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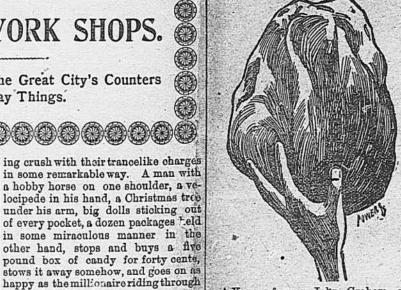
00000000000000000 HOW NEW YORK SHOPS.

\$20,000,000 Pass Over the Great City's Counters For Holiday Things.

Some person with a love for large ing crush with their trancelike charges figures has said that in Christmas week in some remarkable way. A man with a 0,000 is handed over counters a hobby horse on one shoulder, a veof ans city as tribute to Santa Claus, locipede in his hand, a Christmas tree says a New York correspondent. That under his arm, big dolls sticking out sum may sound suspiciously great, of every pocket, a dozen packages teld and the statistician might be charged in some miraculous manner in the

with the evil of exaggeration, but when other hand, stops and buys a five it is remembered that gifts for 3,000 pound box of candy for forty cente, 000 of people are purchased here \$20,stows it away somehow, and goes on as 000,000 do not seem too large for the per person is large, or small, according to the financial real total. An average of a trifle over 36 the Park in his victoria. to the financial rank of the reader, and in New York it is particularly dif- it not for the hordes of detectives world. It is twenty-five inches in cirficult to strike a fair average, because

of the extremes of poverty and wealth. The Fifth avenue millionaire gives his wife a \$30,000 diamond necklace, while the father of the east side brings Jimmie," says one to her friend. joy to the heart of the child of the joy to the heart of the child of the tenements with a gaudily painted tencent toy. One Christmas, a half a dozen years ago, William K. Vanderbilt gave his wife, now Mrs. Belmont, a pearl necklace that cost him \$1,500,000 to gather the fifteen feet of stringed



Biggest Sweet Potato Grown,

Abilene, has grown a sweet potato roll of ribbon under their wraps, were which he says is the largest in the which fill the stores of Grand street, cumference and nine inches in length. buy to the limit of their purses, but It weighs nine and three-quarters

> A People Who Cannot Make Fire. The Papuans of the Malay coast of

New Guinea are still in the most primitive state. They are wholly unacquainted with metals and make their weapons of stone, bones and wood. They do not know how to start a fire. one than one child found delight in one child fo



over again we should mix the phos- mass of halves, small sized, pile and with the lime of its original hogs, if not brought pretty near to the compound. It is possible every winter, we believe, to thus mix phosphate beans unless accompanied with other and manure together and reduce them food, they always welcome peas. both to a condition of fine powder. Such a fertilizer will, we believe, be more effective on any crop than either the manure or the phosphate used face and are easily skimmed off. By

Drawing Sand on Gardens. be greatly improved by intermixing them with sand has long been understood. It is not much practiced, however, because even where sand can be spreading it is enormous in proportion to the benefit. Most of the advantages this will pay is more doubtful. We saw it done once, the man making the experiment having plenty of sand thirty rods.

ring in meal. I fed several pigs There ought to be no trouble in through the winter wholly on this, keeping mineral fertilizers until spring in good condition for drilling or putting in the hill if you put it in a dry place. So far from losing its effectiveimen, but the gain from the investness we think the phosphate will be ment was not sufficient to warrant a more effective than when it came from the factory. We have often used new phosphate and have generally found it so moist that it is hard to drill, but little hand picking they were usually when kent six mouths the phosphate in more describing for femily use the when kept six months the phosphate in good condition for family use, the will be dried out, and while less in defects being mostly but steins on the weight will for that reason have its surface, which were removed by the fertilizing properties in more concen- water. When, therefore, beans are trated form. We usually kept bags or high-priced, the poor man might save barrels of phosphate in a room adjoin- a penny when he can buy this class by ing the horse stable. No doubt the the barrel at the usual price at which sulphuric acid in phosphate united they - , sold, viz, about one cent a with the ammonia from the horse quart. The pea waste which is left manure. But if we had this to do from those I raise for seed purposes, a phate with either cow or horse manure, cracked or rotten peas, I have been rusting that its sulphuric acid would able to utilize with results that were unite with the ammonia of the manure much more satisfactory; for whereas

oak, or rather sink them in water, pouring the peas into the water rather than water on to the peas, and in That the texture of heavy soils may

That the texture of heavy soils may

I find I am able to secure a large proportion of the rotten ones. After soak ing the peas twenty-four hours the water is drained off, and I boil them had near the field to be benefited by it the work of loading, drawing and spreading it is enormous in proportion to a soft, pulpy condition. In the pea-growing countries I understand it is the practice to feed after they are soaked and swollen without cooking, of making clay soil more mellow and but as the waste I am handling is old, less retentive of water are secured by and as I utilize heat that would otherrunning underdrains through the wise be wasted, I prefer to cook them. piece. Yet it is a fact that melons will grow much better in sandy soil live weight, eat heartily six quarts than they can be made to do on clay, however mellow the soil be made. A half a load of sand brought and dumped considerably more than one of the where a melon hill is to be, and properly fertilized, will bring better melons than can be grown without it. Whether and shorts. As the peas fed would In fact, I might say a treble

My way of preparing them is first to

Quinine and other fee ver medicines take from S to 10 days to cure fever. Johnson's Chill and Pever Tonic cures in ONE DAY.

STOP THE WASTAGE. An Expert Tells How Agricultural Re-sources May Be Increased.

The wonderful loss to farmers brought about by the neglect to properly utilize the resources and to ploy knowledge that is considered indispensable in other kinds of business is one of the causes of depression in agriculture. This is more particularly the case in the South than else where, although much has been done within the past few years to check this loss. The Southern people are just beginning to appreciate the advantages of employing their other resources than those of cotton production. In the past the South has been too largely dependent upon the colored man and the mule. The result has been, and will continue to be, so long as they practice a one-crop system, that they will be subject to periods of discouraging depression. In other words, where the farmer put all of his eggs in one basket and meets with some accident he is confronted by the loss of his entire source of support until nature has time to produce another crop. Should it fail a second and third time the poor farmer is left in a desperate way. In the South the wonderful resources for feeding the North upon early vegetables have not been utilized as they can be. There has been and will continue to be a large wastage of products upon the farm, most particularly in the failure

to properly utilize cotton seed and its products. Where favorable terms with the cotton seed oil mills can be made it is well enough to sell the excess of cot-ton seed and either exchange it or buy cotton seed meal. The intelligent farmer, with the aid of the experiment station or the officers of the agricul-tural college of his State, can readily figure out whether it is more profits. ble to sell and buy or to keep and feed or use as a fertilizer. If the farmer keeps his cotton seed he should at once provide for feeding it to stock. Cheap sheds can be constructed to properly protect the cattle from the cold rains which are so trying on stock in the winter, and the manure carefully preserved in a shed will give the farmer a double profit.



Tough girls not above sneaking a

buy sharply.
"I am going to buy a bennie for

"Say, mister," to the floor walker,

"Der bennie? What floor is youse

'where do I buy der bennie?"

"Hey?"

selling them on?"

"The bennie?"

HOW NEW YORK SPENDS ITS MILLIONS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

D. Rockefeller sent a check for \$100,-000 to the Fifty-seventh Street Baptist church as a holiday offering, and the same day the organ grinder of Mulberry Bend dropped a couple of cop-pers in the plate of the Italian church

in Roosevelt street. So much for the extremes of Christmas giving in New York.

Fully one-half of the Christmas shopping is done the day and the night before Christmas; not one-half financially, but numerically. The moderately poor, the poor and the very poor must wait until the very last minute to get their small funds together for the great event. The money gift of the employer to the bread winner of the family is made the day before Christmas, and often times the extent of that gift determines the scope of the end of the week, as it does this year, many will get their week's pay on perintendence of Joseph Bridger,

the rough handling, there are rips and | tails of early colonial history. the monsy. So he is eager to mark things down to the real cost, or a trifle below, if needs be, to get rid of them.

People who have to watch the pennies are quick to recognize these advantages. So Christmas Eve is the great shopping time for the lower part of town and the East side. Vesey street is the Christmas Eve stamping ground of the old First and Fourth Warders. The people for the most part of this district esteem themselves lucky if they can spend \$2, and as this sum has to supply the Christmas dinner, as well as to bring Santa Claus to an abnormally large family of children, sharp bargaining must be

Push carts line the streets from Broadway to the North River, and almost anything from heavy clothing, household furniture, kitchen utensils, to tiny gimerack toys can be bought. Ten cents is the prevailing price for the average ran of things, and at a squeeze this can be brought down to nine, or even eight cents.

Grand street is the centre of the great East side. The Bowery boy buys the Bowery girl a ninety-nine-cent diamond ring there, and she reciprocates by purchasing a sevender manage to get through the alarm- | Ocean,

wearing a blue overcoat and held the son's fire went out, he got some of a coat for the others inspection. "Oh, a coat-on the fifth floor,

"What d'ye ti'nk of dat? De gry didn't know what a bennie was. He must be new on Grand street." Then they take the elevator and she tells the man to let her off "where dere sellin' de bennies."

Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue is where the biggest part of the city, a goodly section of Brooklyn, a large part of Jersey and a big portion of all the suburban towns within fifty miles of New York do their shopping.

Old Church in Virginia. One of the very few old churches still standing and practically unchanged is St. Luke's, at Smithville, on some of the bricks, under the su-

sewed up; paint has been scraped off, iginally so well built and of such ex- est of fifteen children. The twins other mishaps have occurred, all of made to it until 1737, 105 years after seventeen, married there, and in 1837 single piece of his Christmas stock pres shingles of good substance, and many interesting tales of early life in over for a year, as he loses the use of well nailed, for 700 pounds of tobacco, Wisconsin. She is the mother of

a nickel toy. Christmases back John dis." Here she caught hold of a man ing, and answered that when a perneighbor, and if all the fires in the village should go out, they would get it from the next village. Their fathers and grandfathers had told them that they remembered a time or had heard from their ancestors that there was a time when fire was not known,

and everything was eaten raw. The natives of the southern coast of New Guinea, having no iron, shave themselves with a piece of glass. Formerly they shaved with flint which they could sharpen quite well and used with considerable dexterity.

WERE BORN IN 1815. Ladies Who Claim to Be the Oldest Living Twins in the Country.

Christmas shopping for the family. Isle of Wight County, Va. It was Again if Christmas comes near the built in 1632, as attested by the date of twins in the country, will not hold, Chicago Times-Herald. Mrs. H. H. whose descendants still live in the Johnson, recently of Kankakee, Ill., Another potent reson for delaying county at a worship in the church. The records of the family, which are David Noggle, of Janesville, Wis., are things are cheaper on Christmas Eve unbroken for a period of 150 years, es- one month older. These ladies are than earlier in the week, Toys and tablish the date of the building of the the twin children-Polly M. and Anna games and clothing have suffered from church, and are full of interesting de- M.—of Benjamin and Eunice Mosher Lewis, and were born at Bristol, N. Y., It appears that St. Luke's was or- May 29, 1815. They were the youngcellent material that no repairs were went to Milan, Ohio, when about which induces the shop owner to make its completion. At that time it was Mrs. Noggle came to Wisconsin to live a material reducation in his prices. ordered "that Peter Woodward do the the life of a pioneer. Mrs. Noggle is Again, he does not want to carry a shingling of the church with good cy- a woman of native ability and can tell



OLDEST LIVING TWINS.

caret, seventy-nine-cent diamond stud. 300 pounds being now levied." It seven children. The sisters are both Women with seven or eight children was again reshingled in 1821, eighty- in full possession of their faculties toddling along in open-mouthed won- four, years later,—Chicago, Inter- and are as active as women of sixty-

den soil friable than did the good underdrain which the farmer's son afterwards put under it.

Utilizing Waste Beans and Peas. every season have more or less of beans and peas on our hands, whose percentage of vegetation is too low to make them of any value for seed purposes, while they are too good to throw away. These are usually utilized either by selling them to the grocerymen, who handle them as colored beans, or to the farmers to feed to sheep. In my own disposing of them I have usually had them ground | country which has performed the anand then fed to my cows and horses. nexation has given up all claims. As beans are apt to cling to the millstones (so my miller tells me), they on the watch to increase the imperial are ground with two or three times their bulk of corn. My horses will In 1889 the British corvette Egeria not eat the bean meal, while the cows relish both bean and pea meal. Either Islands, with orders from the British of them is exceedingly rich feed, having a larger proportion of the fleshforming constituent (protein) than corn, while peas are also valuable for the name of the Queen. Cruising fattening animals, as our Canadian around she noticed from afar off a neighbors well know, though inferior prominent island, toward which she neighbors well know, though inferior in this respect to corn. The fat made from peas is whiter in color than that from corn, as can be readily seen by a commanding bluff, rising 150 feet comparing Canada fattened turkeys with those raised in the States. As a milk producer, bean meal is a great favorite with those dairymen who are they sent out a transport ship with so fortunate as to be able to obtain a supply of old beans at as low a figure as corn sells at. Like all very rich foods, bean meal should be fed with discretion; a wise proportion, I incline

feeder intends to keep a good cow. There is another kind of bean and pea waste which I have been using more or less for the last forty years that I believe is but rarely used to the best advantage; indeed, in many cases it is not used at all, but consigned to the dung heap. I refer to the waste from new beaus and peas. That of which I have spoken previously is the waste caused by age, the peas and beans being as sound as ever, but simply too old; that which I now speak of is the waste picked, riddled and winnowed out of them to make them in condition to be sold as seed. This waste is made up of the half beans and peas, and that small grade which passes through the wires of the sieves used in racking and winnowing, and the sprouted, skin cracked, rotten or otherwise defective ones which are hand picked out. This class of waste is confined mostly to the growers and the wholesale dealers in beans who contract for the crop just as winnowed, and do their own sorting and hand picking. Such waste cannot be ground, as there is too much foul stuff among it to make it healthy food.

to believe, is but little more than can

be safely fed of cottonseed meal if the

There are two ways by which it can be utilized, by feeding to sheep just as for he is the only living balloonist it is, leaving it to the instinct of the who has crossed the North Sea, as disanimal to reject the rotten peas, or by tinguished from the Channel, his comfeeding it to pips, in which case it \$2- panion, the professional aeronaut Simquires some manipulation. My first experience in utilizing beans was with the hand-picked waste of the wholesale grocers. Purchasing about twenty bushel of these at about twenty-five electricity, is certainly as up-to-date a cents a bushel. I put the quantity machine as any one could desire to needed for the next day's feeding in use in winter. Its novelty consists soak over night, the next day cooked in the fact that the snow is blown of them with a quantity of beef scrap un- the track by a blast instead of being til they were soft, and while the mass swept away or removed by some sor was scalding hot thickened it by stir- of snow plow,

for it will not undergo allegiance to any country. Governments often experience considerable troible in preserving the allegiance of people-they have conquered, but as a rule a piece of property or real estate has been We seed dealers at the beginning of looked upon as likely to remain in the same place for a considerable period of time. This little island, which has received

the name of Falcon Island, proves an exception to the rule, however. No sooner has it been annexed than it disappears off the face of the globe, leaving only a dongerous reef to indicate its former whereabcats, and coming up in a few years' time, when the

Our old friend, John Bull, always empire, was the first to encounter it. was sent on a cruise among the South Admiralty to seize upon any islands or coral reefs that had hitherto been unclaimed, and to take possession in sailed. Tall palm trees were growing on its southern extremity, which was from the level of the sea. Having reported the results of his voyage to the Admiralty, next year

orders to make further discoveries and reports. What was the dismay of the Captain of the Egeria, who happened to be in command of .the transport, on arriving at the place where he had the year before left the island sporting the union jack, to find that i had disappeared from view! Instead of the beautiful island standing out so prominently from the ocean, was a low and dangerous coral reef, with the sea beating and surging up against it. Two years later France, also seized with the inordinate desire of annexing new territory, sent the cruiser Du-chaffault to the Pacific. Cruising around she found her way to Falcon. There, instead of finding a sunken reef, whitened with the foam of the breakers, the vessel's crew discovered an island the exact shape of the island found by the English corvette

in 1889. Scarcely two years had passed away when a brig sent out by France to revisit her possessions found her way to Falcon Island. It had again disappeared, it being simply a reef dangerous to navigation. Whereupon France was obliged to give up all rights of possession.—New York Her-

Sir Claude de Crespigny has led an adventurous life, having been sailor,

Versatile Sir Claude.

soldier, steeplechaser, war correspondent and aeronaut. In the lastnamed capacity he holds the record

A pneumatic snow plow, driven by

The use of kainit in a compost hear cannot be too highly recommended, as it preserves to the farmer his valuable nitrogen and serves as a preventive of waste upon he The addition of the acid phosphate makes a com-

plete manure that is highly satisfactory for all kinds of crops and on almost all kinds of soil. We advise every farmer to do some close figuring and see if he can afford to sell his cotton seed at ten dollars a ton or exchange it for 725 pounds of cotton seed meal. It will be one of the most profitable rainy days' work he ever dil if he will calculate all of profits and losses and carefully study how he could save several dollars per ton by feeding stock and preparing his fertilizers at home. He may find that he is selling his birthright for a mess of pottage when he parts with his cotton seed at prevailing rates. He may find that he can save largely by producing more fertilizers upon the farm and by buying simply the potash salts and the acid phosphate necessary to properly utilize his present wastes.

Stop the wastes upon the farm. Utilize its products in an economic manner. Prevent loss to live stock and fertilizers by exposure to the weather and cold drenching rains. Avoid injudicious sales of valuable farm products and the purchase of fertilizers that should be saved upon the farm. Where fertilizers are bought let them be supplemented to those produced upon the farm, and purchase those ingredients necessary to perfect the fertilizer products of the farm. Avoid wastage of labor by cultivating un-profitable lands and see that all cultivated land is well fertilized.

Dr. John A. Myers, Ex-Director West Virginia Experiment Station.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic is a ONE-DAY Cure. It cures the most stubborn case of Fever in 24 Hours.

After a lapse of 2,367 years, a voting potsherd bearing the name of Themistocles has been discovered, it is said, by German excavators in the Areopagus. Until now only three other such "ostraka," or potsherds, containing the names of men of lesser note, have been found at Athens. From the term "ostraka" has come our word, "ostracism." Themistocles was banished in the year 470 B. C.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic is a ONE-DAY Cure. It cures the most stubborn case of Fever in 24 Hours.

A codfish taken off Nantucket carried a gold watch in his stomach. Presumably that he might know when his time had come.

Why take Johnson's Chill & Fever Tonic? Because it cures the most stubborn case of Fever in ONE DAY.