whom Porter placed such confidence, joined the beachcomber and the other islanders in the attack upon Lieutenant Gamble and the slaughter of Midshipman Feltus and his party, the whole island of Nukahiva continued for more than a generation to regard itself as a territory of the United States. In accordance with the promise mentioned in Capt. Porter's annexation proclamation, they regarded all British ships as enemies, and refused to admit them to wood and water. This continued for at least ten years, till an American whaler gave them notice that the war was over. Fort Madison was kept in some sort of order for a number of years, and the spikes were worked out of the guns by visiting whalers. For several years during hostilities with the Typees all the people of the valley used the fort as their stronghold. Even as long afterward as 1842, when the French extended their protectorate over the Marquesas, the people of Nukahiva assured the French officers that they were Americans and had been such since the time of their fathers when Opotee made them a part of his country. The diplomatic agents of France on this account refrained from including Nukahiva in the protectorate until they had received assurances from Washington that the annexation, while valid at the time and as a war measure, had lapsed through failure to ratify.

A visit to Nukahiva in recent years shows very slight traces on the spot of the ambitious attempt of this sturdy pioneer of American policy in the Pacific. Capt. Porter's "Journal," first published in 1815 and reissued with very considerable new matter in 1822, makes it possible to locate the places mentioned with extreme accuracy. But there is very little to see of what was once a most interesting settlement. The hillock on which Fort Madison was built is still there, and its flat top shows traces of the labor expended in leveling it for military purposes, and it is possible to regard three stone pavements at regular intervals along one face as remnants of the emplacements for the guns. The ramparts of the fort and the town which it protected have long since disappeared, being of no more solid and substantial construction than oil casks filled with sand. Of some half-dozen cannon to be found in the present native village, two were found to have the mark of the Cold Spring gun foundry, and may have formed part of the original artillery of the first fort which the United States ever built on foreign soil. The site of Madisonville still remains easy of identification. There still remain in regular rows, therein differing from native ruins, the stone platforms on which were erected the six convenient houses and the workshops, and about their site a well-preserved rectangle of stone work shows the course of the town rampart.

Diseases have reduced the native population to a mere handful, and none survives who retains any traditions of the past. Not one was found who recalled the faintest memory of the sojourn of Porter and the annexation by which Nukahiva became a part of America. In return for a tin of biscuit as wages and the promise of a most gratifying reward in case of success a gang of men dug up the surface of the site of Fort Madison in search of the duplicate copy of the proclamation of annexation which Porter deposited in a bottle and buried at the foot of the flagstaff in order to secure the rights of his country for all time. The search was vainly prosecuted to a depth of several feet; neither bottle nor paper was found. The nearest approach to any reminiscence of Porter was the name of the head man of this gang, Poti.

Two Millions a Year.

When people buy, try, and buy againg, it means they're setisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Cascarets Candy Cathartic at the rate of two million boxes a year, and it will be three million before New Year's. It means merit proved that Cascarets are the most delightful bowel regulator for everybody the year round. All druggist 0c, 25c 50c. a box, cure guaranteed.

Art of Making a Mustard Plaster.

To put on a mustard plaster is not at all difficult, but to do it in the best way requires some care and skill. In the first place, remember never to give a cold mustard plaster to a patient. To a weak or sensitive person the shock is often great. Either mix with very hot water, or, better still, have a plate put where it can get warm while you are mixing. Having everything ready at hand, mustard, flour and a spoonful of molasses, with a bit of old muslin or linen—an old handkerchief is the best thing for the purpose. Stir the mustard and flour together first, making the plaster stronger or weaker with mustard as you have been directed. Add the molasses and then the water until the smooth mass is about as thick as porridge or poultice. Spread your cloth on the warm plate, using the middle portion of the linen and leaving a margin on all sides, which is to be folded back at the edges. Put a second cloth over the whole, so that the mustard is entirely hid between the two covers and keep on the plate until it is necessary to apply the plaster.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Value of Toes In Walking.

The idea that the lesser toes are necessary in walking is generally entertained, and it has been a surprise to European physicians to learn that amputation of all the lesser toes of both feet has been followed by complete recovery and the restoration to usefulness of both the feet operated upon. The feet healed slowly after the operation, but very steadily and without unpleasant complications. The operation was performed, and in a little more than a year and a half the patient danced all night and experienced no inconvenience whatever on account of having only one toe on each foot. She rides a wheel, plays tennis and enjoys every sport that girls of her age are fond of. The cause of the trouble was originally chilblains, which was neglected until it produced contraction of the muscles with the most intense pain, which was at times so severe that she could not enjoy the necessary amount of sleep. Surgeons are of the opinion that a great deal of needless suffering is endured which might be relieved by extremely simple operations on the feet.—New York Ledger.

Dodging a Shot.

When Dewey was first lieutenant of one of the gunboats which Farragut used as a dispatch boat the admiral used often to come aboard and steam up near the levee to reconnoiter. The southerners had a way of rushing a field-piece to the top of the high bank, firing point blank at the gunboat and then backing down again. Upon one such occasion Farragut saw Dewey dodge a shot.

"Why don't you stand firm, lieutenant?" said he. "Don't you know you can't jump quick enough?"

A day or so after the admiral dodged a shot. The lieutenant smiled and held his tongue, but the admiral had a guilty conscience. He cleared his throat once or twice, shifted his attitude and finally declared:

"Why, sir, you can't help it, sir. It's human nature, and there's an end to it."

A General Proposition.

Wickwire (looking at board with "Pity the Blind" on it)—You are no more blind than I am.

Dismal Dawson—Well, what's it to you?

Wickwire—What business have you wearing that card?

Dismal Dawson—Jist as much right as anybody. I don't say I'm blind. This here is jist a abstract proposition. See? —London Tit-Bits.

In a Wet Season.

"I see," the editor said, "that you have rhymed 'again' with 'rain.'"

"Yessir," the office poet assented.

"Well, it doesn't go. It may be all right in the weather report, but you are hired as a poet."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Smoke as They Wash.

Cigarette smoking is a common practice among the colored washerwomen of New Orleans. They lean over the tub and make a quaint picture as the smoke rolls from their lips.—Nebraska State Journal.

Moses King, 346 Broadway, New York, has just edited, published, copyrighted, a magnificent Album of the New York Stock Exchange, containing 106 photographs on 96 pages of elegantly enameled paper 10 by 13 inches, as well as many articles well written regarding the famous Wall Street. The books are being rapidly sold to banks, bankers, railroad, insurance, and other corporations and business men generally throughout the world. A work showing the names and faces of those who control the money of the nation, and a valuable adjunct to office library, or parlor table. Sample seen at this office.

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There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter how severe, or under what disguise dyspepsia attacks you, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it. Invaluable in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

GOOD CATCH CROPS.

Among These Are Indian Corn, Millet, Kaffir Corn, Sorghum and Rape.

On almost every farm there is liable to be a scarcity of forage during the latter part of the summer and in early autumn. To furnish feed at this time sow some sort of catch crop on the stubble ground just as soon as the small grain has been cut. This practical advice The Orange Judd Farmer supplements as follows:

For this purpose possibly nothing is better than common Indian corn. Plant thickly in drills or sow broadcast, covering well. Use about two bushels of seed per acre. Before frosts came the crop will be large enough to furnish a considerable quantity of good fodder. Cut and feed green as a soiling crop or harvest with a self binder, shocking and curing as small grain. If well cared for in this way, all kinds of animals like it as well or better than ordinary hay. Some of the large growing varieties of sweet corn are excellent for this purpose.

Probably next in order is millet, more particularly if the season be a dry one. Plow the ground as soon as the crop of small grain has been removed. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels of seed. Cut for soiling whenever large enough. If to be used for hay, wait until the first heads begin to appear, then cut and cure as any other kind of hay. Do not allow the seeds to form, as they are supposed to be injurious when fed to horses.

In very dry climates try a little white Kaffir corn. Sow in drills and treat as corn. Sweet sorghum, although chiefly grown for sirup, makes excellent fodder.

For hogs and sheep in moderately cool, moist climates probably rape is the most desirable catch crop. Get seed of the Dwarf Essex variety and sow at the rate of three to six pounds per acre. Prepare the seed bed by pulverizing thoroughly and treating as for turnips. If the weather is at all favorable, the rape will be ready to pasture in six weeks.

The Rocky Ford Melons.

The accompanying cut shows State Senator G. W. Swink of Rocky Ford, Colo., the original grower and cultivator of the now famous Rocky Ford melon, and the largest melon ever grown to the stage of ripeness anywhere in America. The melon shown in the picture was part of the last product of the season of 1897. It was nearly 5 feet long; 34 inches in circumference in the thickest part and weighed 98 pounds.

The cultivation of melons, cantaloupes and watermelons in the Rocky Ford region was begun about 18 years ago by Mr. Swink and some of his neighbors. The fragrant and pulpy fruit, or plant, grew successfully, possessing an extraordinarily fine flavor and sweetness. The superiority of these melons was found to be due to the peculiar soil of Rocky Ford. This year all the melon and watermelon crop of Rocky Ford and the adjacent region, estimated at 600 cars, will be distributed to the principal cities of the northern, eastern and middle states, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, authority for the foregoing statements.



A WONDERFUL WATERMELON.

Orange Groves Under Sheds.

"The latest information at hand is to the effect that there is a strong probability that one or more orange growers at Citra will follow the example of the pineapple growers and cover their groves with slat sheds," writes S. Powers of Florida to The Country Gentleman. "Not only that, but there will be provided movable sections or panels of slats so arranged that by being slipped the width of a slat to one side they will drop down into the cracks and convert a slat roof from a half shade into a tight cover, capable of retaining the heat to be generated by steamer pots of burning rosin, preferably the former, as being the cheapest and best means of heating yet tested. It is believed that in the long run this heavy outlay will prove remunerative. Men who used to sell from $30,000 to $150,000 worth of oranges per year are competent judges in this matter."

Agricultural Brevities.

A liberal use of pumpkins as food will rid the hog of all internal parasites, regulate the kidneys, tone the bowels, add a rapid growth to the animal and place it in the best of order to resist disease, is the testimony of one feeder.

To the San Juan (N. M.) station is credited the statement that spraying with diluted kerosene emulsion or warm strong soapsuds will destroy the squash bug while it is immature or up to the time of the forming of the hard shell of the mature insect.

Tobacco dust and air slaked lime dusted on the young plants are fairly satisfactory remedies for cucumber beetle.

Lettuce is somewhat hard to get up now in the open ground. American Gardening suggests that it is a good plan, when a constant supply is required, to devote a frame to this crop, as in such quarters moisture can better be supplied and concentrated, and slight shading also given.

Sweet Revenge.

The judge had never taken a Turkish bath, but he was not feeling his best that morning, and it suddenly occurred to him to test its vivifying effects, so enthusiastically descanted upon by his young friends.

It seemed to the judge that the rubber was terribly rough, but, fearing to expose his inexperience and subject himself to ridicule by objecting to the regular treatment, he patiently endured being punched, pummeled, slapped, spanked, whacked and poked until he could not stand the torture a moment longer.

"Is—it—qui-ite—neces-sary—to—m-ake—me—bla-ack—and—blue—all—ov-ver?" panted the judge, as irregularly as the rubber dug his fists in more or less vigorously.

"Never you mind; I'm fixin you," responded the rubber, redoubling his assaults and grinning diabolically—at least so it seemed to the judge.

"Who (slap, groan) are (thud, groan) you?" gasped the judge, a horrible suspicion dawning in his mind. "Your (whack, groan) face (thump, groan) does (whack, groan) look (slap, groan) fa—(thud, groan)—miliar" (swish, groan).

"Oh, you remember me, do you?" growled the rubber sarcastically. "Well, dash yer old hide, mebbe you'd like to send me up for six months again for prizefightin!"—Harper's Magazine.

Guns For Battleships.

It appears that the tendency in the British and the United States navies is to reduce the number of guns and to increase their arcs of fire and also to have no guns above 6 inch caliber for supporting the 12 or 13 inch. This method of decreasing the number and caliber of guns is an ideal theory for reducing weights, but ships are built to carry guns and to fight, and it would seem better to reduce weights elsewhere than in the battery and ammunition.

In an engagement between battleships of similar armor and displacement which one will probably be the victor? There can be but one answer. It will be the one that effectively delivers the greatest amount of steel against the other ship. During the engagement each ship will necessarily lose the use of numerous guns and men, and therefore the ship that carries the larger number of guns and that has a reserve force of men below in protected places for filling the vacancies at the remaining guns will certainly have the advantage, and some obscure guns that are generally looked upon with disfavor on account of their small arcs of fire may, at the critical moment when their companions of larger arcs are dismounted, become the means of insuring victory.—Lieutenant E. W. Eberle, U. S. N., in Cassier's Magazine.

Meals In France.

The French are very temperate in food and drink, a cup of coffee with a piece of bread being considered quite sufficient until noon, when the dejeuner a la fourchette is served. This consists of a first course of eggs or macaroni, a second of one chop each or stew, and a third of fruit and cheese. Plenty of bread (always good in France) is eaten during the meal, but butter rarely, and a glass or two of wine diluted with water, but never iced or sweetened, is drunk by each member of the family, including the children. Dinner, usually at 7 o'clock, is a little more elaborate meal, from which soup and a salad are seldom omitted, and black coffee is often served with cognac at the end. Owing to the fact that so much chicory is used French coffee is not much to the taste of Anglo-Saxons. I have never yet had what I call a cup of "good" coffee in France, whereas in Vienna and Munich it is simply delicious. Coffee being very dear in France (60 cents per pound for good quality) may account for the excessive use of chicory.—What to Eat.

One View of a Moot Point.

It may be said that the little word "my" placed before the word "dear" has a significance of its own. When used between the ladies thus, "My dear Mrs. A.," it is to devote an extra amount of cordiality and friendliness, and again when a gentleman so writes to a lady of his acquaintance it has the same reading. On the other hand, "My dear Mr. B." is seldom or never written by ladies to their men acquaintances, "Dear Mr. B." being considered sufficiently affectionate. Elderly ladies, however, are outside of this rule and write "My dear Mr. B." to men whom they have known as boys.—Philadelphia North American.

Unavailing Prayer.

Theodore F. Seward, the organizer of the Don't Worry clubs, tells a good story of a little boy who had reached the multiplication table in the course of his education. One night he was sitting anxiously over a paper of figures, when his mother came along and said, "Johnnie, do you find your arithmetic very hard?" "Yes, indeed, mamma, I do," was his reply. "It was so awful hard that I prayed to God to help me, but he's made three mistakes already."—New York Tribune.

The Prophet Lost.

"Lochiel, Lochiel, beware of the day."
The prophet put on a menacing look as he spake the grim words.

"Out and upon thee," quoth Lochiel. "Why should I listen to the sorry ravings of a dotard churl?"

"But I am a seer."

"And I an overseer," said Lochiel, and he beat him forthwith four sad slaps on the wrist.—Buffalo Enquirer.

Contrary to a widespread belief that hard woods give more heat in burning than soft varieties, it has been shown that the greatest power is possessed by the wood of the linden tree, which is very soft. Fir stands next to linden and almost equal to it.

In proportion to its size, a fly walks 18 times as fast as a man can run.

SAFE COSMETICS.

How to Secure a Good Complexion Without Using Poisonous Drugs.

Arsenic is a very deadly poison. Its application to the skin is injurious to the skin itself, and through absorption mischievous results may occur in important internal organs, particularly the kidneys. The only really safe cosmetics are those which will impart health not alone to the skin of the face, but to the whole skin. Beauty is a sign of health. A thoroughly healthy skin is always beautiful unless temporarily defaced by exposure to sun or wind. The English trainers of pugilists preparing for prize-fights judge of the condition of their charges by the appearance of the skin. When a man's skin is as white as a woman's, as the trainer says, he is held to be in good condition.

Beauty is more than skin deep. A state of the body which results in a clear, healthy, active skin will produce likewise a good complexion. The only face beautifiers which are really absolutely safe and sound in principle are those which minister to the health of the body as a whole, and which secure pure blood, vigorous muscles, active liver and kidneys and a thoroughly sound state of the whole body.

Among these measures the most valuable are the warm bath taken two or three times a week, followed by a cold shower bath, and the cold morning sponge bath, supplemented by a pure dietary and abundance of out of door exercise. Hot and cold applications applied to the face alone will produce temporary improvement in appearance, but the old blotches, pimples and other disfigurements will soon reappear unless the body as a whole is purified. It is for this temporary effect that persons who make a specialty of removing facial blemishes make such great use of steaming the face. The application of cold water, followed by vigorous rubbing, is highly beneficial to the complexion. Redness of the nose may often be relieved by a hot spray applied for some little time. Pimples on the face are generally due to disordered digestion and disappear speedily when the tongue becomes clean and the digestion normal. —Selected.

How to Serve Calves' Brains on Toast.

Wash and boil a pair of calves' brains. When cooled, throw them into cold water to blanch them. Drain and chop fine. Add to them a tablespoonful of minced ham or tongue and four tablespoonfuls of cream or as much milk to which has been added a tablespoonful of melted butter. Pepper and salt to taste. Make the mixture very hot. Heat it on squares of hot buttered toast and sprinkle over the top fine bread crumbs fried to a crisp golden brown in a little butter.

How to Cure Lockjaw.

It is said that no person need die of lockjaw if these directions are properly followed as soon as the characteristic symptoms appear: Put hot wood ashes into water as hot as the patient can bear and put the injured member into it. If the part injured cannot be put into the water, wet cloths in the water and apply them quickly. At the same time bathe the spine from the neck down with cayenne pepper and water, or with mustard and vinegar—any good laxative stimulant. It should be as hot as the patient can bear it. Don't stop work until the jaws relax, and don't lose any time in getting to work when the first indications are noted.

How to Make Toilet Water.

A most agreeable toilet water, which has a most restorative effect, is composed of the following ingredients: One-half ounce simple tincture of benzoin, one ounce tincture of camphor, two ounces eau de cologne. Drop these severally and slowly into one-half pint of boiling water. Put a wineglass of it into the water before washing and a tablespoonful into a pint of fresh water to rinse the face finally.

How to Bake Calf's Liver.

A pound and a half of calf's liver. Wash well and wipe dry. Make a stuffing of two cupfuls of bread crumbs, a cupful of butter, a pinch of dried sage, three slices of salt pork and an onion chopped fine. Cut two deep gashes in the top of the liver and put in this stuffing. Tie together with white twine. Sprinkle the outside with a tablespoonful of salt and a half teaspoonful of pepper. Dredge with flour and dot with bits of butter. Put in a baking pan, add a cupful of hot water and bake in a covered pan in a moderately hot oven an hour and a half, or two hours if the oven is slow. Baste often and serve with brown gravy.

How to Make Hot Salmon Salad.

A can of best salmon, free from all bones and pieces of skin. Beat two fresh eggs to a cream. Put two tablespoonfuls of good sweet butter in the chafing dish. Let it get hot, but not scorch. Pour the eggs over the salmon, stir all together and put in chafing dish. Keep stirring until the eggs are cooked. Serve very hot on dish garnished with lettuce leaves.

How to Prepare Eggs and Kidneys.

Cut three sheep's kidneys into thin slices, then in strips. Dust with salt and pepper and fry in a little butter or fresh beef drippings. When browned, set aside where they will keep hot. Into a shallow saucepan break six eggs beat just enough to mix. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter cut into bits, one-fourth teaspoonful of white pepper, one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley and four tablespoonfuls of cream. Stir over the fire until nearly set. Add kidneys. Turn on hot platter. Garnish with toast points.

How to Make Gooseberry Catchup.

Take half as much sugar as fruit and half as much vinegar as sugar, add allspice, cinnamon and cloves, boil until thick, can and seal. As tastes differ it may be well for those who like things sweet to add more sugar.

QUILTS AND CUSHIONS.

Patchwork Bed Covering Again Coming Into Vogue—The Long Cushion.

With the use of iron bedsteads and the old fashioned bedsteads of our grandmothers, when such can be obtained, has come also the patchwork quilt. Some of these are being fashioned from prints in the patterns our mothers and grandmothers used, and others are made from linen in white and colors. A very serviceable one is made from turkey red and white cotton cloth. This is made in strips, and the strips can easily be put together on the machine.

Cut white squares of about three inches and half squares of red and white of such a size that when a red and white half square are sewed together to make a square it will be the exact size of the whole white square. Put the first row together with alternate squares of the plain white and the red and white. Make the next row of plain red squares, alternating with the red and white ones. Sew the strips together so that a plain square shall always come beside the one made of the two half squares. A coarse white lace or knotted cotton fringe makes a suitable finish for the edges.

A quilt of the national colors is in high favor just now. These are usually made in what is generally known as "log cabin" pattern. Cut cotton cloth about eight inches square. In the center of the square baste a tiny flag, cutting off one end so that it will be square. On each of the four sides sew a one inch strip of white cotton cloth. All the pieces should be sewed on in this way. Put the two edges together in the same manner that velveteen would be held on the bottom of a skirt. Sew the edges together and turn the last piece sewed on over on the cotton foundation and baste it down with long stitches.

When the four pieces have been put around the flag, all the edges of the flag will, of course, be covered neatly. Around the row of white put a row of turkey red, and around that a row of blue bunting. Then begin with the white again, and continue until the square is filled. Sew the squares together on the wrong side and line the quilt with red, white and blue bunting. Bind the edge with red, white and blue ribbon, or make loops of the ribbon and place them at regular intervals on three sides of the quilt, like a fringe. The New York Sun, which notes this revival of an old fashion, says also:

The long cushion has almost entirely superseded the square ones for use on the dressing case. The foundation of the long cushion is almost invariably some bright colored silk or satin, but the decorations vary according to the owner's fancy. It would almost seem as if the longer the cushion the better. In fact, some of them are as long as the dresser itself and so placed that they keep the mirror tilted at a desirable angle.

A very dainty cushion is first covered with light blue silesia, and over this is a covering of very fine white linen, through which the color of the underlining shows a very little. The linen is embroidered with blue forgetmenots, the work being done solidly and, of course, with silk. A ruffle of white lace is gathered around the edges.

Things to Do With Dates.

Dates In Cream.—Remove the stones from half a pound of dates, cut the dates fine and put them in a glass dish. Cover with two cupfuls of whipped cream and let stand in a cold place an hour before serving.

Wheatlet With Dates.—Three or four minutes before wheatlet is ready to serve stir in half a cupful of stoned dates. Serve with sugar and cream as usual. This makes a very pleasing variety for any breakfast cereals.

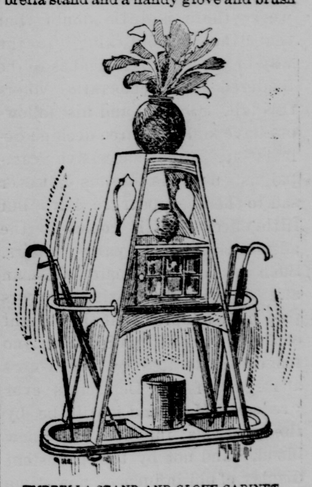
Stuffed Dates.—Remove the stones and fill the dates with chopped almonds or peanuts; then close and roll them in powdered sugar.—Delineator.

Lusters For China Decorating.

Lusters for decorating china and glass come ready for use in a liquid form. They all look alike, of a clear transparent brown, the label being the only distinguishing feature by which to know one from the other. One accustomed to using liquid bright gold will find no difficulty in using lusters, as the appearance and method of handling are the same. They mix one with the other and sometimes with beautiful and unexpected results that are difficult ever to obtain again, says The Art Interchange.

Hall Furnishing.

The admittedly odd looking contrivance that figures in the cut would be found very serviceable in a modern hall, providing as it does an ample umbrella stand and a handy glove and brush



UMBRELLA STAND AND GLOVE CABINET.

cabinet. It serves as a convenient and appropriate auxiliary to any of the quaint hanging hat and coat racks that are now quite the proper thing in a well appointed hall.