

# The Rutherfordton Tribune.

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## DON'T READ IN BED.

It Is a Dangerous Practice While Lying Down, Says an Authority.

Reading in bed is seriously advised, so the newspapers say, by a physician as conducive to "repair and resting," "relieving congestion," "emptying the veins overfilled by prolonged exertion," etc.

It is plain that placing the head back in a horizontal position so absolutely meets the whole problem of a relief of congestion by gravity—and it is such a very important problem—that it seems strange that people with weak eyes do not habitually practice reading in a recumbent position perfectly comfortable. Such advice, carried out with absolute care as to light and the position of the book, would in the case of a thousand busy people add largely to the number of those who are reading could be indulged in without detriment to the eyes or general health.

Certainly the one who gives this strange and pernicious advice could never have tried the plan. Some years ago there was described a patented device for suspending the book over the horizontally placed head of a sick person whereby reading would be possible without holding the book in the hands. Even then one wonders how the light could be made to fall properly on the page. Without a method of the kind not even a well person could hold a book five minutes above the eyes. Reading in bed has ruined thousands of good eyes. Unless one sits up in bed as if in a chair it is impossible to hold the book in such a position that the arms are not quickly tired and that the light falls on it properly. When reading lying down, there is a traction upon the inferior recti muscles which is highly injurious. Every patient should be warned never to read in bed except when sitting up as vertically as in a chair.—American Medicine.

## STRONG PULSE BEATS.

Cases in Which They Are Perceptible to the Doctor.

"It is not such an uncommon thing," said a physician, "to find a person whose pulse beats can be plainly seen, and yet I suppose there are but few outside of the profession who realize the fact. In most persons the beat of the pulse cannot be perceived, but the mere fact that the beating is perceptible does not mean that the pulse is other than normal. I have known a number of cases where the throbbing of the wrist could be plainly seen, and yet the persons rarely gave evidence of abnormality in temperature. They were rarely feverish and were in good physical condition generally. Pulses of this kind, from this view, which is based upon actual observations of cases, do not indicate anything more than an abnormal physical condition in the formation of the wrist veins.

"I have met with one case which was possibly a little extraordinary in that it was plainer and much more distinct than any I had ever seen before. It could almost be heard. The artery would rise to a point almost as large as the ball of the little finger of a child and would change from the white of the skin to a blood purple with each beat of the pulse. I found it easy to count the pulse beats without touching the patient's wrist. I could see plainly enough to keep the record, and in order not to err in my calculation I tested it in several ways and found it was correct and that there was no mistake in my counting with the naked eye."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**Origin of the Rattlesnake Flag.**  
One of the most common devices used on the American flags during the early part of the Revolutionary struggle was an embroidered rattlesnake above or below the legend "Don't tread on me."

The origin of this design has been traced to a remark made by Ben Franklin. At the time the flag was adopted, or immediately before, England was shipping her criminals to America and turning them loose on the defenseless colonists. After several murders had been committed by these unwelcome immigrants Ben Franklin (some say in a joking spirit) suggested that the colonists retaliate by sending a cargo of rattlesnakes to the mother country and turning them out in the gardens of the nobles.

**Speaking of Royalty.**  
Damocles had been invited to dine with the king of Syracuse. Upon taking his seat he instantly saw the sword hanging by a hair above his head. "I suppose," he said to the king, "you call that the hair apparent." Diogenes, pretending to see no humor in the remark, replied, "I don't know about that, my boy, but if it falls upon your head it will make some crown prints."

This shows that the ancients were not averse to joking even under trying circumstances.—New York Times.

**The Laugh.**  
Chumpley—That hypnotist is a fraud. He couldn't control my mind at all last night.

Pokely—Of course he had some excuse?

Chumpley—Yes. He said there was no material to work on. You ought to have heard the audience give him the laugh—Tit-Bits.

**A Secondary Consideration.**  
"She's all so 'frail of somebody's' swain!" said dog.

"Am it wuff anything?"

"Waa! in dis bruh neighborhood a 'ting don't' have to be wuff nuffin to git swiped."—Puck.

**A Sad Case.**  
Pat—Poor Mike is ill.

Terry—Yes. He never even lived to enjoy his life insurance.—Baltimore World.

State Democratic convention met in Greensboro yesterday.

## FOREIGNERS FLEEING FROM VENEZUELA

They Are Seeking Refuge at Port of Spain.

EXPOSED TO GREAT DANGERS.

Government Reports Inability To Successfully Control Revolution at La Guayra—Several Ports Are Without Adequate United States Protection.

New York, July 14.—Foreigners are fleeing here from Venezuela, cables from the Port of Spain, Trinidad, correspondent of The Herald. There is surprise at the smallest of the United States naval forces in Venezuelan waters, especially at La Guayra, where the government officials are said to have reported to President Castro that they cannot control the revolution.

Puerto Cabello, Campano and Barcelona are without United States warships and the residents are exposed to great dangers.

**Ranger Sails To Protect Americans.**

Panama, July 14.—Acting on orders from Washington, the United States special service steamer Ranger, now here, sailed Saturday for Chiriqui to protect American interests there. It is reported that General Herrera, the revolutionary commander, has decreed that all produce is the property of his government whether sold to natives or foreigners. The United States consul here, H. A. Gudger, goes to Chiriqui on board the Ranger and he will take some important papers which General Salazar, the governor of Panama, is sending to General Herrera. It is presumed that they include peace terms. As soon as the isthmus has been pacified the general elections will take place and congress will meet and decide the canal question.

**STEAMER PORTLAND YET IN ICE.**

Ships Are Now Searching Arctic Waters for Lost Vessel.

Seattle, Wash., July 14.—The steamer Portland sailed for Nome from Seattle April 26 with 1,000 tons of freight, including miners' supplies, liquors and vegetables. Six hundred tons were put aboard at San Francisco. Of her 119 passengers 46 were booked at San Francisco, the remainder at Seattle. The vessel was commanded by Captain Charles Lindquist, a veteran Behring sea mariner.

The steamer was caught by immense ice floes in Behring strait on June 3 and when last seen was drifting northward into the Arctic sea. The United States revenue cutter Thetis started in pursuit, but no trace of the ship was found and it was believed she had been crushed in the ice pack and all on board lost. The revenue cutter Manning, now at San Francisco, is under orders to sail for northern waters to aid the Thetis in searching for the Portland and the missing Jeanie, and is to sail on next Wednesday or Thursday.

**NEW CHINESE MINISTER.**

Sir Lian Chen Succeeds Wu Ting Fang at Washington.

Peking, July 14.—Sir Lian Chen, secretary of the Chinese embassy to the coronation of King Edward, has been appointed Chinese minister to the United States to succeed Minister Wu. Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister at Washington, was not surprised to hear of the appointment of a successor to himself, as he has been expecting an announcement of this character for some time. He had received notice that his services would be required in another capacity, and for this reason has been prepared to hear of the naming of his successor at any time. Sir Lian Chen, the newly appointed minister, is a comparatively young man, being only a little over 40 years of age.

**SIR JOSEPH LITTLE DEAD.**

Was Chief Justice and Deputy Governor of Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., July 14.—Sir Joseph Ignatius Little, chief justice and deputy governor of Newfoundland, died today at the age of 67.

Owing to the recent resignation of Justice Donald Morrison, which vacancy has not yet been filled, Sir Joseph Little's death leaves Justice George Emerson the only surviving member of the supreme court bench. The situation is unique, and calls for the early filling of the vacancies, two judges being necessary to constitute the court.

Attorney General W. H. Horwood, Premier Sir James F. W. W. and former Attorney General and Premier Sir Whiteway are mentioned in connection with the vacancies.

**King Makes Excellent Progress.**

London, July 14.—Following is the bulletin on King Edward's condition posted at 10 o'clock this morning at Buckingham palace: "The king continues to progress satisfactorily. His general condition is excellent, and the wound is healing well. (Signed) Treves, Laking, Barlow."

**Appointed General Attorney.**

Richmond, Va., July 14.—R. A. Jackson, of this city, has been appointed general attorney of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad company, with headquarters at Chicago. The appointment is effective August 1.

THE TRIBUNE from now until January 1903, for only 50 cents.

## THE FOX TAT.

In the peace congress at The Hague Lord Pauncefoot attracted the attention of the delegates by taking notes with a fountain pen the handle of which was formed by the shell of a dumdum bullet. One day the representative of a foreign power, excited by the heat of the discussion in the interests of eternal peace, said to him sharply:

"My lord, it isn't right for you to use that murderous shell in this congress. The instruments used by persons are almost emblematic. They can become a part of themselves, an expression of their ideas and of their personality." Lord Pauncefoot smiled, but said nothing.

The following day his critic, wanting to write something, turned to the English diplomat to borrow a pen. The ambassador pulled out of his pocket an old fashioned pen made of gray goose quill, and after the borrower had finished said:

"Monsieur, it isn't right for you to use such an instrument in this congress. The instruments used by persons are almost emblematic. They can become a part of themselves, an expression of their ideas, of their personality."

**Not Quite Complimentary.**

A very ordinary looking nurse was exhibiting the new born sister to six-year-old Bertie.

"Look at the sweet little baby, my dear! Is she not pretty?"

But Bertie, who has been made painfully aware from the servants of the household that the new arrival will usurp his past privileges as a baby, who, on being pressed to give their English names, shyly confessed they were called "bloody noses." I happened many years ago to be staying in a country house when Browning told this story in his inimitable way, and he ended with the following lines, which I then and there committed to memory, and which will, I think, interest your readers:

"I'll deck my love with posies,  
I'll cover her with roses;  
Should she protest  
I'll do my best  
To give her bloody noses."  
—London Spectator.

**For Ingrowing Toe Nails.**

By far worse than corns, the ingrowing toe nail makes life miserable for the man or woman, and no relief seems to come from paring the nail or in wadding it with cotton. To give instant relief to such pain a mixture made as follows: Procure of the druggist one dram of muriatic acid and one dram of nitric acid and one ounce of chloride of zinc. Have these mixed thoroughly by the druggist or perform the operation yourself and apply one drop to the affected part once a day. It will not only give relief at once, but it will last all day.

**The Orange in Spain.**

It is considered a very heinous thing to eat an orange before breakfast. But who can eat an orange well? One must go to Spain to see that done. The seivoria cuts off the rind with her silver knife, then, putting her fork into the peeled fruit, she detaches every morsel with her pearly teeth and continues to eat the orange without losing a drop of the juice and lays down the core with the fork still in it.

**Octopuses for Dinner.**

Octopuses are pretty plentiful in Japanese waters and have been known to attack fishermen in their boats. When this hideous monster assumes the aggressive, the only chance the fishermen have is to lop off the tentacles of the beast. Failing this, the boat may be upset and the men dragged under. The octopus is highly valued in Japan as an article of food.

**The Explanation.**

Knox—I sat down in my easy chair last night and picked up that new novel of Scribner's and I didn't get to bed until 4 this morning.

Cox—The idea! Why, I thought it awfully tiresome.

Knox—Exactly! It was nearly 4 o'clock when I woke up in my chair.

**Rivals.**

"Why don't that romantic star and that emotional actress get a divorce if they can't become reconciled?"

"They have discussed the idea, but each is afraid the other might get the best of the advertisement."—Washington Star.

**Doing and Thinking.**

Mamma—Bessie, why don't you wash the dishes? It is easier to do a thing than to sit and think about it.

Bessie—Well, mamma, you wash the dishes, and I'll sit and think about it.

**Admire a girl's hat, and she will tell you that she didn't like it after she got it home and tore it all to pieces and returned it.**—Atchison Globe.

**A common table sets some men a good example—it never crosses its legs.**—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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## SALISBURY RESIGNS; BALFOUR SUCCESSOR

Change in the Premiership of Great Britain.

HICKS-BEACH ALSO RETIRES.

Reason of Lord Salisbury's Retirement is Generally Regarded as Simply a Desire for a Quiet Life—Other Cabinet Changes Foreshadowed.

London, July 14.—The marquis of Salisbury has resigned the premiership of Great Britain and Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons, has been appointed to succeed him.

The marquis of Salisbury tendered his resignation at an audience which he had with King Edward last Friday.

Saturday Mr. Balfour visited the king and accepted the premiership.



ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

Perhaps never has a change of premiership been effected with so little dislocation to business, either public or private, as accompanied the transfer of the seals of office from Lord Salisbury to A. J. Balfour. The occurrence had no effect whatever on the stock exchange. The only other change in the cabinet thus far announced is the chancellorship of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who resigned today, though others are foreshadowed.

Mr. Balfour, in addressing the first meeting of his followers at the foreign office this afternoon, informed them that he could not count on the continued assistance of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, but he could on the latter's good wishes.

The public showed little interest in the party meeting, which was summoned for noon. The new premier, when he entered the conference room of the foreign office, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Londonderry and others, received quite an ovation. When Mr. Balfour rose to address the meeting all again stood up and cheered the new chief.

Mr. Balfour referred to the loss of the services of the chief who, for nearly 50 years, had been engaged in active political life. No one, he said, would grudge him his well-earned repose, though his loss was irreparable. "I do not flatter myself," proceeded the premier, "that the gap he has left can be filled. But the place he has left must be occupied, and it is because the king has desired me to do my best to take that position that I have asked you to meet me today. I have accepted a great task and a heavy responsibility, certainly not on over-weening belief in my own capacity, but because I am sure, or at least have every reason to believe, that in attempting to carry out this work I will have the most important qualification a leader can have, namely, the regard and confidence of those with whom he works."

As to Lord Salisbury's withdrawal, the main reason is considered by practically all the best informed persons to have been simply a desire for a quiet life on the part of a man advanced in years, whose activities have been unusual, and whose scientific tastes predispose him to study and seclusion. That the retiring premier's health has failed, to some extent, is undeniable, but this perhaps is to be expected in a man of his years, and the close of the war in South Africa and the return of the commanding general here is considered to be an appropriate time for his withdrawal.

Several other changes are likely to occur including the retirement of Earl Cadogan, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the elevation of George Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, to a seat in the cabinet.

Speculation is already rife as to who will be Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's successor. The name of P. W. Hanbury, president of the board of agriculture, is frequently mentioned.

**Trouble Over Forest Reserve.**

Cody, Wyo., July 14.—Excitement exists here over the recent forest reserve extension, which includes many townships that hitherto have been the winter ranges for thousands of sheep.

A. A. Anderson, of New York, who has been appointed special superintendent of the Yellowstone and Teton reserve, has been threatened with assault. A mass meeting of stockmen and others has been called to meet at Monticello next Wednesday to protest against the extension.

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## Japan's Mountains.

All the mountains of Japan are of unquestioned volcanic origin, and Fuji stands where Hondo, the main island, is broadest. About twenty craters are still active throughout the islands, but Fuji-san belongs to the much greater number which are now inactive. Its last eruption occurred in 1707, continuing more than a month. As far away as Tokyo, sixty miles northeast, the ashes fell to a depth of seven or eight inches, while on the Tokaido, twelve or fifteen miles southeast, the accumulation was six feet. At this time was formed Ho-yai-san, a secondary, or parasitic, cone on the southeast slope.

No other mountains in Japan reach within 3,000 feet of the elevation of Fuji, and it is therefore in prominent view from an immense area, including thirteen provinces of the empire. Certain avenues in Tokyo are called Fuji-san, or Fuji viewing streets, and from all of them the famous peak is a glorious spectacle. All winter long the summit of Fuji-san is unapproachable, and from November to July snow reigns supreme. In the latter month, however, when the trails up the mountain slopes are laid bare, the ascent becomes feasible and mountaineers go throughout the summer and early autumn.

**There Is No Mikado.**

Mr. W. S. Gilbert was no doubt primarily responsible for the belief which is everywhere prevalent that the emperor of Japan is always called the mikado by his people. Ask nine men out of ten what is the official title of the ruler of the islands of the chrysanthemum and they will probably think they are being made fun of. Assure them that the question is asked in all sober seriousness and they will give that of the title of Mr. Gilbert's imperial opera. For all this, the nine men out of ten would be wrong. His majesty is known as "tenno heika," which means "his imperial majesty." Thus the people of Japan address their sovereign exactly as do the subjects of the emperors of the East. Mikado is at one time to be the title, for it is the oldest form of address in use. It has, however, fallen into abeyance for several generations.

**Grindstones.**

The production of grindstones in the United States is almost entirely from Ohio and Michigan. The principal grindstone district in Ohio is located in Lorain, Cuyahoga and Summit counties, with Cleveland as a center. The largest grindstone quarries and manufacturing plants being within twenty-five miles of Cleveland. The quarries in southern Ohio are along the Ohio river west of Marietta and inland northwest of that city. A few quarries are in West Virginia across the river from Marietta. The Michigan quarries are on the shores of Lake Huron, about thirty miles north of Port Huron, near Grindstone City. In South Dakota are located the quarries of the Edgemont Stone company.

**Two Six Wedding Fees.**

When Collis P. Huntington was married for the second time, Henry Ward Beecher performed the marriage ceremony. Huntington's first wife had been dead less than one year, and he desired the second marriage to be kept secret until his return from Europe. He gave Mr. Beecher a marriage fee of \$1,500. When Huntington returned some months later, he went through a public ceremony, and Beecher again officiated. He gave Beecher another fee of \$1,500. The great preacher had his humor aroused by this second fee. Turning to Huntington, he said, "Collis, I do wish you were a Mormon!"

**An Old Custom.**

Ripon, England, still maintains a custom said to date 1,000 years back. Punctually every night at 9 o'clock the city "wakeners" attend in official costume, appears before the mayor's house and blows three solemn notes on the "horn of Ripon," an instrument decorated with silver badges and with the insignia of the trading companies of the City of Spurs. Thereafter he marches to the market cross and gives one blast on his horn.

**Where Tall Men Are Found.**

The tallest men of west Europe are found in Catalonia, Spain; Normandy, France; Yorkshire, England; and the Ardennes districts of Belgium. In the United States the thirty-seventh parallel, running through Louisiana and northern Kentucky, is decidedly the latitude of big men as the forty-second is that of the big cities.

**Medicinal Properties of Cabbage.**

In olden times cabbage was supposed to be endowed with marvelous medicinal virtues. Among other things, it was considered as being the only radical cure for drunkenness. Cato, writing of the cabbage, said: "By the use of the cabbage alone Rome has done without physicians for 600 years."

**The English Cook.**

According to the Lancet, the average English cook "utterly declines to weigh matters for cooking; she will not roast meat, but prefers to put it in the oven, or if as a great favor she puts it in front of the fire, she is too lazy to taste it or to put a screen round it."

**The Little Things.**

"That great matters are not always the most important is often proved," remarked the stork, "by the fact that my name and reputation are due solely to my strict attention to very little things."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

**Cheating the Doctor.**

Mrs. Trotter—I hear that Mrs. Barlow's three children have the measles. Mrs. Foster—Yes, so I understand. They're so poor they have to communicate on the doctor by all getting ill at once.

Subscribe for THE TRIBUNE. It is published every Thursday evening.

## CHICAGO ROADS AT MERCY OF BIG STRIKE

Twenty Thousand Freight Handlers Out.

SQUADS OF POLICE ON DUTY.

Situation is Admittedly Grave—Strike Has Already Cost Wholesale Establishments and Railroads Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

Chicago, July 14.—The second week of the freight handlers' strike began today with 20,000 men idle and shipping at a standstill.

The railroad warehouses were almost as quiet as they were yesterday, so far as the regular business was concerned. At a distance from each warehouse was a company of pickets posted to keep freight from entering or leaving the sheds. Near the depots were squads of police, on duty to protect the men in the warehouses and to quell any disturbance which might arise.

Gangs of non-union men brought into the city to take the places of the strikers loitered about the warehouses or in their cars with scarcely anything to do.

President Curran, of the Freight Handlers' union, appointed a committee to visit the various railroads, but no hope was expressed that a settlement would be made today or even this week. The line between the opposing parties was plainly drawn today, and no move of either side was made to cross it.

Wholesale houses made practically no attempt to send out freight or to receive it. These big establishments were all but closed down. The strike has cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars already and they stand to lose millions should the condition which prevailed this morning continue. The loss in wages to the striking freight handlers and their sympathizers, the teamsters, to the railroads and other lines of business is roughly estimated at considerably over \$1,000 a day. The situation is admittedly very grave.

Commissioners on South Water street declared that usually an unwatered market dead. In times of commercial peace this street is one of the most congested in the Caucasian world. Today in front of many of the stores there was not a wagon and scarcely a crate, box or barrel of produce. Some had a few berries brought by boat from Michigan and Wisconsin, but these were about the only fresh arrivals. Thirty cars of highly perishable stuff was reported on the tracks, while many more cars containing commodities which will last a few days longer lay abandoned. Of today's arrival by rail only three car loads were cared for promptly. Those contained live poultry. It was said that the humane society would not allow them to perish, and a permit was secured to take them to South Water street.

One wholesaler had a car load of peaches on sale. The peaches came in Saturday by rail, but the teamsters refused to haul anything from the railroads. The dealer thereupon shipped the car around the lake to St. Joseph, Mich., where the consignment was transferred to a boat and reached here this morning. President Field, of the Knickerbocker ice company, stated today that the ice men were hauling ice everywhere, including the railway depots and to cars. This was denied by some of the strikers.

**WIRE FENCE 700 MILES LONG**

Will Be Built on Boundary Line Between Canada and Montana.

Helena, Mont., July 14.—It is proposed to build a wire fence 700 miles long on the boundary line between Montana and Canada.

The necessity for this huge undertaking arises from the fact that several weeks ago, a large number of cattle that had strayed into Canada from this state were seized by the dominion officials on the ground that they had been smuggled. The fence will probably be built jointly by the Canadian and American governments and will cost several hundred thousand dollars.

**Alleged Lyncher in Jail.**

Charlotte, N. C., July 14.—Tom Spurnell, a white man, was jailed in Salisbury, N. C., Saturday night on the charge of participating in the recent lynching of two alleged negro murderers in that town. The arrest was made on a bench warrant issued by Superior Court Judge Shaw. Spurnell was denied bail pending a hearing, the charge against him being murder.

**Another World's Record Broken.**

San Francisco, July 14.—At the regular monthly medal shoot of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, held at Shalmon Range, J. G. Gorman broke the world's 100-shot revolver record with a score of 224. Gorman's score was made upon ten strings of ten shots each. None of the strings were in perfect.

**Declares for Compulsory Education.**

Montgomery, July 14.—Rev. Dr. A. J. Lamar, pastor of the Court street Methodist church, preached on education at the morning service, and declared himself in favor of compulsory education as the only remedy for the illiteracy that afflicts the southern states.

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## A SERMON TO SUIT.

The Folks Who Paid For the Discourse Got What They Wanted.

Many Maine people who live in a certain part of Cumberland county will well remember one Abner—so he was always called in his town. Abner was the wit of the village, and he was customarily selected to take charge of funerals because he was about the only man in town who had time hanging on his hands. A citizen died, a man who never amounted to much, who was never positively wicked, because that would have required more of an effort than he was willing to make. He was, however, far enough from being a good citizen, and Abner knew it as well as anybody else.

Abner was requested to ask a certain minister to conduct the service, and he hitched up his old horse and drove to his house. The minister said he would attend and then tried to get a little information concerning the late lamented.

"What sort of a man was he?" he asked.

"Well, about the same as no sort of a man at all," replied Abner frankly.

"I suppose his loss will be deeply felt in the community?" said the minister.

"They're all bearing up well under it," said Abner slowly.

"Was he a Christian?" asked the minister.

"If he'd been accused of it, the verdict would have been not guilty and the jury wouldn't have left their seats," replied Abner cheerfully.

"Did he attend church?" asked the minister a bit anxiously.

"I never heard of his doing it," said Abner.

"How did he die?" continued the minister.

"Just the same as he lived, sort of naturally," said Abner.

"I don't see how I'm to preach much of a sermon under such circumstances," said the minister.

"The neighbors all said they didn't think they wanted much of a sermon, and so they sent me over to see you," said Abner.

The minister pocketed his wrath and a five dollar bill, and after the funeral the satisfied Abner said, "Well, we got just what we wanted, 'b'gosh."—Lewiston Journal.

**POULTRY POINTERS.**

Game chickens have more meat in proportion to their height than any other breed of fowls.

When the chickens are growing fast, it is a good plan to mix a little bone-meal in their soft feed.

Smearing whole wheat with kerosene or turpentine and feeding it to the chickens is a good remedy for gapes.

Adding some carbolic acid and putting on hot will secure much better results from the whitewashing of the poultry house.

While it is at no time advisable to keep food of any kind before the fowls all the time, it will be an advantage to keep milk where they can drink all they want.

Fowls do not run together in large numbers. They will always divide into flocks of small size and will select different feeding grounds, always provided they have the opportunity.

A growing chicken, like a growing animal, requires plenty of good, wholesome food supplied liber