BALLOONING.

MANY AERIAL TRIPS THAT HAD FATAL RESULTS.

Feelings of Aeronauts at Dizzy Heights-One Would Not Raise a Finger to Prevent Death-A Remarkable Escape.

REGISTER of death from bal looning tells of the aeronaut Comaschi, who, in 1845, as cended from Constantinople before the gaze of ae chering crowd and disappeared forever. In the same way Ledet left St. Petersburg in a balloon in 1847 and was never seen again. On the Sth of September, 1850, Gale rose from Bordeaux with a horse for ballast and descended at Cestas at seven o'clock in the evening. The horse was removed by peasants and the balloon rose with incredible rapidity. The aeronaut was found in Gascony the next morning sulfocated by hydrogen gas. The same veur Arban made his last ascension in Spain. He was carried away by a scvere wind and fell among the snows of the Pyrenees or into the sea and was never seen agaiu.

On September 15, 1851, Tardini left Copenhagen, accompanied by his wife and son. He descended on the island of Seeland, and, starting again alone, was never heard from. September 24, Merle made an ascension at Chalons-sur-Marne, and died asphyxiated by gas. His assistant, a hunchback, received no injury.

A singular accident occurred at Buenos Avres May 24, 1869. The aeronaut, Baraille, rose from the centre of the city, hovered over it, and descended in roadstead. A number of boats and a steamboat hastened to, save him from drowning. The steamboat's smokestack set fire to the gas, and an explosion destroyed the balloon and the steamboat. The crew and oarsmen were thrown into the air; eight were killed and twenty-five wounded. At the time of the memorable siege of Paris, from September, 1870, to February 1871, the organizers of the aerial post conceived the unfortunate plan of having the balloons start at 11 o'clock in the evening to avoid the enemies' observation. The same end would have been obtained by starting at 4 o'clock in the morning, while starting in the middle of the night there was great risk of reaching the sea before daylight. The unwise plan cost the lives of two aeronauts, and might easily have caused the loss of many more. On the 30th of November a sailor named Prince started from the Orleans railway station, which had become an aerial station; there was no moon and the wind blew violently. The aerostat was driven westward rap idly, and at dawn fishermen saw it disappear, swallowed by the waves. Prince must have been drowned. The same night, half an hour later, a second balloon was sent up from the Station du Nord, and it also reached the ocean at sunrise. It seems that the commission, after determining the rate of the land breeze, gave the sailor aeronaut strict orders to remain in the air eight hours. But the balloon carried a second passenger. When they had reached the ocean and the balloon was passing over Belle Isle, the passenger, disregarding the command, opened the valve. If another moment had elapsed, the second balloon would have shared the fate of the first.

yards, but its passengers had fainted in the car. At a height of 6000 yards they were overcome by a feeling of torpor, previously felt at a much greater height by M. Glaisher in his ascension. They had not dreaded the experience, being convinced that the inhalation of oxygen would be sufficient to prevent the unpleasant feelings observed in former as censions. -But at such great altitudes the pulse very soon quickens, and gradually and insensibly body and mind grow weak. One becomes absolutely indifferent, and before long conscioueness would not raise a finger to prevent death. "One does not suffer at all," wrote the sur vivor of the catastrophe; "on the contrary, it seems as though the surrounding rays of light fill you with joy. You rise and are glad to rise." Dizzy heights is not an unmeaning expression. After being in a swoon for half an hour Mr. Tissandier awoke and saw his friends in a faint on the floor of the car. The balloon was descending rapidly and the wind was strong. He had not strength to throw out ballast and dropped asleep again. In a few minutes he felt some one shake his arm, and recognized

Croce-Spinelli, who had come to life and was telling him to throw out ballast as they were falling. But he could scarcely open his eyes, and all he could remember afterward was that he saw his companion throw out the instruments, and everything he could find.

It is probable that the balloon mounted again, for three-quarters of hour later M. Tissandier woke again and felt the halloon falling with frightful speed. The car was swinging to and fro, describing long oscillations; his companions were crouched at the bottom of the car. Sivel's face was black, his eyes glassy, his mouth open and full of blood; Croce's eyes were half closed and his mouth was bloody. Both men were dead. When they reached the ground the shock was violent and the balloon seeemed to flatten. The wind was rapid and the car was dragged over the fields, while the bodies of the two unfortunate men were tossed about and every moment were on the point of being thrown from the car. Finally the aeronaut was able to seize the cord that opens the valve. The balloon struck against a tree and stopped noar the Commune of Ciron in the department of Indre.-New York Sun.

COURTS IN CHINA. EXTRAORDINARY MANNER OF

唐田山 こ ほっやいじ ス

CONDUCTING TRIALS. Prisoners and Witnesses are Tortured

-Terrible Methods of Torture-**Corrupt Judges-Modes** of Punishment.

WRITER in the New York Times says that the manner in which trials are conducted Chinese courts would be

startling surprise to all who have not personally attended a court scene. Torture is always resorted to in order to compel the accused to declare himself guilty of the charge against him, and to such an extent is it carried that it often results in either causing the death of the sccused or else maiming him for life. Persons unacquainted with Chinese systems of judicial torture can scarcely be expected to give credence to an account of the atrocities committed by the mandarins in their efforts to punish vice and support virtue.

Trials in China are always public and are usually attended by great crowds of people, as are torture chambers, but so awful are the cruelties practised that but few persons ever care to witness them. The Judge conducting the trial sits behind a large table covered with a red cloth. The prisoner is made to kneel in front of the table and perform the tow-tow, as a mark of respect to the court, by whom he is supposed guilty until proved innocent, a not difficult undertaking, provided he has sufficient money to bribe the mandarins and judges. As the trial progresses various questions are asked the prisoner, and if his answers are not given willingly or are not what the Judges wish them to be, then torture is resorted to.

There are very many systems of torture, the most generally used being some of the following: The upper portion of the body is uncovered and unmercifully beaten with a large cane between the shoulder blades. Should his answers

unable to sustain it, and consequently has to remain lying down-by far the most uncomfortable manner in which it

can be worn. The period for which the sentence lasts varies from one week to three months, during which time the culprit is compelled to wear the cangue day and night. The form of the cangue prevents the wearer from acquiring a comfortable position, either sitting, reclining, or standing. The name of the prisoner and the nature of his offense is written in large letters on the cangue, and he is required to stand at the city gates, in front of the chief temples or public halls, from suprise to sunset, where he is the object of scorn of all who pass by. In many cases the cangue is so large that the prisoner cannot use his bands to eat his food, and in such cases is dependent upon kind hearted passersby to place the food in his mouth, and as the Chinese as a rule are not overgifted with kind heartedness, it very often results in the poor fellows almost starving through the negligence of their spectators.

Another mode of punishment trequently resorted to is confinement in a cage. The cages are of various tormssome not high enough to permit the prisoner to stand upright, some too short to allow him to lie down, and some so low as to hardly allow him to sit down. Over the top of these cages is a cangue, which the prisoner is usually required to wear, and which considerably adds to his discomfort. In some cases this cangue is placed so high that the prisoner's toes just barely touch the floor of the cage, thus making the neck bear almost the entire weight of the body. This method usually results in causing death, and is not very often practiced, unless the judges desire that such shall be the end of this punishment.

In cases of conspiracy, rebellion, or attempts to overthrow the Government, the laws of China are particularly rigorous. Such offenders are usually bound to a cross and their bodies cut into 120, seventy-two, thirty-six or twenty-four pieces, according to the gravity of the offense charged against them. Should, however, it be clearly shown that an accused person was unduly influenced to join the conspiracy, then the laws allow a slight mutilation of the body as a punishment of the offender. Such mutilation usually consist of cutting off the ears, nose or an arm, and serves as a distinguished mark of the culprit's felony. In cases of persons guilty of kidnapping-a very common crime in Chinaand all thieves who with violence steal articles of a value of not less than \$500, the penalty is always death by strangulation; For minor offenses transportation at hard labor to distant parts of the empire is the usual punishment. The terms of exile vary in length from a few years to lifetime. In many cases of transported convicts the name of the offender, his crime, and the sentence are tattooed on the cheek and forehead. This is to prevent attempts to escape, and is a very effectual means indeed. A somewhat frequent summary death punishment consists in binding the offender hand and foot and casting him into the nearest pond or river. Such a sentence requires the sanction of all the mandarins of the city or village in which the offense was committed, and in such cases is carried into effect as quickly as possible after being agreed upon. This is a rather popular mode of inflicting the death penalty and never fails to draw a large crowd of interested spectators.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HOW TO BAKE YELLOW-EYED BEANS. Pick over a quart of the beans and soak them over night in cold water. In the morning drain the water off. put them in a kettle, cover with water and let come to the boil. Now drain again and rinse with hot water. Put in a bean pot with one pound of salt pork and three tablespoonsful of molasses. Cut the pork on the top in half-inch squares, cover with hot water and bake for eight or ten hours in a hot oven. Keep the cover on the pot and the beans covered with water.-New York Voice.

HOW TO MEND LACE.

Never try to mend lace without first laying it over a color to define the exact work to be done. Not only will the mending be more satisfactory, but the strain on the eyes will not be so great Sometimes the lace is only torn and does not need to be filled out with lace stitches as when part of the pattern is destroyed. In such cases the edges of the tear are only to be drawn gently together with silk or linen that matches the lace in fineness, color and material. The stitch used in sewing leather balls is best for such work. It consists in first putting the needle in one side and

carrying it across to the other, back and forth, inserting the needle each time on the under side .- New York Post.

WAY TO ENJOY SPINACH.

Almost everybody likes to eat spinach. And if properly cooked it is very good. Just try it. Chop one quart of boiled spinach finely and put it into a flat sauce pan with four spoonfuls of cream. Reduce it on a brisk fire and then set it on the side of the fire. Season with pepper, salt and nutmeg and add a small piece of butter and the yolks of eight raw eggs. Mix the whole well together and set it aside to get cold. Then put some clarified butter in a frying pan and drop the spinach into it, one spoonful at a time, and manage it so that they will not touch each other. Fry them nicely on both sides, then serve on a napkin and garnish with fried parsley .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

CARE OF THE REFRIGERATOR.

The care of the refrigerator is one of the most important duties of the housewife at all seasons of the year. In hot weather, however, a week's neglect is often productive of very serious results. Nothing should prevent the regular personal supervision of the housekeeper at least once a week. If the refrigerator be a movable one, it should have tree access of sun and air. When the day for the weekly scrubbing arrives take everything out and remove shelves, slats and ice rack. Scrub each one heroically with hot soapsuds in which a plentiful supply of washing soda has been dissolved. Afterwards scald with a kettleful of clean, boiling water, wipe thoroughly and place in the sun to dry. While they are drying return to the refrigerator and scrub out the ice chamber. Do not forget to run a flexible wire down the pipe to see that it is not stopped up with decaying matter. Next pour a kettle of strong, boiling soda water in the ice chamber and down the pipe. Wipe all dry. Continue this process till all the walls are thoroughly eleansed. Leave the refrigerator open for awhile for a good airing, then return the ice and food, and go about the rest of your work with a clear conscience.-New York News.

Fure and Wholesome Quality Commends to public approval the California liquid lazative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and con fort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

Iowa has forwarded to the Eastern sea-board 82,000 tons of corn and four for the relief of starving Russians. The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? These is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and pub-lish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTI-FUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

Brass will soon be down to one cant pound.

BROWN'S Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsis, Mala-ria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves-creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

CHINAMEN have been imported into Bel-gium to replace striking iron workers.

The human system needs continuous and careful attention to rid itself of its impurities. Beecham's Pills act like magic.

NEW OBLEANS, La., is to have a new sourthouse and jail to cost \$850,000.

When you eat too mach, When you drink too much, When you smoke too much, When you work too much, Bradycrotine, no Headache. Firty cents, at drug stores.

MACHINERY makers are daily gaining in activity.

MALARIA cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which en-riches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

PRATER wolves are creating havoc among stock near Elkhorn, Wis.

about 600 pupils.

17

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Proprs. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by tak ing Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimoni-als, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. OVER 8700 journeymen have graduated during the last ten years from the New York City Trade School, which at present has

> Hood's Sarsaparilla So promptly and effectually overcomes THAT TIRED FEELING, as to conclusively prove this medicince "makes the weak strong." J. B. Em-



If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Issac Thomp. son's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per both

A DEFICIT of over 31,000 bales is reported in the March movement of cotton as again

with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odor less, Durable, and the consumer pars for ho the or glass package with every purchase.

CRATCHED TEN MONTHS

A troublesome skin disease

On January 27, 1871, at the time of the armistice, the last but one of the balloons used during the siege left the Staion du Nord commanded by a sailor, Gacaze, and was lost in the sea off La Rochelle.

It seems miraculous that the balloon which left the Orleans Station on November 21st was not lost in the sea. It started at 11 o'clock in the evening, an l in fifteen hours was driven by a tempest across the North Sea and beyond Christiana in Norway. The aeronaut, Roller, and his companion believed themselves absolutely lost during long hours of agony, and owed their deliverance only to their courageous perseverance and to the geographical contour of the Norwegian coast. As they passed over a mountain of fir trees the anchor was cast from the car and they were saved. Of the sixty-four post balloons sent out during the siege, two were lost at sea and four others barely escaped a similar

POPULAR SCIENCE,

Many of the animals in the deep sea have no eyes.

German railway officials are experi menting with rails made of paper.

An unsuccessful attempt was lately made to cultivate oysters in the Baltic. By adopting the basic process of making steel castings there is less phosphorus.

Microscopists recently showed that a drop of milk contained several million animalculæ.

The best road, according to Parisian experts, for hardness and unwearable service is made of volcanic scoria.

The incandescent electric light is claimed by authorities to be the most satisfactory artificial light known to science.

The Interstate Elevated Railway of Kinsas City is to be changed from steam to an electric system at a cost of \$500,000.

Lightning flashed into an Eastern Pennsylvania coal mine the other day and shocked a man who was 1200 feet below the surface.

American lifeboats are to be furnished with an electric motor and propeller, which will provide not only power but a search light.

According to Sappy, the famous physiologist, the stomach contains 5,000,000 glands, which are constantly secreting gastric juice.

Instead of the alloy of zinc and silver which was first chosen for the production of "Arcas plating," one containing cadmium is now preferred.

In testing the conditions of the atmos phere inside a petroleum tank, if the air at the bottom is found not inflammable or explosive, the air above is sure not to be so.

Scientists estimate that every year a layer equal to fourteen feet deep of the surface of all oceans and other bodies of water is taken up into the atmosphere as A new cure for hydrophobia was successfully tried in the Pasteur Institute at Milan, Italy. It consisted of a sub-

cutaneous injection of the virus in its

continue to be unsatisfactory, the cheeks are violently beaten with an instrument made of two thick pieces of leather sewn together at one end and shaped like a slipper. The force with which this instrument of torture is applied is sufficient to dislodge the teeth, and cause the mouth to swell so greatly as to deprive the poor unfortunate of the power of taking food. Should he continue to maintain his

innocence an attendant beats his ankles with a riece of hard wood. This is often carried to such a degree as to crush the bones of the ankle and thus ruin the culprit for life. These are the milder forms of torture. Some of the more severe forms resorted to are as follows: The prisoner is made to kneel down

and his arms are stretched and tied fast to a horizontal bar passing under the breast; in the hollow of the back of his knee joints is placed another bar, upon which two men seat themselves, one at each end, and so bear down on the joints of the prisoner's knees, between which and the ground chains are placed to render the agony more unendurable. Another method of torture is to place the culprit in a rack, firmly tying the arms and legs so that the body cannot be moved, and then gradually distend. ing the rack, thus stretching and puliing severely upon almost every muscle and bone of the body This is probably the severest torture ever resorted to, and its effect apon the person so awful that seldom does any one recover from it. Torture is applied as often as the pils-

oner's strength will stand it until the accused acknowledges his guilt or the Judges decide of his innocence.

The torture systems are not confined to the prisoners alone, but are almost as often applied, at the discretion of the Judges and mandarins, to the witness who may be called in to give evidence at the trial. So often and injudiciously are witnesses tortured that there is always a great difficulty in the prisoner inducing them to appear at the trial to give evidence in his favor. It is very often a difficult if not impossible matter for a visitor to a Chinese court to tell which is the prisoner and the witnesses; all seem equally guilty, if we are to judge by

the torture applied to all alike. In all Chinese courts of law the extent to which bribery and corruption is

Remarkable Temples.

Mayalipuram, India, 18 graced with seven of the most remarkable temples in the world, each of these unique places of worship having been tashioned from solid granite bowlders. Some idea of their size may be gleaned from the fact that the smallest of the seven is twentyfour feet high, seventeen feet long, and twelve feet wide, and is divided into lower and upper stories. The "Hevasa-Goda-Cla," the largest of the seven, is three and a half stories high, its outlines resembling those of an Atlantic steamship. The inside of the bowlder has been chisled away until the walls do not exceed eight inches in thickness. The two floors above that of the foundation are each about a foot in thickness, and seem as solid as the rock of ages. The upper stories are reached by a spiral stairway, carved from the same piece of granite; The second largest of these stone temples has a portico eleven feet wide and seventeen feet long, ornamented with four crouching lions and two elephants, all carved from the same bowlder which goes to make up the main

SOME SAUCES AND RELISHES.

Tomato Relish-Half a peck ripe tomatoes, a half cup of sugar, two peppers, one quart of vinegar, two onions, one tablespoonful of salt. Let it boil three hours.

Cucumber Salad - Use two dozen small cucumbers, sliced thin, leaving rind on. Salt well and let stand three hours. Add six onions. After standing three hours draw off the liquor and mix well with the following dressing: Half a cup of sweep oil, half cup white musttard seed, one quarter cup black mustard seed, one tablespoonful of celery seed, one quart of vinegar.

Oyster Cocktail-Use half a dozen oysters that have been steeped in a liquor made of half a lemon with a dash of tobasco sauce, a teaspoonful of pep

per sauce, a suspicion of vinegar, s pinch of salt and white pepper. The oysters should remain in the liquor about five minutes. They should be eaten before dinner.

To Pickle French Beans-Gather them before they become stringy, and without taking off the ends put them in very strong brine until they become yellow. Drain the liquor from them and wipe them dry with a cloth. Put them into a stone jar by the fire, put in a little bit of alum and pour boiling vinegar upon them every twenty-four hours, preventing the escape of the steam. In four or five days they will become green. Boil a little mace, whole pepper and ginger in the vinegar.

Sauce of Horseradish-Take two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, four of cream, one tablespoonful of mustard and a salt spoonful of salt, mix thoroughly with two tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish.

To Serve With the Fish Course-Take

erton, a well-known mer-Mr. J. B. Emerton. and Kidney troubles. He took HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA and it gave relief and to any one suffering as I did."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipa-tion by restoring peristaltic action of the ali-mentary canal.

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I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes a deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas

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purify the blood, are fectual. The best ge Breath, Headache Breath, Headache, Hearthur, I. of Appetite, Mental Depress Painful Digestion, Pimples, Salh Complexion, Tired Feeling, as svery symptom or disease resulting from impu-blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intesting o perform their proper functions. Persons given to ver eating are benefited by taking a TABULFatte sch meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross 12 : 1 bottleike Ad ress THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.10 Spruce St. NY. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent prolt.

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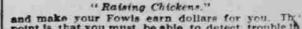
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cess of Chicken raising-not as a pastine, but as a business-and if you will profit by his i wenty five years' work, you can save many Chicks a "unually,





fate.

On July 4tb, 1873, another aerial shipwreck occurred at Ionia, Mich. Tue aeronaut, La Montain, who the year before had very nearly been drowned in Lake Erie, conceived the fatal idea of suspending his car, not to a net enveloping the aerial globe, but to a series of independent ropes fastened to a circle of wood placed above a Montgolfier. The ascent was very rapid. It was noticed that the car did not remain in a vertica! position; the cords slipped, little by little, and uniting on one side set the balloon free. The car fell like a stone. while the unfortunate man, clinging convulsively to it, retained sufficient presence of mind to attempt to turn himself head downward and make the car serve as a parachute. When thirty yards from the earth he lost his hold, and his body was driven six inches into the ground. On April 15, 1875, Croce Spinelli and Sivel were killed in the catastrophe o the Zenith. At 11:30 in the mornin the aerostat rose majestically from th g is factory of La Vilette, carrying wit it the three aeronauts, Croce-Spinell

Sevil and Gaston Tissual er. At 1:

the balloog as I reached a dergat of \$2

"fixed form." There are said to be 13,972 artesian wells west of the ninety-seventh meridian, which irrigate more than 100,000 acres of land; 2,000,000 gallons of water often flow from a single well.

M. le Chatelier states that by means of his pyrometer he has discovered that the temperatures which occur in melting steel and in other industrial operations have been overestimated.

A new combination washer and nutleck for railroad use has recently proved itself very useful. The nut can be released or tightened up with the greatest ease, and the washer can be rinsed frequently.

Some experiments in connection with the artificial production of clouds by burning cases of resinous matter were lately made in Paris, but were only partially successful, on account of the wind carrying the clouds away as soon as lormed,

carried is simply astonishing. The verdict of the court is generally at the disposal of those who first interview the mandarins and Judges and offer them the largest sum of money. The notoriously bad character of the courts is

known over all China, but so prevalent is vice and corruption in Chinese official circles than no reforms can be hoped for. Were an investigation to be held. it would be very similar to the old proverb of "setting a thief to catch a thief." In the case of minor offenses where torture need not be resorted to, the punishments are not so severe and usually consist of the prisoner being led through the streets with a chain attached to his neck, while an attendant of the court follows behind, beating him w th a bam.

boo cane over the naked shoulders and back. The cangue, or wooden collar, is the most usual way of punishing petty offenders. The cangue consists of block of wood, from four to six feet square and as many inches thick. A hole sufficiently large t receive the head is at through it, and the block allowed to rest on the shoulders. They vary in weight from about fifty pounds, to so great that the wearer is

building. -Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Sugar Hearder.

A man living in Burke, Vt., has saved all the maple sugar he has made in the last fifty years, having now on hand a considerable quantity of the boiling of 1842 and his entity crop of every year since, the whole argregating 10,000 pounds. It is all stirred sugar and has kept perfectly. Nobody knows why he hoards the sugar and he offers no ex planation .- Chicago Times.

The Grip Attacks Dogs.

It is reported from various parts of Saxony, that many dogs have been at. tacked of late by influenza. The symptoms are complete loss of appetite, aversion to water, inclination to bite, and water in the eyes. The disease is epidemic, and death is not infrequent .-London Lancet.

five large tomatoes and stew them until they are thick. Beat the whites and volks of three eggs separately, and add first the yolks and then the whites to a gill of the stewed tomatoes. Season with pepper and salt. Bake in small dishes and serve hot.

To Serve with Raw Clams or Oysters. -Two tablespoonfuls finely chopped onions, a teaspoonful of made mustard, a dozen drops of tobasco sauce, half a teaspoonful of salt, tabblespoonful of horseradish, saltspoonful of white pepper, and a gill of strong white vinegar. Mix and let stand for a few minutes betore using.

Oatmeal Becoming Popular.

The curious will note that one of the host noticeable features about the export trade of Boston for the month of May was the increase in oatmeal sent abroad. There was a gain of more than 200,000 pounds in this item as compared with a year ago. Johnson described oats as an article which Englishmen fed to their horses and Scotchmen to themselves. But evidently, from the way in which the oatmeal trade is growing, the Scotchmen are converting the world to their way of eating, if not their way of thinking .- Roston Journal.

Women were employed in princing offices as long ago, it is said, as 1520.

McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I Sent postpaid for twenty five cents in ic. or 20dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Alleghenv, Pa. @

point is, that you must be able to detect from here in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you. It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fow is to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. stamps **Book Publishing House**, 135 LEONARD ST. N.Y. CHY

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