There can be little doubt but that the character of modern warfare and modern wrapons devalops the highest types of personal coutage. The terrible destructiveness of the quick-fire Maxim gaus, the long and deadly range of the newest rifle, and the devastation of the torpedo, all call forth a moral courage which was unnecessary in the days of fierce hand-to-hand conflict.

Robert Fulton's life about which few people know and which Fulton never forgot. It took place shortly before the return trip of his famous boat's voyage by steam up the Hudson river. At the time all Albany flocked to the wharf, says Harper's Round Table, which relates the story, to see the strange craft, but so timorous were conflict.

machine guns amidst a hurricane of bullets, or to dash across an uncovered tract of country where every inch is ploughed with shot, and the mathematical possibilities of escape are in finitesimal, is of a much higher type than that requisite in a hand-to-hand struggle with knife or spear, sword or

The first calls for moral courage, the secondly only animal courage. When the lust of fight and the heat of battle makes man's blood run riot, he will struggle with his fellow man with all the pluck that is in his nature. Two dogs will do virtually the same. Seize one of the dogs, he will turn on you pluckily. Stone him, the probability is that he bolts.

A Bridge Kept in Repair by Mussels. The Byssus, or silky beard, by rocks. It is in its nature like the silk the case." of the silk-worm and exudes in a glu-

The following is an instance in which the mooring of the mussel was useful when a gentleman entered. Fulton the mooring of the mussel was useful to effect a purpose which human skill glanced at him, and then sprang up could not accomplish. A large bridge, with twenty arches, in the town of Biddeford, in Devonshire, crosses the little dinner Fulton entertained him.

The tide flows so very rapidly here that it was found impossible to keep his fellow-men was the 86 paid to him the bridge in repair by means of morby his first passenger. tar. The corporation therefore keeps boats employed in bringing mussels to it, and the interstices of the bridge are filled by hand with these mussels. It is supported from being driven away by the tide entirely by the strong threads which these mussels fix to the stone work, and by an act or grant it is a crime liable to transportation for any person to remove the mussels unless in the presence and by the con-sent of the corporative trustees.

Inturing His Neighbors' Crops.

An interesting little story comes from North Carolina. Along the banks of the Cape Fear river are lowlands, behind which lies a higher level, or more or less frequent overhow by what we all are coming to. The planted thereon. A number of years ago a farmer, resident in the vicinity, madea very confortable sum of money made a very confortable sum of money has neighbors, crops. reading of the future would have ficult to maintain a family now than it stamped him as a dealer in the black art. Yet his information came from fight, contingencies to provide against, no occult source. Observation had shown him that a certain species of but in the main the sweet old story wasp, which built its home in the gets told with quite as much sentiment ground, built some years on the low-lands, and other years upon the higher level. Experience taught him that it seems to me that people might be a there were no freshets, and when they worrying over the decadence of matribuilt on the higher ground, the lower would, some time during the season, be submerged. The man had simply noted an instance of that little unde stood prescience manifested by certain insects and animals a better knowledge of which might even be of revealed his secret.

Love Your Work.

Nothing is more healthfully stimuexperiment tried, each new tool tested, effort. But he who drags along an uninteresting succession of days, in which his work is only a compelled drudgery, is deprived alike of incentive

Velvet is manufactured by placing in the loom rows of very short threadof the material designed to be em-ployed, whether cotton or silk. These are then caught up by the cross threads in the weaving and fastened in such a way that the fleecy ends present them-selves all on one side of the fabric. The manufacture of velvet is so slow that for a hand weaver a yard is considered a good day's work. The machine made velvet is of course turned out much more rapidly.

Fulton's First Fare and Passenger. There was one little incident in Robert Fulton's life about which few they that few cared to board her. One her, but sought out Fulton, whom he found in the cabin, and the following conversation took place:

"This is Mr. Fulton, I presume?" "Yes, sir." "Do you return to New York with this boat?"

"We shall try to get back, sir."
"Have you any objection to my returning with you?"
"If you wish to take the chances

with us, sir, I have no objection."
"What is the fare?"

After a moment's hesitation, Fulton replied, "Six dollars." And when that amount was laid in his hand he gazed at it a long time, and two big tears rolled down his cheeks. Turning to

the passenger, he said,—
"Excuse me, sir, but this is the first pocuniary reward I have received for all my exertion in adapting steam to navigation. I would gladly commemorate the occasion with a little dinner, which the mussel moors itself to the but I am too poor now even for that stone, is a familiar object of our sea If we meet again, I trust it will not be

tinous thread from an organ at the base of the foot.

As history relates the top-gard later base of the foot.

As history relates the top-gard later fullon was sitting in the cabin of the As history relates the voyage termi-Torridge river near the spot of its guest with the history of his success, junction with the Taw.

Representation of the spot of its guest with the history of his success, and ended with saying that the first actual recognition of his usefulness to

"I make a point of reading the var ious articles written on the subject of marriage," said Minerva, "and they always set me wondering what man ner of people they must be who look no further for their authority than the frivolous gossip of the day, who never take the trouble to go down into the heart of nature and the impulses that govern humanity, to find out why things are. Now somebody comes forward and publishes statistics of marriage in the various cities, and be-wails the fact that the proportion is in some places much greater than in others. Then they sigh and mourn bench. The lowlands are subject to over it, and really fall to wondering more or less frequent overflow by what we all are coming to. Why will there be marriages, and plenty of against these freshets. His unvarying them? The prospect of a little home success as an insurer was for many of one's own is just as alluring as it years a profound mystery to the peoconsideration, it is not much more difused to be. There are always focs to lways chances of disappointments nds, and other years upon the high- to say, the welcome just as warm, and when the wasps built on the lowlands great deal better employed than in

Tons of Hawaii Pol for Chicago.

Ten tons of poi are on the way to knowledge of which might even be of Chirago, and that city will be the disservice to our national weather buttibuting centre for a new food which It was only at his death that he led his secret.

Hawaiian Islands. This is the first shipment of the tare root to the United states for general use. Its introduce tion has caused no small interest. It has been prepared carefully, and is Nothing is more nearithmany stimu-lating than a genuine love for the pursuit in which one is engaged. Every gain in it is a fresh excitement. Each new method adopted, each new used by two families in Chicago. The experiment tried, each new tool tested, each new discovery made, is a means of present delight and spur to future effort. But he who drags along an uninteresting succession of days. out foreigners use it as they do corn starch. It is considered much more nourishing than the latter erticle of

The young men of the village would then pass by the apron one by one in a Sheep are sometimes taken over a bad, neck, and within three weeks there road to good pasture.

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, got "the pill that will,"

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.



Southern Iowa, my former home, writes J. M. Rice, of Winview, Oklaby a farmer, but by a merchant in his

looryard.

vet needed for any kind of grasses, for n addition to the native, there is usually more straw and fodder connected with the grain crops than we have use

For three years I have had a small plat of alfalfa in what is known as hard land or heavy soil, in distinction from the light soils, these containing more

can usually be found in this shale of a depth of five to ten feet. The other pressure of irritation and pain. The half lays about two feet higher and the charges which keep the sheep's nose soil is of a chocolate color.

The lower red soil has produced

not so much effected by dry weather. often shown first in dullness of the . It might be said that this red soil eyes and watery swellings below the

the ground. The second year it was fifth inch and upward in length. Treatcut three times perhaps aggregating at the rate of a ton and a half per acre. asite and its habitat." This year it was in full bloom and just ready to cut when the hall of May 12 the following treatment for various ready to cut again and made at least at

the rate of a ton of cured hay per acre.
It will have to be very reasonable if
it does not yield two more crops before our usual frost time. This year will give a fair idea of its profitableness, but I am inclined to think that it will be on our red low lawns and that when we need it that one-fourth of our farms will be a magnificent alfalfa

Clover With Spring Grain.

It always pays to sow clover with spring grain. In a favorable season, as the present has been, there will probably be a good seeding of the clover. In that case it will be well in September, or perhaps earlier than this if rains continue, to sow timothy dake a growth that will much more nuce. There is probably no such increase in manurial value anywhere as from the clover seed put into the ground and the plant that comes from the interval. it. In bulk, the grain of mustard, which grows into a tree large enough for the birds to lodge in its branches, may surpass the clover. But in ma nurial value, counting the fertilizing effect of the clover roots in the sub-soil, a grain of clover is worth more than the biblical grain of mustard

It was a good farmer from whom we learned this advice to always sow clo-In the good old times a Persian girl who owned a little property—a hut or a fishing boat—was thereby legally authorized to pick out a husband herself. If she wished to commence her hunt for a husband, she would hang up her blue apron in front of the door of her house, and post herself behind it. The young men of the village would the second the secon clover to much more than repay the their pass by the apron one by one in a least of seed, even if it were plowed their best Sunday clothes. As soon as the right one appeared the girl would rush out, throw her arms around his worth less than itself as a fertilizer. under as green manure. In every case the clover growth took the So every time the farmer sowed clover seed it was with the result of increasing soil fertility, which is the capital on which the farmer must rely for his

The fact that to have plenty of clover seed in the ground is the best as-surance of successful farming has only lately become known to many farmers. In this, rather than from their direct profits, is the greatest gain from the practice of growing clover seed. It is inevitable that wherever clover seed is grown, more or less of the seed fails to be gathered. It falls to the ground. But it is not thereby lost. Usually the clover ley is plowed early next the cloyer ley is plowed early next spring, or possibly in the fall, so that the seed does not have a good a chance to grow the next season. But it is not lost. Year after year as this field is plowed this volunteer clover will appear from what was thought at the time to be wasted seed. It is thus that the former who green along the season. that the farmer who grows clover seed receives a benefit that comes in the form likely to do him the greatest He always gets a better clover seeding than he is entitled to from the seed he has sown. Even if he has sown none he is reasonably sure of a partial clover seeding. -- Boston Culti-

Sheep Diseases and Their Remedies.

One among the first requirements as to a new country is: "Does clover do well?" But clover or grasses are not the first thingsneeded to be raised in a new country. Nature has supplied native grasses more abundantly than the poor settler with his small amount of stock has demand for. So it is many years before tame grasses sites as the sheep. First, of course amount of stock has demand for. So it is many years before tame grasses or clover are experimented with. Southern Iowa, my former home, sheared. They are all there for blood writes I M Rice of Wirners Olds. and they get it as long as there is enough left to pay for boring. One homa, is now known as a great blue enough left to pay for boring. One tick on a man, says Coleman's Rural World, will cause him to suspend all others are the control of th believes that a sheep has so little sense of feeling that she can be comfortable Clover was not grown for twenty with a fick gnawing at every square ears, but to day its clover and tim-Clover was not grown for twenty inch, he should have regard enough years, but to-day its clover and tim-othy fields are larger and more im-othy fields are larger and more im-mouths that give no income. Sheep With our five years history in this strength by these pests alone that they newest country but little attention is are supposed to be afflicted with some strange epidemic; and they are more liable to other maladies than if they could have the benefit of all the food

they eat.

The next most painful affliction is erhaps caused by grubs in the head. land or heavy soil, in distinction from the light soils, these containing more or less sand.

It is part of a little valley of forty to eighty rods in width, along a very small water course, that can be almost crossed at one step. One-half is red clay underlaid with red shale. Water can usually be found in this shale at a Any person who has dissected a sheep's source of irritation and pain. The charges which keep the sheep's nose filthy and by attempts to sneeze acabout twice the amount of alfsifa of that of the upper darker soil and is not so much effected by discreptions of the blood, whether caused by ticks or intestinal worms, is would hardly produce corn while the other would be the best we have, sor James Law gives the following distributions of the control of the co though not nearly so good for corn as rections: "Open up the pose and all lighter soil, while the red is the best connecting cavities in the head; all the for wheat, oats and sorghum.

The past two years have been dry, but it takes the third year for alfalfator reach its best. The first year it was cut twice, the cuttings being left on the twice, the cuttings being left on the second year it was considered to the second year it was such as the second year in the sec

have done. In just one month it was ready to cut again and made at least at trouble is with grubs about the pass ages of the head, the sheep may tended and into each nostril may be poured one ounce of a liquid made by mixing a teaspoonful of benzine in quart of water. Repeat this daily for a week. A more effective, though a more dangerous, plan is to bore with a trephine or ginalet through the outer plate of bone on the rounded elevation on the forehead to the inner side of each eye, and with a syringe and tepid water to wash out the cavities. The water and grubs will flow out through the nose. Then finally a teaspoonful of the benzine mixture may be injected on each side and left in the cavity.
For lung worms: Shut the flock into a close room and burn sulphur, pinch by so as to make with the clover a perso as to make with the clover a permanent seeding. But even if the
clover seeding has been a partial failure, enough of it will have rooted to

or sneezing. Let them breathe this
for helf an hour and retreat it daily for bull an hour, and remeat it dail than pay for the cost of the seed, even for a week. It may then be stopped if it be plowed under as green ma- for a month, after which they should

> Odd Reasons For Traveling. "There is no accounting for tastes," emarked a diplomat, who held one of

the nighest foreign positions under the Cleveland administration, and who has recently returned to this country. "During the four years I was abroad I met many thousands of Americans, some of whom have spent thousands and thousand of dellers and years and years of time traveling about in all parts of the world. They give all sorts of reasons for traveling, while some of them say they have no particular reasons, but simply travel because they like to, and that once they get a taste of it, they find difficulty in settling down in their homes. Others told me that they traveled because taking it all in all they found that they could remain abroad at less expense than they could stay at home; and things and times abroad were so much nicer, you know! It is simply a matter of taste with many persons. They have a steady income and prefer to spend it in travel, rather than in any other way. But of all of the reasons a Boston lady gave me the strangest. When I met her, she had then finished up her sixth year of steady travel, she had made three distinct tours around the world and seen about everything that could be seen. I ventured to ask her which of all the cities she had visited she found most interesting. After considering the question for a while, she answered Rome. I ask her why she preferred that to any other city, supposing it might be for a religious reason, but soon found ont that religion was not her stronghold. 'I like Rome best,' she said, 'because they cook and serve calf's brains so nicely. In no other place in the world can one get calf's brains in the variogs ways they cook them as in Rome."-

Color of Winning Racehorses Winning racehorses are generally bays, chestnuts or browns, and for every 100 bays among them there are fifty chestnuts and thirty browns. There is no record of an important race being won by a piebald.

Colorado has for sale \$200,000 worth of what are known as "insurrection Perhaps there is no other domestic bonds," issued to defray the expenses animal that suffers so much from para- of suppressing the Leadville strike.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS. Hints öd Canning and Preserving.

In the Ladies' Home Journal Mrs. T. Rorer writes on "Canning and Preserving." At the outset of her lesson she emphasizes the value of securing perfectly sound and fresh fruit, and the necessity of getting the cans and the necessity of getting the cans and canning appurtenances in advance. "To prevent breaking when filling the jars," Mrs. Horer advises that they be slipped "sidewise into a kettle of hot water, folling them so that every part may be quickly and uniformly heated. Fold a damp towel, place if in the bottom of a pudding pan, then near the preserving kettle; staud a jar on the towel, and if the fruit is a jar on the tower, and it the fruit is small adjust the funnel; fill quickly to overflowing. Run a heated silver knife around the inside of the jar, to break any bubbles that may have been caught with the fruit, and adjust the rubber, then lift the lid from the hot water and place it at once. If large fruit fill with a wooden spoon, arranging the fruit so that the weight of one piece will not destroy the shape of another. Fill to overflowing with the liquid, water or syrup and fasten tightly. After sealing stand the jars out of a draught over night. The out of a draught over night. The glass will by that time have contracted, and the lids will, in consequence, be loose. Wipe each jar carefully and give the top an extra tara. Put away in a cool, not cold, dark closet. At the end of a week examine each jar carefully, without shaking or disturbing more than necessary. If you find the lids slightly indented, the contents free from air bubbles or froth, and the liquid settled, you may rest assured they will keep. If you do not find it so, open the jars to prevent burst-ing. Reheat the fruit, being careful to bring it to a boiling point, and fe-

Sauces and Gravies.

Horse Radish Sauce .-- One tablespoonful of mustard, two of vinegar, three of cream, as much horse radish scraped fine as will make it as thick as onion sauce.

Excellent Sauce for Plum Padding -Blanch an ounce of sweet almonds and four bitter ones, pound them to a paste with two onnees of sugar and a spoonful of orange flower water. Stir in a spoonful of dissolved butter and an ounce of corn flour; add a tumblerful of water and a quarter of a pint of cream. Boil up well, and add at the last the yolks of two eggs. The grated rind and juice of a lemon boiled with a quarter of a pint of water, and some lump sugar, then thickened with a spoonful of corn flour or arrowroot, a morsel of fresh butter and the yolk of au egg, makes au excellent sauce for either plum or plain puddings.

Sauces for Salmon, -Saucea l'Aurore consists of creamy bechainel, colored with lobster, butter, and seasoned rather highly with salt, white pepper, a dash of cayenne, and the strained

juice of a lemon. Black Butter,-Butter allowed to nelt and color to a rich golden brown shade to which you add a spoonful of well washed and dried parsiey, shaking it over the fire until it is crisped, hen you pour it with the butter into the sauce boat, place a full tablespoonine sauce boat, place a init tagespoon ful of lemon juice into the saucepap, let it just boil up, add it to the butter and serve at once. This is a more deli-cate form of the ordinary black butter

which is made with vinegar. Cream Sauce, - Cream, the volk sof eggs, a little butter, salt and white paper. For broiled salmon or fillets, try "clear butter." The butter is boiled very gently at the side of the above putil it become like oil, but not store until the score like oil, but not in the least colored, then poured very gently into the hot sauce-boat, so as to leave the sediment behind, and delicately seasoned with salt and white

Cold Sanges - Sundaisar Two table spoonfuls each of grated horse radish and thick cream stirred into half a pint of rich mayonnaise.

Gooseberry Sauce for Bayel Mackerel—Stew the geoseberries with a very little water until perfectly soft, rub them through a strainer and add ufficient sugar to the pulp to take off the acidity, but not to make it sweet. Mushroom Sauce for Boiled Fowls.

-Use butter or white mushrooms Scald them, then mince small, and cook in a little butter until tender, but do not let them color. Turn into a half a pint good white sauce, add lemon juice, and serve hot.

Beyrout Sauce--One tablespoonful each of chopped onions, Chile vinegar, and common vinegar, one pint of melted butter, four tablespoonfuls of brown gravy, two tablespoonfuls each of mushroom catsup, a good sauc, essence of anchovies, and half a talle spoonful of sugar. Pat into the saucepan the onions, vinegar and butter, catsup and sauce, stir over the fire until the mixture boils, then let it simmer for a few minutes; skim well, place it over the fire, stirring until it is thick enough to adhere to a spoon; then stir in the anchovies and sugar.

Serve hot. White Chastnut Sauce for, Turkey-Half a pound of large chestnuts, blanched by being thrown into boiling water for five minutes. Stew them until very tender in sauce veloute, then rub through a sieve, straining the sauce at the same time. Return the chestnut sauce to the sauce-pan, season to taste with white pepper and salt, stirring in beforehand a large cupful of cream. Stir steadily, boil up once, and serve hot.

Sauce for Cutlets-Boil together for about fifteen minutes half a pint of rich brown sauce with the strained juice of one lemon, a good spoonful of currant jelly, a pinch of cayenne, a little glaze, an ounce of good curry powder, a small spoonful of chutney, and two tomatoes. Skim this carefully while cooking, strain before serving.--Blanche L. Macdonnell, in New York

Appropriate Dish For Honey.

A dish of English design for the serving of honey is very appropriately made in the shape of a large bee. An amber-colored glass body holds the honey; this fits in a framework of silver, which is so shaped as to form the feet and a standard for the dish, while the cover is rade of two prettily chased silver wings on little hinges, which open in the middle by a wing turning back on each side. The head is also of silver, and the attractive creature has ruby eyes. The glass body is movable and can be lifted from the frame.

The fleets of herring-fishing boat are grand sea-going craft, strong and swift and able to stand the stormiest weather. They are usually rigged with two stumpy musts and carry enormous square lugsails, which have to be lowered and raised every time the boats "come about." In Scotland and the English and Irish ports they are called luggers, but in the Isle of Man have the local name of "nickies."

In many cases the crews own the boats, each man having a share: but terest in the amount of fish sold and is a glorious sight to see these boats first boat in having the best market for

It is not uncommon at Tarbot, the headquarters of the Loch Frone boats, Peel, in these Isle of Man, Penzauce, in Cornwall, and at some Irish ports to see the fish taken away by cartloads to be used by the farmers for manure at times when an unusually big catch has over-supplied the market.

In many cases the crews own the boats, are races organized by the townspeople and visitors for these luggers, and the interest in the events is far more keen than in the finest yacht races. Only recently a Penzance lugger was sailed by her crew to Australia and wade the passage in wonderfully quick time. The large boats are manned by from twenty to thirty men, the weight of the lugsails making a big crew a necessity. In most cases the sails are stained a reddish brown, and distinguishing what port the craft belongs.

Keep Your Mouth Shut. .

A New York doctor attributes the riolent thirst which afflicts the majority of riders to the habit of breathing through the mouth while riding. The vigorous exercise causes all beginners and manyold riders to breathe through the mouth, with the result that the lips and throat become dry and parched. The remedy, of course, is to keep the

The apex was a tall conteal cap worn by the Roman priests as a part of their official regails.

Purely a Local Disease. Everen is a local disease and needs local treatment. The irritated, diseased skin must be soothed and smoothed and healed. No use to dose yourself and ruin your stomach just because of an itching eruption. Tetterine is the only simple, safe and certain cure for Tetter, Eczems, Ringworm and other skin troubles. At druggitts or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. J. T. Shupttine, Savannah, Gs.

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Tals is the official report made last spring
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that they did not publish it till Prof. Ogitvie
confirmed it personally on his arrival in Ottawas. The report is very extensive, abounding
in Photogravires and Maps and giving the
most reliable information as to routes, climate,
and the indescribable wealth awaiting the
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Marriage at midulght, the ceremony being performed by a coroner, is the last Kansau scentricity reported.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHEESE makes oath that he is the spilor partner of the firm of F. J. CHEESE A.

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the sum of OSE HUNDRED POLLAIS for each severy case of CATARRH that cannot be cursil by the use of HALL'S CATARRH UNB.

FHANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my force of the sum of the subscribed in my force of the sum of the subscribed in my force of the sum of the subscribed in my force of the sum of the subscribed in the force of the subscribed in the subscribed in my force of the subscribed in the subs

seepers. The average product of each hiv stwenty-two pounds.

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