DENTON JOURNAL.

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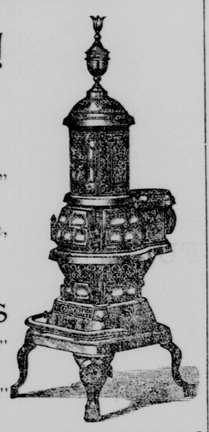

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Her own narrative of "Four Years' Personal Experience as Field and Hospital Nurse." It portrays the Womanly or "Heavenly" side of the War, its lights and Shadows "as a woman saw them." Bright, Pure, and Good, full of "laughter and tears," of thrilling interest and touching pathos, it sells at sight to all. Splendid steel-plates, and famous old battle-flags richly colored in exact fac-simile. The "booming" book for men and women agents. $100 to $200 a month made. ☞ Distance no hindrance, for we pay freights and give extra terms. Write for circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn. 984t

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ADIEU.

With what sad heart, O love, I say
The words that cause me bitter pain
With what sad heart I go away—
Who knows, shall I return again?
And yet, O love, they must be spoken,
Tho' lives are wrecked and hearts are broken.

And so, adieu, my love, adieu,
Believe me, I can say no more;
My life is full of love for you—
It holds within no other lore.
And yet, O love, I say adieu
To keep the world and give up you.

And many a day and many a night,
The heart will ache and tears will blind,
For all my life and its delight
Are in the world I leave behind;
And so, adieu, my love, my own—
I face the bitter world alone!

But you will miss me, will you not?
Mayhap as much as I will you;
'Tis not so easy as you thought
To say "Adieu, my love, adieu!"
For if we stop to count the cost—
Without the one the other's lost!
—George Wilmot Harris in Woman.

OLD "MOTHER MOSCOW."

Affection with Which the City is Regarded by the Russian Peasantry.

In the zealous talk and rising enthusiasm of the peasants one may gather a whole philosophy of the affectionate interest with which Moscow is regarded by the people. Russia has a unique literature—partly in prose, partly in rhyme—of the popular sayings about Moscow, and these the traveling agriculturists love to repeat in a sort of patriotic competition, and with a view of determining which can recall the largest number. Some of these sayings relate to Moscow as a city, such as: "Moscow was not built at once; it took ages to build Moscow;" "Moscow was created by the ages; St. Petersburg by millions;" "Moscow with its seven seigniories—seven shepherds to one sheep;" "Moscow, mother of all cities;" "Humpbacked Moscow, built upon hills;" "Who in Moscow ne'er has been, he a beauty ne'er has seen;" and "Moscow, white stoned, golden domed, hospitable, orthodox, loquacious, tsar loving." Others describe Moscow as an ecclesiastical center: "In Moscow there are forty times forty churches;" "In Moscow every day is a holiday;" "Moscow matin chimes may be heard on the Vologda."

Among the general allusions are: "Live, live, children, until you have seen Moscow;" "It is high in the terem, but far to Moscow;" "There is plenty of room in Moscow;" "Moscow is not a suburb;" "It is refreshing to live on the Don; it is gay to live in Moscow;" "Moscow is not obliged to imitate, follow, be led or influenced by the star, but the tsar must be led by Moscow;" "To taste bread and salt in Moscow is like listening to sweet music;" "Moscow is renowned for its virgins, its bells and its bread rolls;" "There is never a bad harvest of bread in Moscow;" "Moscow mud does not soil;" "In Moscow the bread rolls burn like fire." A pessimistic vein is disclosed by such sayings as: "Moscow loves money;" "To one Moscow is a mother, to another a mother-in-law;" "They calculate to the last copek in Moscow;" "Praise Moscow after you have seen it;" "Moscow delay;" "Nothing is to be had as a gift in Moscow." Four rhymes contain some of those touches of nature that make the whole word kin: "Our native village is more beautiful than Moscow;" "Moscow is a kingdom, our village is a paradise;" "It is good to be in Moscow, but not like being at home," and "You will find everything in Moscow except your own father and mother."

The real Moscow, as distinct from the Moscow of the proverb, the guide book and the literary description, stands alone among cities, as Russia stands alone among countries. The ground which it occupies is a vast circular plain, into the southern half of which the river Moskva penetrates like a blunt wedge. The city has a kreml or fortress for its center facing the watercourse, and around it have been built successive concentric rings of urban growth, representing in the order of recession the business, residential and village portions of the old capital. That is to say, the church lies at the core of life in Moscow; commerce comes next, bound to the ecclesiastical center by the closest ties; third in line stand housekeeping and pleasure; last of all live huddled together the dependent and impoverished classes of one of the richest cities in the world. The parallel between the structural and the sociological order in Moscow is thus complete.—Edmund Noble in Atlantic Monthly.

Cosmetics Sure to Show.

"Is there any powder which can be put on so as not to show?" I asked, when the black robes had fluttered away.
"I never saw any which I could not detect," was the reply.
"Is the use of cosmetics increasing?" was the question put to the proprietor.
"Certainly it is," he said. "All sorts of women use complexion remedies. We don't have much to do with the stage people, who have their own ways of making up, but every other sort of woman comes here. In the winter we make up even buds in their first season, when they haven't bloom enough for a ball room. The washes and enamels come in play then. In summer women who have been shopping step in to get a dash of powder so as not to go home to dinner in a perspiration. Sometimes one of our attendants is sent for post haste to a fashionable watering place to make up a regular customer for a hop or to repair damages after a yachting day in the wind. Shop girls make up quite generally. I don't believe their employers require it, as some say, but they powder and rouge as much as society folks. No, we don't often use cosmetics on children, though once in a while there is a call for that sort of thing in preparation for a child's party or ball. There is one little tot of 6, whose mother is a rich widow, and terribly disappointed because the child hasn't inherited her beauty, who is brought here to be made up about as often as children's festivities go on."—Eliza Putnam Heaton.

The Impulse to Write.

As to authorship itself, I believe a writer should have a natural impulse to write, just as the bird has a natural desire to sing. This impulse comes from a great variety of motives. If it is a mere sentiment, or a petty ambition to see his name in print, why, he will write his book, the public will give its verdict and there will soon be an end of it. Among all this throng of writers one will be found here and there who will have the power to interest, win and hold an audience. No one can pick out the man or woman who will do that; the writers themselves do not know how it will be; they must make the trial before they can know whether they will succeed or not. Young writers should rely on the literary judgment of honest friends, and not ask busy authors with whom they are not acquainted to criticise their manuscripts, as many of them now do.—E. P. Roe in The Epoch.

Indian Nations in America.

There are today in the United States less than 300,000 Indians, including all the partially civilized and the wild tribes. In Central America and Mexico there are about 5,500,000. In South America they are estimated at 7,000,000. The philologists, whose works in studying and classifying native languages of the New World are of great value, have recognized about 760 separate and distinct tongues, of which 430 belong to North America and 330 to South America. The languages represent as many separate nations or tribes which once existed here.

Many of the nations are extinct, particularly those which inhabited the Atlantic states of the Union, but fragments at least of their speech have been preserved by writers who were contemporary with them. These languages were not mere dialects of the same tongue, but are complete each in itself and distinct the one from the other, all conforming to demands that enable the philologists to classify them in their ethnological as well as linguistic relations. The testimony of these languages seems to declare that the temperate regions of North America were the corresponding regions of the southern continent, which once supported a dense population and still maintains many millions of the aboriginal races.

The Spanish conquerors had always two great objects in view. One was to secure gold, the other to propagate their religion. They had no desire to destroy the natives. They killed when it appeared necessary in order to carry out their objects, but otherwise their policy was to interfere as little as possible with them, and having conquered, to protect and preserve the original inhabitants. Civilization penetrated those countries by slow degrees and the simple Indians were not much exposed to its withering touch. As a consequence there are in South and Central America and Mexico today more than 12,000,000 of the aboriginal races. In the vast region of the United States where there were people who constituted tribes or nations enough to represent several hundred languages there are today about 250,000 only of the people who represent the ancient inhabitants.—New Orleans Picayune.

Rind of Fruit Indigestible.

That the rind or skin of all fruit is more or less indigestible, is a fact that should not be forgotten. We say all fruit, and the statement must be understood to include the pellicle of kernels and nuts of all kinds. The edible part of fruit is peculiarly delicate, and liable to rapid decomposition if exposed to the atmosphere; it is, therefore, a wise provision of nature to place a strong and impervious coating over it, as a protection against accident, and to prevent insect enemies from the seed within. The skin of plums is wonderfully strong compared with its thickness, and resists the action of water and many solvents in a remarkable manner. If not thoroughly masticated before taken into the stomach the skin is rarely, if ever, dissolved by the gastric juice. In some cases pieces of it adhere to the coats of the stomach as wet paper clings to bodies, causing more or less disturbance or inconvenience.

Raisins and dried currants are particularly troublesome in this way, and, if not chopped up before cooking, should be thoroughly chewed before swallowing. If a dried currant passes into the stomach whole it is never digested at all. In the feeding of domestic animals this fact should be kept in mind. If grain and leguminous seeds are not crushed or ground, much of the food is often swallowed whole and the husk or pellicle resists the solvents of the stomach, causing a considerable loss of nutriment. Birds, being destitute of teeth, are provided with a special apparatus for grinding their seed, namely, the gizzard. The indigestibility of certain nuts is partially due to the brown skins. Blanched almonds, on this account, are more digestible than those which have not been so treated.—Popular Science News.

Invention of the Fan.

Apropos of the season is the pretty legend which tells of the invention of the fan.

"The Chinese annalists relate that long, long and long ago, when the Emperor Hoang-Ti reigned, his empress, the beautiful Su-ling-shi, held a grand court festival one sultry summer day. The sun just blazed down from an unclouded sky; the air was so still that even when the empress and her ladies wandered into the gardens, not a zephyr moved to refresh them by a cooling breeze. 'If I could only make the air move!' sighed the despairing princess, and she dismissed her attendants and took a bath in a secluded fountain. As she lay reclining in indolent languor beneath the shade, a queer little old woman approached her, and bowing to the ground placed in her hands the prettiest, tiniest little fan, all ivory and silk and gold and lacquer work, and said: 'O gracious queen! consort of the Son of Heaven, behold what will make the air cool when the sun burns the earth!' She then retired as mysteriously as she came. The heart of Su-ling-shi was filled with delight, and the next day she showed the miniature fan to a cunning artisan and bade him make her a dozen such toys of large size, which he accordingly did. So the Empress Su-ling-shi suffered no more from the heat when the west winds were still, and ever since fans have been prized objects of comfort and elegance."—Kansas City Journal.

Seals for the Museums.

Capt. Thorold, of San Francisco, shipped eleven seals captured at the Farallones to various museums east. They will make the trip in tanks of sea water. Fourteen sea lions in all were captured by the sailors under the captain, but two escaped at the wharf by diving off the schooner when released, and another was killed in a fight with a fellow seal in the hold. The animals were captured by sailors, who creep up on them when asleep, throw a sack over their head and tie their flippers. Karl Hansen, one of the men, attempted to capture an aged, gray bearded brute, and failed to get the sack securely over his head. The animals shook him off, attacked him and bit half of one of his hands off before another sailor could come to the rescue. The lion was shot in the neck, but managed to escape into the water.—Chicago Herald.

Poison from Lead Pipes.

It is claimed to be proven, beyond all doubt, that water which circulates or stands in leaden pipes or vessels, not only takes up particles of lead through mechanical action due to friction, but attack the metal, the result of this being generally lead carbonate. According to the most eminent authorities in this line, minute quantities of lead thus introduced into and accumulating in the system, must rank among the causes of anæmia and defective nutrition in large towns.—New York Sun.

HOW PAPER IS MADE.

An Ingenious, Rapid and Effective Process of Manufacture.

The paper mills are situated at the narrowest point of the Connecticut river, at Bellows Falls. There are several mills belonging to the company, containing a number of Fourdrinier machines and cylinder machines, Voelter wood pulp grinders and paper engines. The steam for heating and drying is furnished by large steel boilers. The coal used is loaded on cars in Pennsylvania, and unloaded from the cars within the mills. The floor area of the mills is over 200,000 square feet. A machine shop in connection with the mills employs from thirty to fifty hands. For the manilla paper made here, jute butts and threads are used, coming principally from India, but partly from Dundee in Scotland, and old cordage, which is chiefly supplied by the shipping yards of England. The wood pulp made in the mills is not all used here, part of it is sold to other manufacturers. The wood from which it is made is, as before stated, floated down the river from the northern forests, and stopped just above the big dam, near the railway bridge.

The booms, which check the passage of the logs and prevent them from going over the dam, not unfrequently hold back many thousand logs at one time. The river has actually a wooden covering that stretches, almost unbroken, a mile or two to the north and around the bend. Standing upon the 'slip,' where the wood is taken from the river, one can see the logmen skipping about away in the center of the stream, pushing and pulling and poling at the logs, and running about quite as freely as if they were on the land. The "slip" is not unlike a toboggan slide, fully as steep and quite as long. Over it passes an endless chain, by which the logs are drawn upward from the river and passed to the steam saw mill several hundred feet away. Outside of this mill are mountains of big timber from which the necessary stock is drawn and conveyed upon a little car directly to the big circular saws, which are very terrible affairs, and would cut a man in two in less time than it takes to wink. These saws cut the wood to the requisite length, and the blocks are then carried to splitting machines, the bark having been first removed by a horrible looking instrument that bristles with knives. Thirty men are employed in this mill.

After sawing and splitting, and having the knots removed, the wood is loaded upon wagons and conveyed to the grinding mills, where there are several huge grinding machines. In each of these machines there is a grindstone that revolves with extraordinary rapidity. By an automatic arrangement the blocks of wood are pressed against the stone, and, by the process of grinding in water, they are speedily reduced to a pulp which looks not unlike thin oatmeal gruel. The grinding machines reduce many cords of wood to pulp every day. The grindstones have to be recut on their faces every twenty-four hours. From the grinding machines the pulp runs through pipes to the paper mill. It is here run over what is called the "wet machine," which extracts the water, compresses the pulp, and leaves it in sheet form, so that it can be easily handled. It is not, however, at this stage sufficiently strong to serve as paper, so it is then taken to great tubs, where, together with the other stock, it is beaten and mixed by the "paper engines." The compound which is the result of this operation is drawn off below into a monstrous tank, capable of holding many thousands of gallons, and from here the pulp is pumped as wanted to the paper machines.

In speaking of this new process—the wood pulp process of paper making—one has, of course, to consider first the reduction of the different materials into fibers of suitable lengths to weave into sheets. In all kinds of paper making, whether from the bark of trees or other fibrous matter, or from rags, the preparatory process is substantially the same, the materials being cut into pieces from one to two inches in length, and then bruised or drawn out in water into short and uniform filaments called "pulp."

Of course, a considerable item in the list of mill stock supplies is the quantity of rags received. To be sure, most of a sheet of newspaper as it leaves the mill is, to speak in legitimate paradox, made of wood, but as vast quantities of the paper are made, of course vast quantities of other stock have to be kept on hand. The rags when received are sent to the sorting rooms, where a lot of dusty men and women are engaged in picking the bales to pieces, and taking out all foreign matter. These rag sorting rooms are not very agreeable places to stay in, that is for the visitor, there is so much dust floating in the air. After leaving the sorting room the rags are "cooked," washed and bleached, and put into a mixture that is called "half stuff," which forms an inconsiderable percentage of the paper stock, the wood pulp comprising the great bulk.

After the wood pulp has been thoroughly mixed with the other ingredients necessary for the manufacture of paper, the compound is pumped directly upon the paper machine, where it mingles with clear water. It passes over an endless copper wire which is continually moving forward, while it has at the same time a lateral or oscillating motion, the water dropping through the wire, and the fibers becoming woven or knit together. The prepared fiber, suspended in water, flows evenly upon this continually moving wire in such quantities as to produce the required thickness of sheet, instead of being dipped from the vat as in the case of hand made paper. A continuous web of paper is thus made at the rapid rate of 200 feet per minute.

It is possible at the mills to follow a quantity of logs as they are hauled from the river, cut, split and ground, and then passed through the paper machine —possible to see these logs transformed into liquid, which flows in at one end of an ingenious and colossal contrivance, emerging at the other end as a roll of paper over six feet in width, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds, and from three to five miles in actual length; all this can be effected while one is walking from one department to another, so that the logs taken from the river are put through these rapid processes and are ready to be shipped to the newspaper office in the form of paper in quicker time than it takes to tell it.—Boston Herald.

Gullible Republicans.

In the intervals between sending out campaign documents, arranging with speakers, organizing clubs, and attending to the other details of an active campaign, the members of the Democratic Campaign committee in New York amuse themselves working off jokes on the reporters of the Republican organs about ferocious quarrels in the committee room and about Democratic prospects going to the demnition bow-wows. The best part of the joke is that the Republican newspaper reporters and editors swallow it all down.—St. Louis Republic.

Tea Gathering in Ceylon

Tea is getting to be a great product of Ceylon and the export is already 10,000,000 pounds. It is claimed in behalf of this tea that it is cleaner than Chinese or Japanese tea, which is manipulated and adulterated until its quality is considerably deteriorated. In Ceylon coolies pick the tea leaves, which are spread on trays to wither under cover for about a day. The withered leaf is then placed in a rolling machine, driven by power, and rolled for an hour, and during the process the leaves become a moist and twisted mass, out of which the expressed juice freely rolls. The leaves are then placed in trays to ferment or oxydize, during which process they change from a green to a copper color. The subsequent flavor and strength of the tea depend, to a great extent, on the fermentation, which is a chemical process, the success of which is due to the weather.

Firing is the next process. The tea is thinly spread on trays and placed either on charcoal stoves or in large iron drying machines, and at the end of half an hour it is thoroughly crisp and dried and has become tea. The tea is then sized by being passed through sieves of different mesh, giving the varieties of Broken Pekoe, Pekoe, Souchong, Congou and Dust. The first mentioned, which consists chiefly of the opening bud of the leaf, gives the strongest tea; so strong that the other teas are mixed with it. The tea is again slightly fired to drive off any suspicion of moisture, and packed while warm in lead lined boxes.

Ceylon tea may now be bought in the American market. It is extolled for its strength and flavor, and it is said that two pounds of it will go farther than three pounds of Chinese or Japanese tea. It is said to have a fragrance that is peculiarly its own.—Good Housekeeping.

Give Felons Their Labor.

The idea is simply preposterous that the people sent to the penitentiary should live in idleness. They should have the benefit of their labor, and if you give them the benefit of their labor they will turn out as good work as though they were out of the penitentiary. They will have the same reason to do their best. Consequently, poor articles, poorly constructed things, would not come into competition with good articles made by free people outside of the walls.

Now many mechanics are complaining because work done in the penitentiaries is brought into competition with their work. But the only reason that convict work is cheaper is because the poor wretch who does it is robbed. The only reason that the work is poor is because the man who does it has no interest in its being good. If he had the profit of his own labor he would do the best that was in him, and the consequence would be that the wares manufactured in the prisons would be as good as those manufactured elsewhere. For instance, we will say here are three or four men working together. They are all free men. One commits a crime and he is sent to the penitentiary. Is it possible that his companions would object to his being paid for honest work in the penitentiary?—Col. Bob Ingersoll in New York World Interview.

Leaping Salmon of Canada.

The salmon rivers of Canada are all streams of swift currents, whirling rapids and high falls. The salmon seems to make its way up these streams with as much ease as he moves down. One of the sights in the vicinity of Quebec is the salmon leaping at the Falls of Lovette, and during July many persons assemble there to see it. The falls are a succession of steep tumbles, and the water rushes over the rocks with great velocity. The salmon gather at the foot of the lower tumble, and, with marvelous leaps up the very face of the rushing waters, make their way to the summit without apparent difficulty, gliding up the swift chutes like a flash and mounting each successive tumble until the grand summit is reached. The Canadian will tell you that when there was no legal interference with spearing, the Indians were in the habit of gathering at the foot of the falls in their birch canoes and casting their spears at the salmon as they leaped up the torrents, making their casts with such marvelous skill that the salmon aimed at was invariably stopped in his vaulting career and fell back impaled by the Indian's cruel barb.—Cor. Philadelphia News.

At the Dinner Table.

The American Anthropologist has positive views that a perfect dinner, thoroughly good in variety, cookery, service, æsthetic appliances, culinary chemistry, roses in winter, ice in summer, and guests with educated palates, is the finest type and expression we have of the highest civilization. "Savages eat when they can get food, and eat as long as the food lasts. Civilization may be traced by the changing hours of refection." That is doubtful, for the rules quoted from the age of Francis I, of France, are better than those now in vogue: "Rise at 5, dine at 9, sup at 5 and couch at 9." The question of grace at meals is traced to the pre-Christian and heathen habit of placating the gods, offering them a share of the food. Herbert Spencer would refer it to the custom of offering a part of each meal to deceased ancestors, and members of the family. Almost all customs extant have secured new meanings since their origin.—Globe-Democrat.

A Spirited American Lady.

I was recently told a good story about a spirited American lady, for whom a titled female friend had undertaken the delicate mission of inviting for her a number of guests to fill her house at Ascot during the races. Among these guests were numbered seven male scions of the British aristocracy. Two of these personages behaved as gentlemen should do, and were all courtesy and amiability to their hostess. The other five acted as the British cad is apt to do under any circumstances, and persistently snubbed the lady under whose roof they were staying. On the return of Mrs. X—— to London, she was asked who her guests had been at Ascot. "I had the pleasure of entertaining two gentlemen and five men," was her answer. This reply got abroad, and every one of the seven called upon her afterward to express separately and individually the hope that he had been one of the two gentlemen.—Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

More Ink Shed Than Bloodshed.

Col. Dudley says: "We shall make no attempt to carry any southern state, and I want to give the reason why. We want to avoid bloodshed." But the colonel's campaign methods have always been perfectly peaceable and pacifying, as the Indiana voters whose political prejudices were overcome with his crisp $2 bills will cheerfully attest. A campaign on the Hoosier plan of 1880 would not excite bloodshed anywhere, and Dudley's fears are wholly imaginary.—Chicago Herald.

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