shins very soon convinced him that she was as strong at that kind of argument as he. They kicked at each other for about five minutes the center of a delighted and cheering crowd. and then the costermonger female by her skill in kicking carried the day. In a moment or two more he gave up, grinned good naturedly and the two walked off together for a happy Sabbath.

The way domestic brawls are carried on in the streets of London cannot be matched, I am certain, in any other city in the world. The common people who walk the streets regard these quarrels as their own private theatricals and sternly resent any interference of the police. As a general thing the police do not touch the brawlers unless they make too much of a disturbance and block up the streets. The police then simply order them to move on, and make arrests only where the disturbing party resists. During my stay in London I have seen more street fights than I had ever seen before in my life. The actors in these street fights or domestic brawls appear to take great pride in the parts which they are called upon to play. They are stimulated by the cheers and roars of approval from the audience and do their best to maintain their reputation for courage, ferocity and skill in retort.

The women are especially excitable and active in a street fight. The man generally looks sulky and sheepish when engaged in a fight with his female in public. But the women never give them a chance to back out. They are much more vindictive and active than the men. After the man has been kicked three or four times and has had his face scratched up to a proper state of rawness, he becomes excited and then strikes out brutally and cruelly, unless a policeman happens to be too near. The women are generally the victors in these street fights. The fighting women generally have babies in their arms. I have seen a number of costermonger viragos bounding from the ground like hyenas, rushing up and down with great leaps, howling insults and epithets, then sweeping down toward the hated object of their wrath for a blow or a kick, and when the man strikes out the baby never seems to be regarded as anything more than a buffer. The costermonger female uses her baby as a shield. The poor, wretched baby is generally a philosopher and rarely, if ever, howls or cries. I have never heard a costermonger baby even peep during the most exciting phases of a street fight although the mother may be howling like a panther in her rage and excitement. It is this class of people that makes even the best parts of London disagreeable. When their work is done they crowd the streets and fill the publics, drinking, swearing and quarreling. They wander in great idle swarms up and down the best streets, never turning to the right or left for any one. I do not know when they sleep. I have never been out so late an hour that I have not found any number of them marching about hooting and howling, and without the slightest check or Lindrance from the authorities .- T. C. Crawford's London Letter in New York

DOWN POPOCATEPETL'S SLOPE.

Descent on a Sledge of Matting-A Sud

den Transition-Experiences After an hour in the crater we set out to descend. To say that the descent was made more rapidly than the ascent would be unnecessary. It only required an hour and a half to reach the snow line from the summit. We made the downward trip upon petates. A petate is a kind of coarse matting-an indispensable article in every Mexican Indian's household. It would be impossible to enumerate all the uses to which it is put. Each guide had one, about four feet square, and he quickly transformed it into a sled or drag, by folding it in the middle and cutting a hole in the oblong thus formed, about a foot from one end. Passing a small rope through the hole, he so fastened it that one end could be held by the tourist sitting upon the petate, while the other was in the hands of the guide. As the latter dragged the petate through the soft snow, the occupant of the same, by holding his end of the rope tightly, kept the forward end of the sled well up off the ground. The guides carefully avoided the hard snow, as upon its glazed surface the petates would get beyond their control and shoot down the mountain with disastrous

The guides themselves often coast upon ites and steer them without difficulty; out to describe the method by which we cended Popocatepetl as similar to coas

had discomforts which continued. It not of. The sudden transition from a rarer to a denser atmosphere caused worse headaches than those we had in the ascent, and being dragged over soft snow filled with sharp pieces of lava resulted in many bruises. We reached the snow line in a wretched condition of body, and in a state of mind that was far from

greeable. The horses met us there, but the ride back to the ranch had no joys whatever. Every step the horses took racked our bodies with pain. We were thoroughly used up when we reached the ranch cabins and threw ourselves upon the hard beds there. For a while we seemed to care little whether we ever got up or not. But with perfect quiet the headaches passed off, as they had done before, the fatigues were forgotten, and after a little lunch, to which a small quantity of light wine was added, we felt fully restored, excepting as regarded the soreness of our muscles. That remained, to be aggravated almost to the limits of endurance in the horseback ride to Ameca-

neca the next day. With the return of our physical condition to something like its normal state. good humor came back and the second evening in the uncomfortable ranch house pleasanter than the first. We ummed up the experiences of the day, comparing them with those of other mountain trips and chatted with our guides. It was the time for settling the question whether the pleasures of the trip had paid for the pains. The conclusion arrived at could not be better expressed than in the words of one of the party, who, recalling the glorious view from the summit. exclaimed with enthusiasm: "I would not have missed this trip for \$100." After a moment's pause in which he recalled the discomforts of the previous night, the pains and fatigues of the ascent and more particularly those of the descent. he added with deep feeling: "I would not go again for \$1,000."—Arthur Howard Noll in American Magazine.

Steamboating on the Nile. The steamboat method is unique, describing travel on the Nile. The post of captain is on the bow. On the bridge the second officer stands. Two miles ahead the captain discovers shoal water and a

sand bar bent on mischief. The captain cries out: "Affa speed!" There are no signal bells, so the second officer receives the captain's warning and cries in turn to the pilot: "Affa speed!" After mature deliberation the pilot shouts down to the engineer: "Affa speed!" The shallow water is entered by this time, and the sand bar rapidly approaches. Captain-"Wady easy!" Second officer -"Wady easy!" Pilot-"Wady easy!"

Engineer-"Wady easy!" The sand bar bravely stands its ground. Captain-"Stop!" Second "Stop!" Pilot-"Stop!" Passengers, one and all in unison-

The pilot and engineer light their pipes and praise Allah for his goodness, while the small boats are sent ashore with ropes, to be tied to all the fellahin farmers to be found, to help pull the boat off-usually an operation of six or seven hours. On such occasions the dahabeehist wishes for wind. A "running boy" is often put ashore to "run" to the nearest telegraph station to request any steamboat coming along that way to bring help.

Usually the "running boy" is picked up before he finds any help. One of the sights of the return voyage is the constellation of the southern cross. If the manager of the boat is kindly he will ring the dinner bell at your cabin door when the constellation rises-say at 3 a. m .- and at the top of his voice shout: 'Southern cross, please." And the same Greek will at the proper time request all to "remain perfectly quiet, for we are about to cross the tropic of cancer."-

The Stable Cure I was not a little startled the other day

at meeting on the street in the best of

health apparently an old acquaintance

Scribner's Magazine.

whom I had supposed to be filling a consumptive's grave long ere this. The last time that I heard of him was about a year ago, and then he had been given up by the doctors as a hopeless case. I congratulated him on his recovery, but I must confess that my liveliest emotion in regard to him was one of curiosity. In answer to my inquiries he told me that when the medical men had exhausted their resources he determined to put in practice a plan of his own. Accordingly he journeyed by easy stages to the Blue Mountain region of Virginia, where he established himself in a farm house, and bought a horse. He spent the whole day in the open air, taking care of the steed himself, and riding him about the neighborhood. At first he told me his weakness was such that he could not stay in the saddle more than fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, and he had to pull up very soon if the horse broke into a trot. Every day, however, he became a little stronger, and in a couple of months he was able to ride ten or twenty miles on a stretch with very little fatigue. He attributed his recovery in part to the fact that he not only rode but groomed his horse and busied himself an hour or two in the stable every day. In this opinion he confirmed what I remember hearing an old physician say years and years ago, namely, that a "horse barn," as he called it, is one of the healthiest places in the world. For those who love horses the stable cure would be

such a pleasant one that a physician who prescribed it might be sure that his instructions would be followed to the letter. | and parrying every time the amateur -Boston Post. The Only Laughing Animal. For my part I am convinced that, in very one of our perceptions of the comic, numorous or ridiculous, there is an ultimate element that can no more be analyzed or defined by anything else than can our ideas of truth and goodness. But however this may be, it is abundantly evident that all human laughter (other than that due to the mere physical influences) includes a distinct intellectual ele ment. This is a laughter in which no mere animal shares. The anthropoid apes are by far the most like man of all brutes. and a very bright and lively adult speci men-a chimpanzee called Sally-is now living in the gardens of the Zoolegical society, of London, and is remarkable for the readiness and dexterity with which she has learned to perform a number of

At my request a number of experi ments have been made to see if she could be got to give any evidence of a perception of the ludicrous. For this purpose her keeper arrayed himself in various unusual and brightly colored garments and large, the nose short and the eyes dull. went through a number of absurd ges- It was only for a moment. During the tures; Sally was evidently interested in | rest of the ordeal she was as bright and pearance and inspected him with care, but, as evidently, did not realize the humor of the situation. Indeed, her keeper (who is an extremely intelligent man) assured me that he has never detected anything in her demeanor which he could set down to a perception of the ludicrous, although she has very marked and definite ways of expressing her feelings of joy, anger or disappointment.-

George Stewart. High Art in Omaha Omaha Mother-Well, you have mad

picture at last, have you? Amateur Photographer-Yes, got it this "But how small it is-not over four inches long.

"That's all." "How much did that picture cost you?" "About \$40 an inch." "Pthink, my son, you had better drop art and buy real estate; it's cheaper."-

Flowers from Mummy Wrappings. The remains of no less than fifty-four species of flowering plants from mummy wrappings in Egypt have been identified. The flowers have been wonderfully preserved, even the delicate violet color of the larkspur and the scarlet of the poppy, the chlorophyl in the leaves, and the again. sugar in the raisins, remaining-Arkan-

saw Traveler. Coins as Weights. The coins of the German empire may be used also as weights. A pfennig piece weighs exactly two grams; so does a gold five mark piece. A nickel ten pfer and a ten mark gold piece weigh each four | quality of which Sherman's men became grams.—Chicago Times.

THE ERA OF SLANG.

EXPRESSIONS WHICH SEND THE CREEPS UP A PURIST'S BACK.

Words for Which No Possible Excuse Can Be Offered-Even the Fair Sex Have Caught the Infection-Belittling. Not Beautifying.

The era of slang is upon us with breadth that is almost appalling. Not wholly the slang that might be defined as the burlesque or colloquial form of expression, the language of low humor, or the jargon of thieves and vagrants, but a species that is almost as reprehensible It will not do to apologize for it by say ing that "slang is probably as old as human speech," and that the early writers indulged in it, especially the Greek and Roman dramatists; and while we may speak and write against the pernicious nabit, we suspect that we will not grow disgusted enough with it to thoroughly uprost it until it has reached its clima The worst fact about it is that it is not confined to the low and the illiterate, but has invaded the public schools, cultured society and the literature of our books. admit that some of the slang expressions are forcible and full of adequateness among which I might name "fired out," 'colossal check," etc. Still, even they ought to be tabooed.

But what excuse can possibly be offered for such words as "galloot," "sardine," "chump," "kicker," "kid," etc.? Or such expressions as "Let her go, Gallagher, Waltzed off on his ear," "I should snicker," "Now you're shoutin'," etc They are scarcely emphatic and certainly not polite. Even the fair sex have caught the infection and speak about his "royal nibs," or the "howling swell." the girl of today is ready to "bet her bottom dollar," wants to know "what you're givin' her, lets you know that you are "off your base," and insists that you shall "come off," "var::ose," "skedaddle," "absquatulate," and all that. You do her a slight favor and she exclaims, "Oh, thanks, aw-fully!" Why she should thank you with "reverend fear" is beyond your compre hension. Ask her to sing your favorite sentimental ballad and she will probab'y say, "Oh, really, Mr. - I cawn't. It's

too utterly, too-too!" WASTED STMPATHY. While playing lawn tennis with ber sho uddenly cries out, "Oh, you've given me such a twist." You feel exceedingly alarmed; you are afraid that her collar one is broken or that at least her wris has been dislocated. You discover, however, that it is but tennis slang and that your sympathy has been wasted. She confidently tells you that Jennie Somebody is "no good" and had the "cheek to propose to "stratch" her at the med ing of the club, because she hadn' 'forked over" the "spondoolicks" fo the last quarter. All that is to be deprecated, but the girls, heaven bless them, look so pretty, and use the terms so artlessly, that I haven't the heart to be seere in my reproof.

It isn't pleasant to be accosted by one's 5-year-old hopeful as "an old snoozer" or to know that he is lying in wait to 'knock the stuffin' " out of a neighbor's ooy, or to "wipe up the floor" with him. Or to hear our short skirted but high spirited daughter tell the aforesaid brother that she wishes the other boy would 'paste him on the snoot," or "knock him ican out the box" or "into the middle of next week." I don't know that I am especially sensitive, and yet I must say that such expressions send the creeps up my back.

The editor "swings a nasty quill;" th hired girl is a "pot rastler;" when a thing suits us it's "just the cheese;" when too noisy we are told to "dry up," or to "suspend;" when cunningly on the alert we say, "not if the court knows itself;" it one day is not available "s'mother one is: when we die we "pass in our checks. are "put away on ice," and are finally "planted." So I might go on ad infinitum. You can think, I am sure, of at least a nundred words and phrases to which l have made no reference. For inventing cute words and phrases our country leads he procession. They are clever and apropriate, get into the topical song, the public "catch on," and they live and thrive, and in many instances the diction-

ary finally legitimizes them. Slang, I insist, is the fungus on the stem. It is not the grafted fruit. It is the scum of language. It often belittles; it never beautifies. If we all spoke and wrote in a less exaggerated manner we would be less exaggerated in our ways of life and thought. Life, as well as speech, would perhaps grow more simple, more true, more worth living .- "Observer" in Philadelphia Call.

Au Actress' Wonderful Manner. Ellen Terry owes her fetching qualities

o her wonderful manner. I never saw her face in repose but once in my life. It startled me. The light died out, and a dead, expressionless mask seemed to spread itself over her features. There was a reason for it, too. A luncheon o six covers was going on, and one of the guests had written a play that he was anxious to hear Miss Terry read. He was get. a veritable crank on the subject, though otherwise a genial and pleasant man, famous yachtsman and a high light in clubdom. Miss Terry did not want to hear about the play, nor did the rest of us. There was a vast amount of fencing dramatist lugged in his hobby by its long and asinine ears, but as the luncheon progressed we grew frayed, rattled and fatigued. I had given up the fight, and was leaning back in my chair watching the light and shade in Ellen Terry's face, when there came a sudden silence, as sometimes occurs after a lot of people have been talking. It was fatal. Two or three of us started forward mechanically in a frenzied effort to fill the void but we were too late. The dramatist seized his opportunity to oppress us with mpunity, and he held the fort against all comers for a long and dreary period. When he was about half through with a detailed description of the beroine's emo tions in a certain situation I said warmly "That's the best climax for a last act that I ever heard; it reminds me"--

"Oh, but that's only the opening scene of the first act," he said cheerfully and eagerly, "and there are six acts in all." I quit at that point, but glanced at Miss Terry as I went back into the comfortable recesses of my chair. The life went out of her face, and I saw it as it was in a bald physical sense. The mouth looked man could desire for a listener, to all outward appearances, though she was unquestionably bored prodigiously.-Blakely

Hall in The Argonaut. A Story of "Shermau's Bummers." "Do you remember that cemetery!" said one man to another as a group sat together on the hotel piazza. The other certainly did remember it. They were out foraging together-"Sherman's bummers," these-and could find little. They were crossing a field near a house, when they came suddenly upon three or four headboards. They were new and bore inscriptions showing that they marked the graves of Georgia soldiers killed in battle. As they stood looking at the graves one of the foragers remarked to the other: "I say, what big fellows those must

have been? These graves are ten feet The reflection gave food to thought. "It looks curious; I'm going to find out about these graves," was the comment of one, and the ready iron ramrod, the universal "trier" of the soldier, was thrust down into one of the graves where the coffin should have been; it struck something soft. "I've touched him, by gosh! But he's

buried mighty shallow. I'll try him The ramrod was thrust in more deeply and withdrawn. Its surface was examimed. There came from it a smoky and pleasing odor. The explorer uttered but one word: "Bacon!"

The grave was opened. It contained a gold long coffin shaped box full of the thin, anig delicately smoked bacon, concerning the rs. The two foragers

carried off all they could, and informed others of the find. Within an hour of two the little cemetery had been herribly desecrated. There were no dead people in it, but it yielded up any quantity of bacon.-Chicago Tribune.

Mourning for a Chief.

Sunnatonna is dead. His life passed peacefully away at noon on Sunday. Suntonna held two important and lucrative osts. He was an Otoe chief and a policeman. His mercenary friends dressed him three times for the grave, thinking, no doubt, that this would hasten his demise. When the agency people learned this they had him brought in from camp, dismissed his covetous friends, and coaxed him back to life again; but his fate seemed sealed from the first, and the white flag waves over one more grave on the hillside, and one less is there to receive

Sunnatonna was a clean, tasteful Indian. He had a pleasant face and a smile for every one. The clerk had given him a pair of alligator slippers in exchange for a pair of moccasins. Sunnatonna's wife had made him a dressing gown out of curtain calico; and what with these signs of civilization, and his cleanly habits and genial disposition, Sunnatonna was beloved by more than the wife whom he left to mourn for him, and he will be missed by others than his immediate

Around Sunnatonna's deathbed stood his wife and some near and distant relatives. When it was known that he was dead his wife mourned quietly but sincerely. She took the scissors and clipped a piece of her long black hair and placed it under her husband's head. Then she gashed her face with the scissors. The other-women were loud in their lamentations, especially one, who seemed frantic. The reporter learned later that the one who mourns the loudest receives a gift of something. However, his wife seems sincere in her grief. She is beside his grave early in the morning and late in the evening. She wanders through the agency like one bewildered. Her simple belief points to a meeting in the Indians' happy hunting grounds.—Otoe Agency Cor. New

One of Mrs. Langtry's Admirers. One day a youth of great frankness and good humor was introduced! Mrs. Langtry. He looked into the co. depths of her clear gray eyes for a moment, and then said:

"You had a tremendous effect on me the first time I saw you, Mrs. Langtry.' "Did I?" said the Lily, musically. "Overwhelming. I was strolling down town on a very clear and snappy November day two years ago, ruminating on the chance of the stock market, when I glanced up suddenly and met your eyes. They were looking directly into mine, You wore a green velvet gown and your cheeks were red from the brisk breeze. halted involuntarily and gazed a thousand miles into your eyes, and then pulled myself together, and made an awkward apology for my rudeness. I didn't know anything during the next ten minutes, but when I came to, I was about half a mile beyond, and thrashing ahead in a style that would have dismayed an express train. I was almost on a run, and I swept people aside as though they were so much chaff"-he stopped half breathahead rather fast now, eh?" "Rawther," said the Lily amusedly.

"Well, my object in telling you about t is to apologize for staring at you so "I remember the incident very well." said Mrs. Langtry, "and it doesn't re-

such affronts as that." She kept smiling at the man as she nature and good fellowship, that she reduced him in a twinkling to the same extraordinary condition that had characterized him when he made the run after he had looked a thousand miles into her eyes that November day. - Blakely Hall in The Argonaut.

Successful Business Men. As a general rule successful business men (merchants, politicians or bankers) were members of large families. No hotbed influence of wealth, or the petted training of an only child, dwarfed their early efforts at self reliance. No extravagant use of unearned money smothered the great lesson of economy, without which no solid foundation of wealth was ever laid. In early life no lesson of caste or exclusiveness of blood chilled their sociability, but their minds were imbued with the idea that true worth made men

and women of the first class. The farmer's son raised on the scant; farm, or the half orphan of a poor widow, has no carriage in which to ride, so the son soon learns to walk to fame and fortune In his youth no wealthy hand reaches out to sustain and steady his steps, so he learns to save himself, and pushes forward with self reliance and conscious ability to distinction. His father, with his scanty purse, sets an example of economy which clings to the son through life. In this way the poor boy from the farm, removed from the fashionable vices of society, comes to manhood and strikes out boldly with a determination to hew his own way to character and comfort.-Boston Bud-

No Need of Catching Colds. Speaking of colds, I have a theory that no one need ever have one unless he chooses; in other words, that it is quite possible so to train the skin, that wonderful organ, which is generally looked upon as the paper wrapper to our human bundle, as to render it non-susceptible to sudden changes of temperature or atmospheric moisture, whence colds come.

And as this is exactly the season to ommence such a system of pellar education, as it has proved effective in many instances within my own knowledge, and as t is within easy reach of every one to try, write it here. The theory is that no skin hat has been exposed freely for half an hour at the beginning of a day to a temperature lower than it will encounter through the day will note small changes

or be affected thereby. A cold is simply a nervous shock re eived by the myriads of minute nerve erminals that bristle over the surface of the human body, transmitted to the centers and so beck again to the mucous membrane, the peculiar seat of this special rritation. Let us then so train these sensitive fibers that they will pass by unnoticed changes of atmospheric condition, and the matter is accomplished.-American Magazine.

An Age of Typewriters.

I believe the time will come when the local of a paper will all be done on the typewriter. The paper will have one or eporters, when they come in, will reel off their accounts to one of these clerks, who will afterwards write it out on the typewriter and leave the copy to be corrected on the reporter's desk. One of these shorthand men will be at the telephone and will have the receivers of the instrument over both his ears after the fashion of earmuffs. This will leave his hands free and everything that comes in over the telephone will be taken down in shorthand, and in the intervals worked out on the typewriter. If the reporter is some miles away from the office he will step to the nearest telephone and relate his story. This will be a great saving in time and travel. The paper could then get along with fewer reporters, and the night editor, having all the manuscript before him in type written form, could more accurately estimate the quantity of matter it would make when set up. The next generation will be an age of typewriters, and the old fashioned method of pen writing will gradually become a lost art. - Luke Sharp in Detroit Free Press.

Disease in Second Hand Books. It is feared that zymotic diseases are sometimes spread by books through the agency of lending libraries and second hand book shops, and it would be well ! the literature of such establishments was occasionally subjected to efficient disinfection.-New York Star. It is estimated that the discoveries, in

year in the United States and never amounting to anything cost \$3,000,000. Germans are crowding out the British shipping in Japanese waters.

rentions and compounds patented each

THE USE OF COFFEE.

HOW THE BERRY DISPUTES THE SUPREMACY OF TEA AND BEER.

Coffee in European Countries - The Arabs' Method of Preparation-Turkish Coffee-What Brillat Savarin Says-Effects of Excessive Indulgence

The use of coffee is general in all civilized countries, but its preparation and consumption vary considerably. Among the Arabs it is universal, whether in such centers of civilization as Cairo, Alexandria and Algiers, or in the desert. The only exceptions are caused by the poverty which prevents its purchase. In France it is the favorite beverage, though tea is growing in power. The social and commercial effects in that country of its sudden annihilation can readily be imagined. Tens of thousands of cafes and a million of people would find their occupation gone, and several millions of Frenchmen would be seen wandering about after dinner in an utterly homeless and distracted manner. In England tea still disputes the supremacy of the Arab berry. In Germany it divides the honors with beer, and in Austria, Spain and Italy it is a solace and inspiration of the people in town and city. There is no European city so small, no village so contemptible, that it has not its cafe modeled, though it is often an exceedingly weak imitation, on those of the Paris boulevards.

In the United States its use varies in different localities. A quarter of a century ago it was the ordinary accompaniment of the first meal of the day, tea being generally served at the evening repast. In the eastern states this practice continues. In the western and southern states coffee is more esteemed, and in the rural districts is considered absolutely necessary to the three meals a day of the farming classes. In large American cities where there is a late dinner, in the French fashion, coffee is either served at table or in the drawing room immediately after-

In all countries, even in France, good coffee is the exception rather than the rule. The visitor in Paris drinks "real French coffee," technically so called, at certain places only on the boulevard and here and there in other parts of the city at hotels and restaurants. In England poor conce is the rule, following in this respect the general inferiority of the British caisine. In Germany coffee is generally good at restaurants and railroad buffets, while at the principal cafes of the creat cities of Austria-Vienna, Prague and Buda-Pesth-it is excellent and often served with cream. At the great cafes of Italian and Spanish towns it is rarely more than fair

In England and America coffee is usually made by infusion; on the continent almost always by filtering boiling water once or twice through the powdered berry. The Arabs at Cairo and elsewhere preserve their old fashion; that is, they simply pour boiling water on to the powsimmering serve it with the grounds. The pot, which is not covered, is of copper or brass, tapering toward the top like a tin teapot and having a long handle. lessly, and then added: "I'm rushing The berry has been previously roasted and braved in a mortar. It is never ground. Brillat Savarin, in his learned work, "The Physiology of Taste," says that coffee powdered in this manner is the best, and he adds that, having a quantity of the roasted berry, he divided it into two count parts, one of which he brayed quire an apology at all. Women adore In a mortar and the other ground in a mill. The coffee was made by filtration, and a company of connoisseurs to whom taiked with such an air of thorough good he submitted it all declared that best, which they were afterward told had been powdered in the mortar.

The Arabs employ wooden pestles, which, after long use, are sold at a high price. Five or six minutes are all that are necessary for the Arabs or Turks to prepare their coffee after it is once roasted. All that is necessary is the simple machinery described-a brass pot, a handful of charcoal in a window seat or on the ground, and the beverage is promptly made and served. Travelers invariably speak of Arab and Turkish coffee as excellent, but among civilized nations the presence of the grounds is always considered objectionable, and some means of clarification are invariably used, such as the patent pots for infiltration or the white of eggs, where the process is by in-

Brillat Savarin, after having tried all methods of making coffee, declared that the most efficient for preserving the aroma and avoiding the extraction of the poisonous principle was by filtration. But he always speaks of coffee as a beverage, to be used discreetly by adults and forbidden to children. In small quantities and not too strong, it is a healthy stimulus to the nerves. Used in excess, it produces disease and sometimes deformity. He once saw in Leicester square in London a man who, by its immoderate use, had become a cripple. He had lost all sensation in his limbs—had ceased to suffer, but still continued to drink it to the extent of five or six cups a day.

Every person should be governed in use by its effect on himself. As a gentle inspiration it is valuable. It may sometimes be safely drank as an aid to intellectual labor. Taken at the proper moment, it will prevent a headache resulting from nervous depression. Properly used after dinner, it aids the digestion and counteracts the heavy effects of wine or other stimulants. But if it is found that it prevents sleep when taken late in the day, or that it is an absolute necessity at certain hours to prevent a nervous reac-tion or mental duliness, its use should be run with a disabled engine. discontinued for several days, or until the system is restored to its normal condition. It must never be forgotten that sleep is the great stimulus of the body; is tired nature's sweet restorer, and that other stimulants, though sometimes useful, are like medicines, temporary remedies-that is to say, they are usually to be regarded as a choice between two evils. Coffee is a everage of great power. A man might drink two bottles of good red wine a day, and live long. Should he drink the same quantity daily of good coffee he would become an imbecile, a cripple, or die of intestinal or lung disorders. - San Francisco

Fate of Old Army Trappings. "What becomes of the old army mus kets and uniforms when Uncle Sam's boys gets through with them?" asked a reporter or a gentleman prominently connected with a Maiden lane arms establishment the other day.

"That's rather a broad question and one which cannot be answered in a moment. of the crew were drowned. The remain-In the first place, the worn out clothing | der of the crew have arrived at Manila. and arms nowadays don't amount to much, though some of the latter are The Homeliest Man in Columworth a trifie. Only when there is an over production does the government sell its muskets and rifles, and at the present time this does not occur frequently After the war, however, the market was flooded with this truck purchased originally by persons of speculative propensities, who, failing to realize what they expected, sold it for almost nothing. Some hought that the leather in the belts and rappings might be used in harness or sold to manufacturers of steel for tempering, but the latter preferred tan bark. You will oftentimes see truckmen wearing regulation army overcoats, and many people wonder how they were obtained. Just as I have told you; these coats were sold to dealers in second hand garments, who shipped them in quantities all over the country to smaller concerns, by whom they were sold at \$8 to \$5 each.

"Now, the old muskets, as you know, were unwieldy affairs, very long and cumcountry trade for just what they are, muzzle loading guns, at anywhere from \$1.50 to \$4 apiece."-New York Mail and Express.

The Chinese Legation's Doctor. A person much stared at at the Glover angle eyed man, the countenance as inexpressive as that of a mummy. He ot the street, queue flying out behind. suppose he is going to see some sick laundryman, for I haven't heard of his

English physicians gathered about the Chinese doctor at the Glover reception. "Do you speak French?" asked one of the Englishmen. The Chinaman shook his head.

"Do you speak German?" said another.

Chinaman; whereupon there was dismay and consternation in the ranks of the English, and they fell to, at once, in their think. native tongue.-Fuller Waiter in Kansas

Scantily Clad Monarchs.

I must tell you just how the kings that

we met were dressed. King No. 1 had three different kinds of blankets wrapped around him as he sat on his throne, which was an empty gin cask with an old native mat thrown over it. King No. 2 came marching in with nothing on but an old coat, which looked like one of Lord Nelson's cast off coats. The lace on the sleeves came down to his fingers' ends and the broad collar with fancy facings folded back to his shoulders. He was accompa nied by a servant who carried an umbrella over him. King No. 3 had on a green coat which formerly belonged to one of the London sharpshooters. He also were a vest. These two articles constituted his entire wardrobe. There were seven kings at the meeting, and all were dressed in a similar fashion. One of them had brass rings on his ankles and three or four iron rings on his arms. The servants placed before us seven bottles of palm wine, one from each king. We asked for water, saying we did not drink wine, and water was brought us. The kings bore themselves with great dignity throughout the

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press. On the Afghanistan Frontier. The modus operandi of manipulating the kalian likewise comes in for a slight modification here. The ordinary Persian method before handing the water pipe to another, is to lift off the top while taking the last pull and thus empty the water chamber of smoke. The Tabbasites acnplish the same end by raising the top and blowing down the stem. This mighty difference in the manner of clearing the water chamber of a hubble-bubble will no doubt impress the minds of intellectual Occidentals as a remarkably important and valuable piece of information. Not less interesting and remarkable will likewise seem the fact that the flour frescoed proprietors of these queer little Tabbas grist mills are nothing less than the boundary mark between that portion of the water pipe smoking world which blows the remaining smoke out and that portion which inhales it. The Afghan, the Indian and the Chinaman adopt the former method: the Turk, the Persian and the Arab

the latter.-Thomas Stevens in Outing. On a British Man-of-War. And with regard to this going to quarters and clearing for action, it may not here be out of place to note that while in the old ships the partitions and wooden screens were all hooked up and got out of the way in preparation for battle, so that the decks were clear, in these days when 'quarters for action" is sounded the iron doors are closed, the ship cut up into as many segments as possible, and the crew inclosed in compartments into which the captain's commands come by voice tube. The crew is, as it were, a regiment, with the lieutenants in charge of the companies, each with his own division of men and his own subordinate officers responsible for a certain part of the ship. To the lieutenant go the commanding officer's orders, and be communicates to his subalterns and petty officers, as the soldier captain does to his subalterns and non-com-

missioned officers. - New York Graphic.

A Woman's Discovery. "Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a woman in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C .- get a free trial bottle at Dowty & Becher's drug store.

A great gas well was struck the other day near Charleston, W. Va. It runs 2,000,000 feet a day.

English Spavin Limment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Stiffes, Sprains Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by C. B. Stillman druggist, Columbus, Neb.

The cause of the terrible disaster i the railroad collision at Kouts, is said to be the result of negligence of the train dispatcher of the road in permit ting the passenger train to attempt to

Mr. Ed. F. Bourne, the efficient and worthy cashier of the United States Ex press Co., Des Moines, Iowa, says "From the lack of exercise and from close confinement to office work, I have been troubled with habitual constipation I have received more benefit from St Patrick's Pills than anything I ever tried. I gave them a thorough test and am now in perfect health. I hereby recommend them as a pleasant and re From Mason Long, the Converted Gambles.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 5, 1884.—I have given the Synvita Cough Blocks a thorough trial. They cured my little girl (3 years old) of Croup. My wife and mother-in-law were troubled with coughs of long standing. One package of the Blocks has cured them so they can talk "as only women do."

Mason Long. liable medicine." They do not grasp nor cause the sickness occasioned by the operation of almost all other cathartic pills or medicines. Sold by Dowty &

Becher. The British ship Monarch, from Manila, for New York, has been lost on Minden's Island. The captain and three

As well as the bandsomest, and others are invited to call on Dr. A. Heintz and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 30 cents and \$1.

Two sneak thieves worked the Hastings stores the other night for a considerable amount in boots, shoes, clothing, etc. The police gathered them in and they were at last report working on the streets at Hastings. The Verdiet Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric persome; these we bought and do buy to Bitters as the very best remedy. Every be cut down in the barrels and sold to the | bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my reception was the doctor of the Chinese 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters.' legation. He is a tall, sallow, thin faced. Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unaniwears a lovely dress, however-a petti | mous that Electric Bitters do cure all coat of deep indigo brocaded silk, with a diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. loose over garment of silver gray. He is a prominent figure in Washington, and can often be seen sailing down the middle Becher's drug store.

The Delightful Liquid Laxative. Syrup of Figs is a most agreeable and valuable family remedy, as it is easily being called in by an American, professionally, but once, and that was to see a sick dog. He prescribed and gave the poor animal immediate relief. A knot of pation and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels. It acts gently, strengthens the organs on which it acts, and awakens them to a healthy activity. "No; I speak Englesse," replied the For sale only by Dowty & Becher.

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Some Foolish People Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, Oh, it will wear away, but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial size free. Dr. A. Heintz.

How much better is the love that is ready to die than the zeal that is ready to kill.

entire interview.-Congo Missionary in A Good One.-Mr. James Marsh, of Aten, Neb., after an experience of four years in using and selling Chamberlain's Pain-Balm, says: "It is the best and most reliable liniment ever produced." A fifty cent bottle will accomplish more, in the treatment of rheumatism, lame back or severe sprains, than five dollars invested in any other way. A great many cases have been cured by it, after being given up as hopelessly incurable. It promptly relieves the pain in all cases Sold by Dowty & Becher.

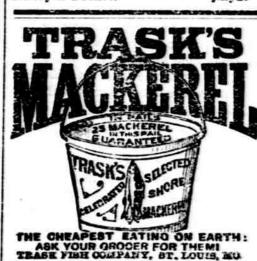
> Time is often said to be money; but it s more it is life.

No one is well equipped for a journey vithout a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. In an emergency its value cannot be estimat ed. Sold by Dowty & Becher. Whosoever is contented, he is rich.

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It is impossible that an ill natured man can have a public spirit, for how should he love ten thousand men who

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