

SCIENCE NOTES.

WATER which has passed through a containing oxide of iron is quite free from organic matter. - Dixie.

SUBMARINE machinery is now made waterproof to water by a thing it will do, a process that is quite efficacious, even at a depth of fifty feet.

LIQUID fuel, in the form of petroleum, has been tried with such success by the German naval authorities that a small crew that signed on board of the Italian navy, who has given much attention to the subject, has been invited to visit Germany and conduct further experiments.

KRUPP, of Prussia, claims as the result of his own experiments that while only ten to fifteen per cent of heat units are utilized in the modern steam engine, if the coal is powdered to an impalpable powder and exploded in cylinders, after the manner of an ordinary gas engine, seventy-five to eighty per cent of the heat units may be realized.

LEAVES of the Talipot palm in Ceylon sometimes attain the length of twenty feet, with a width of eighteen feet. They are used by the natives in making tents. The leaves of the double coconut palm are often thirty feet long, while those of the fan palm on the banks of the rivers of B. are sometimes fifty feet long and twenty feet wide.

VERY handsome fabrics are now being made from a fiber that is prepared from the bark of the mulberry tree. An Austrian factory has been running on this material for the past five years, and so satisfactory are the products that an extensive plant is projected. It is claimed for this material that it has a most ten times the strength of ordinary cotton and that the dyes are much more permanent than in the majority of such goods. It is used for decorative purposes, draperies and upholstery, and some surprisingly handsome damasks have been made from it.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

MOST people eat too much, and don't sleep enough.

If you have any sense this is a good time to use it.

THE more worthless a man is, the oftener he changes jobs.

NEARLY every old man has "broken up" during his business experience.

WHEN a man makes a prediction, and it comes true, it tickles him almost to death.

It is well to remember that wise men usually keep quiet, and that the fools make all the noise.

WHEN a man is in trouble he resolves not to worry as often as he worries. Every man has philosophy enough, if he could use it.

A MAN who can mine coal first rate, doesn't want to do it; he wants to be a congressman or a banker, or do something else he can't do.

WE have noticed that time proves that the old-fashioned people who predict that spoiled children will come to some bad end, are usually right.

WHEN a man wins a lawsuit, it doesn't mean that he will get the money that he has been fighting for, but that another suit will be filed.

It is a new form of idiocy for men to quit good positions of their own account, and then go about the country claiming that no work can be had.

NOTHING pleases a woman so well as to see her husband eating his meals out of a shelf in the kitchen, because of house cleaning. She interprets it to mean that she is not only a lovely character, but a neat housekeeper.

MANY a man who failed to make himself, has been made by marrying the right woman. And occasionally it happens that a man, otherwise a right fellow, goes wrong as a result of marrying the wrong woman. There are different grades of women, as in lead pencils.

THE OTHER HALF.

ITALY has 270,000 inmates of the poor houses.

The almshouses of France have 250,000 inmates.

GERMANY has 320,000 paupers in the public almshouses.

THERE are in Austria 290,000 persons receiving state aid.

THERE are in the United States 73,045 inmates of the public almshouses.

The English asylums and homes for the aged and infirm cost annually \$13,000,000.

RUSSIA is said to have 350,000 paupers in the various refuges provided for them.

The charitable associations of France give away in alms every year over \$25,000,000.

The charity schools of Great Britain are maintained at an annual expenditure of \$21,000,000.

IRELAND has 107,774 paupers—that is, inmates of the almshouses or in receipt of outdoor assistance.

ONE founding asylum in Moscow receives 12,000 infants every year. The boys are trained for the navy.

A REGULARLY organized system of relieving poverty has been in vogue in China for more than 2,000 years.

THERE are in England and Wales 181,545 public paupers—that is, persons who are either inmates of the almshouses or who receive outdoor assistance.

Juvenile Diplomacy. The boy had applied for a job. "We don't like lazy boys around here," said the boss; "are you fond of work?" "No, sir," responded the boy, looking the boss straight in the face. "Oh, you're not, ain't you? Well, we want a boy that is." "They ain't any," said the boy, doggedly. "Oh yes, there are; we have had a half dozen of that kind here this morning. To take the place we have."

"How do you know they are?" asked the boy. "They told me so."

"So could I if I was like them; but I'm different; I ain't a liar," and the boy said it with such an air of convincing energy that he got the place.

Progress of Science. It has heretofore been almost impossible to make large castings of aluminum, but the difficulty has been so overcome that pure aluminum castings are now made in a single piece.

SHEEP-SHEARING.

An Old-Timer Says It Is Not What It Used to Be. Sheep-shearing isn't what it was some years ago, says an old-timer at the business. The truth is, the sheep-raisers can't afford to pay much with the low price wool is bringing. But even at these low rates we can make more than at any other thing else. We work in crews and have a regular circuit that we travel every season. My crew consists of from six to twelve men. We enter into a contract to shear so many sheep a day—say 50 or 1,000. We have turned out 1,400 a day. I can shear 100, and there is one in our crew who can take off 125. We can make \$5 or \$6 a day each, anyhow, now. Some fine sheeps we contract by the day to shear 100 sheep, and then the wages run all the way from \$3 to \$8 per day. And when they want the sheep "stubble shorn," that is, leaving the wool about an inch long so that the merchant can examine it, we get fancy prices—say \$1.50 per head. This takes time and skill, and one is doing well to put off five or six head a day, though some who are extra handy with the shears can do much better.

We usually anchor on a big ranch, where there are 2,000 or 3,000 sheep, and corral them, putting them into two or three weeks. Sometimes sheep-raisers have bands brought to us, 1,200 to 2,000 in a band; sometimes we go in a ranch to ranch and clean them up as we go. We have traveled as far as forty miles to a sheep camp. We put the sheep on a platform twelve inches high and the fleece is taken off in a few minutes. The man who is ready and can take off his wool doesn't chop the wool, as a rule, as much as the man who takes off only 40 or 50. The buyer can easily detect the crop that is well taken off. It makes a difference in the price, that bringing the best figure which is run off smoothly.

TO KEEP EGGS FRESH.

A Simple Means of Preserving Them Indefinitely. A French naturalist has been experimenting with eggs with a view to discovering a means for keeping them fresh for a long period; and he assures us that he has hatched chickens from eggs kept for over two years by his process. His method is simple, and consists in dissolving some gum-lac in a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make a slight glaze. Into this each egg is dipped, and when they are completely dry, they are packed in bran or sawdust, taking care to place the large end upward. When the eggs are wanted, the glaze must be removed by washing with some alcohol, and they will be found in the same state as when they were developed. The rationale of this process consists in intercepting the air and preventing it penetrating the shell.

As is generally known, the egg shell is perforated by a myriad of small pores, which can only be perceived by the aid of a microscope. Through these pores, day by day, the albumen and yolk evaporate, and the egg is placed in a fluid passes constantly toward the pores, and is the principle agent of corruption, the corruption being manifested more rapidly in warm than in cold weather. An absolutely fresh egg is entirely full, but the stale eggs have an empty space in proportion to their age, caused by the loss of albumen by evaporation. By the above system of glazing this evaporation is retarded, and the germ of the egg being protected from the corrupting influences of the air retains its vitality for a long time.

CHICAGO HERALD PROVERBS.

A PRODIGAL picks his own pocket. EMPTY threats make lying children. THE serpent of the still wears no rattles.

DON'T go to the wrong shop to get shaved. THERE is many a knock-out in a whisky punch.

A STUNTED wife can find a vest pocket in the dark. IF we had eternal sunshine we would have no crops.

THE dangerous end of the rattlesnake makes no noise. THE aggressive man always finds the hornet at home.

AN anarchist is a pickpocket with cut-throat inclinations. SOME people mistake getting religion for a receipt in for a receipt in for a receipt in.

ONE demagogue is more dangerous than a dozen aristocrats. THE man who gives himself away is not always worth taking.

WHEN I go to a revival I don't want to listen to a backguard. GOD never mistakes a kneeling hypocrite for an upright man.

SOME men figure as if there were an even chance the livable might not occur.

Take Care of the Teeth.

The great point to be observed in the care of the teeth is that the outer enamel should be kept perfectly smooth and free from any deposits of decay. The best and best prevention of these is frequent cleansing and brushing, not only backward and forward, but up and down inside and outside, says a writer. It is advisable, if possible, to clean them after every meal, and a thorough cleansing just before retiring at night should never be neglected, in order to prevent any matter that may have accumulated during the day in the crevices, etc., from fermenting for several hours in and about the base of the teeth and hastening their decay. The splendid teeth which Indians and some other dark-skinned races possess are attributed to the fact of their always chewing a piece of betel leaf after meals, which is very astringent.

Sauce for Goose, Sauce for Gander.

"May," said her husband as they prepared to go out calling, "do you really mean to use your name spelled 'Mae Kathryn Alys Smith'?" "Certainly do," replied Mrs. May Catherine Alys Smith. "Very well, then," said her husband, firmly, "I am anxious, and be politely presented her with a card neatly inscribed: 'Jorge Phrederyc Albryst Smith.'

A Curious Occupation.

A woman in London pursues a curious occupation, that of taking new shoes and wearing them long enough to remove the tight stiffness that new shoes are apt to have.

FIRES IN JAPAN.

Those Which Destroy a Thousand Houses Are Not Uncommon.

It is said that Tokio burns down every seven years, and fires which destroy a thousand houses are not uncommon in Japan, writes Frank G. Cameron. There are now steam fire engines in the large cities, and all of the smaller places have fire departments and hand engines. The Japanese go wild whenever the fire in their neighborhood. They turn out en masse, each carrying a paper lantern, upon which is painted the name of his house or his business place, and rush toward it.

They have lanterns hung up in their houses ready to run out with them to fires, and it is a matter of etiquette if you have a friend in the neighborhood if the conflagration to call and leave your card, and tell him that you came to help him, thinking the house which was burning was his, and to leave your card with congratulations that he escaped.

The firemen themselves carry lanterns and they all yell as they run. Each fire company has a leader who carries a lantern fastened to the top of a long pole and ornamented with a long piece of paper. He climbs with this to the roof of the building which is on fire and directs the men, and he is expected to stay at his post until the steamers catch fire.

Until lately there was no such thing as fire insurance in Japan. Now there are several and they are doing well. There are no foreign companies and the insurance companies of other countries confine their risks here to life. I have talked with the manager of a life insurance company of Japan and China. He tells me that his American institution is doing a good business here and that the people are insuring more every day. The highest amount it insures for in Japan is \$100,000. It has taken out two such policies lately and has written a number of \$50,000 and \$25,000 policies. The most of its business, however, is in \$5,000 risks, and it insures here at the same rates as in America. It does not try to push its business among the Chinese, as there is more danger of fraud from them. When a Chinaman sees that he is about to die he wants to go to his ancestral home.

NO LONGER CANNIBALS.

Remarkable Progress Made in Twenty Years by the Fiji Islanders.

We were so accustomed, some years ago, to the idea of the Fiji group as a habitat of horrible cannibals and as a remote, hopelessly remote, and uninteresting America or European, except as a field for missionary zeal and heroism, that it is difficult without effort to realize the present position of Fiji as a respectable and intelligent community with its own degree of enterprise in the affairs of the great world. The Fiji group, consisting of some 200 islands, has a total area of perhaps 5,000 square miles—more than twice that of the State of Delaware, or about equal to that of Connecticut. The native chiefs ceded their islands to Great Britain twenty years ago. The English have maintained in that group a firm but a wholly just and beneficent rule. The natives, who number somewhat more than 100,000, are almost to a family ardent members and supporters of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and live in happiness and peace under the local rule of their native chiefs, who in turn come under the supervision of a central executive and legislative council of English officials and an English system of judiciary. The commerce of the islands has grown rapidly, and they furnish a very appreciable quota of the raw materials of several important tropical products.

The Buffaloes Went Rapidly.

There are still some wild buffaloes in the West, notwithstanding the general belief of the public to the contrary, says a Western man. A considerable herd of these animals in the desert in the western central part of Wyoming, and a few occasionally seen near its borders. It is inconceivable for a man who went West thirty years ago to realize that the noblest of wild animals has been exterminated. He knows they are gone, but is almost unwilling to trust the evidences of his own senses. I was near the boundary between Colorado and Wyoming once, or where the boundary is now, and saw a big herd of buffalo south of the border, and they kept for over ten hours. The next day and the next, for over ten days, herds equally as large came steadily by. There were millions and millions of them. Now it is hard for me to believe that none are left, except the few in captivity, the herd in the Yellowstone, one or two hermit bulls in the Bad Lands, and the bunch in the Red Desert of Wyoming.

Why Diamonds Are Not Cheaper.

A traveler who has just returned from the gold and diamond fields of South Africa says that there are enough diamonds in that country to stock four or five worlds with buttons almost, but that the mines are in control of a great syndicate, of which Sir Cecil Rhodes is the head. He was shown through the company's establishments and saw thousands of buckets filled with diamonds, but the company controlling them keeps the market, and when prices are good a quantity of the gems are taken to London, care being always taken not to send enough to glut the market. Any man caught trying to smuggle a diamond out of the country is given seven years at hard labor, so it is a dangerous business.

A Few Facts About the Cent.

Until within the last few years cents were not recognized as currency in the West and South. Cent coins they have begun to be used all over the country, though their introduction has been gradual and their acceptance reluctant. Cents are as yet practically unknown in Nevada, Wyoming, and Arizona. New York pennies, the greatest number of cents, last year that State drew for currency 7,994,000 brand-new cents from the Treasury. Illinois came next with a demand for 5,773,000 cents, and Arizona, the least of the World's Fair. Massachusetts was third, calling for 4,298,000 cents, and Pennsylvania fourth with 3,373,000 cents.

New York the Richest State.

New York, with an assessed valuation of \$8,500,000,000, is the richest State in the Union. Pennsylvania is next, with a valuation of \$6,000,000,000.

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This office is the place to have your horse cards or bills printed. We have a large number of cuts and do printing very reasonable.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

A. F. and A. M.—1st and 3d Monday evenings, K. of P.—Every Wednesday evening. Encampment—1st and 3d Fridays. G. O. P.—1st and 3d Tuesdays. S. O. Y.—1st and 3d Tuesdays. W. B. C.—1st and 3d Tuesdays. G. A. O. U. W.—1st and 3d Tuesdays. Eastern Star—1st Friday. Danish Brotherhood—1st and 4th Thursdays. Sewing League—Every morning at 9 o'clock, beginning at 9:30 o'clock. Song service at 9:30 o'clock. M. W. A.—1st and 3d Tuesdays. Dwight Lodge No. 515, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in Dwight Lodge Hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to be present. A. L. S. STARRETT, N. G. W. S. HARRISON, Sec. A. CORNER, V. I. S. Visitors are cordially received by all the above societies.

Examinations.

Candidates for teachers' certificates will be examined on the following branches in the order given: Friday beginning at 8:30 A. M., Written Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History and Orthography. On Saturday forenoon, Physiology, Pedagogy, Reading and Penmanship. For the first grade, in addition to the foregoing, Botany, Zoology and Philosophy are given. The required average for a second grade is 80 per cent, with a minimum of 70; for a first grade, 85 per cent, with a minimum of 75. 75 Persons, not personally known to the Superintendent must furnish references as to moral character. According to the provisions of the law, an institute fee of \$1 will be collected from each applicant. The required age is 18 for males and 17 for females. The following are the dates for 1904: January 10 and 20; February 10 and 17; March 16 and 17; April 20 and 21; May 16 and 17; June 16 and 19; July 10 and 17; August 17 and 18; September 21 and 22; October 19 and 20; November 16 and 17; December 21 and 22. H. A. FOSTER, County Superintendent.

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