PUT DOWN BY THE DOG

HOW A REVOLUTION WAS SUPPRESSED BY A PLAYFUL PUP.

The Evil Pup Thought There Was a Good Opportunity to Have Some Fun and Started in to Enjoy Himself—Consternation Among the Revolutionists.

Another revolution has been suppressed in Hayti, and the supporters of the queen are congratulating themselves on the strength of the government. Only people recall the fact that the first Willson pistol ever suppressed by a musical pitcher after the king had been driven to the royal bonfire for protection. A few who know are also telling the merry tale of how Harry Gilly's bull pup put down a revolution and a throne and scattered the longest-eared crowd of the rebels—all in the opera bouffe kingdom of the Colorado Modoc. This is the story George Nagle says:

"We were at the islands a year or two ago—Harry Gilly, Frank Unger, myself and Pierrot. Pierrot was Harry's bull pup, the joy of his owner's life, the pride of his heart. He was a fierce, fearless, fighting brute, and whom a true sport would pass him the exercise regard which the man would show for the dog would make the cold chills of apprehension play leapfrog in chilly contrast with his spine. As a matter of fact, though, Pierrot was as playful and gentle as harmless as a kitten. He never let anything in his life except the sweetest, charmingest and most delicious ones which his indulgent owner purposed him.

"Well, at the islands David Kalakaua was king—and a kindlier man never lived. He showed so marked attention amongst Americans in our behalf, and so spent a good deal of an island for a day, and I felt in money to us at poker. He spent nearly as much time at our cottage as he did at the palace, which was close at hand. We grew to have a genuine regard for him, because, whatever his faults, he was every inch a king in the generosity of his impulses and the love which he bore for his subjects.

"There was a condition then prevailing at the islands somewhat similar to that preceding the arrest of Wilson, Jolton and the other conspirators. Discontent muttered on the corners. An indefinable crisis was in the political atmosphere. Without knowing why, the soldier felt that rebellion might set the alarm bells ringing at any moment. The stinking of a government might have been precipitated by the jostling of a corpse on the dark waters.

"The king was uneasy, though he kept a smiling face and his customary affability. Feeling as we did toward him, we chafed in a measure his anxiety, and resolved the denouement with Pierrot's impatience.

"The army was giving trouble. It had fell in power by putting down (with the aid of the baseball pitcher) the first Wilson conspiracy. It became unmanageable in triumph, and the king was constantly in trouble with his own troops.

"To know the Hawaiian army consisted of sixty-seven men and half a dozen officers. But though small, it was the military prop of the island kingdom, and it has relatively as much power and importance as the Kaiser's enrolled millions. And so it was that this force discontent and whispered denunciation were rife in the army the people's faces Mauchel and apprehension mingled in the merriest rout.

"At last it came. One night, as Gilly and I sat on the porch of our cottage, we heard 'the roll of the stirring drum' and the dangerous marching of armed men.

"The revolution has begun! The army is marching on the palace!" mocked Gilly.

"Being a brave, aggressive man, Harry gained a revolver and started on a run for the palace inclosure. Being more or less of a fool, I suppose, I ran after the whimpering revolver. Being a dog, Pierrot ran after us both.

"When we reached the palace we found the entire army just drawing into line in front of it. There was all the thunder of the rebellion, and the shouting which a man's heart could wish. The army had come to make a demand on the king, and was prepared to enforce it with bullet and bayonet.

"Now pretty much everything on that trip had been arranged for Pierrot's amusement. So when he saw the ghostly apparitioned army drawn up in the glare of the palace lamps he supposed it was there as a part of his fun. With a bark and a bound he started to enjoy the sight.

"Now!

"When Pierrot started for the army the army saw him coming. With his low legs, wide jaws and rolling, swaggering gait, he seemed a ravening beast. His midnight was quick and sure.

"The army stood its ground a moment, and then began to beat a retreat. The retreat was to go instead of a rout. The rout became a scramble, with the dog into the imminent peril every man's motto. This was all the more fun for Pierrot. He gave expression to his joy in wild yells of delight. Every few moments a panic stricken officer or thrifty nerve rattled private would come leaping through the hole in a yellow cloud of dust. Pierrot gleefully rolling his heels until stopped by a other scathed treasurer of the quaking hole.

"The rebellion was suppressed. Kalakaua was established on the throne and Hawaii was safe at peace—all in consequence of Harry Gilly's bull pup."—San Francisco Examiner.

Early English Umbrellas.

Two centuries ago the umbrella was known and used as a sunshade. Pepys, Evelyn and Dorimond and Fletcher allude to it. In 1712 it was used as a rain protector. Gay in his "Trivia" speaks of the umbrella's oily shell, which was formed of a kind of sea-weed material more serviceable than pigeon or silk, which was used in its importation at that period.—Detroit Free Press.

The Sheffield cutlery firms, whose success depends so largely on the question from impurities in the river they use, have never found better than in the clay obtained from Sweden.

A Massachusetts man has invented a recording device for scales. Upon a roller is placed a piece of paper, upon which a marker records the weighings of the scales as desired.

SEVEN ROOM COTTAGE.

Commodious and Convenient House Complete, Including Plumbing, for $1,500.

(Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.)

This is a very desirable cottage of seven rooms, with the necessary bath and closets. It is well suited to the requirements of a small family. The principal

FIRST ELEVATION.

architectural feature of the hall is an ornamental mixture of twin design, finished natural in white pine. The porter, had of course, a room over to throw a bottle of ale at the intruder, and the hall door by sliding doors. A large table stood in place between the kitchen and dining room. A well filled pantry came off the kitchen, from which a stairway leads to the cellar.

The construction is shown in the following abstract of the specifications: The height of cellar is 6 ft. 6 in., of the first story, 9 ft. 6 in., and of the second story, 8 ft. 6 in., all in the clear. The cellar is excavated to a depth of 4 ft., and the land earth used to grade around the house at completion, leaving 6 feet of the foundation exposed to sight on the outside. The foundation is of good public stone, laid in good mortar, 18 inches thick to top of ground, from which it batters to 8 inches

SIDE ELEVATION.

at top. Neatly painted when exposed to view. The chimney is of hard brick and mortar, laid with close joints and thoroughly pointed. The interior side walls and ceilings of the two chimneys are laid with brick on edge, with best known mortar and seasoned lath. The frame is of sound timber, properly framed, mixed and seasoned. Building boards and rafters are placed 16 inches apart from centers. The house are well bridged. All window frames have 3-inch sills and timber sills of clear pine. The outside is 7/8 inches thick, glued as followed to place, and hung to balance weights with good cord.

The outside of the upstairs frame is first sheathed over with sheathing paper, and covered with more good paper, and finally inclosed with pine clapboards to the height of the belt course. Above this it is sided and with 18-inch cypress shingles, laid to

FIRST STORY.

two lines three-quarters of an inch, exactly shingles alternating. The clapboards show four-fifths of their width and the shingles one-third of their length to the weather. The porch is constructed of clear pine, with ceiling of narrow beading and turned 6-inch columns. The posts are of 6-inch cypress shingles, laid up with the heart side out. The porch floor is 7/8 inches thick, glued as followed to place, and hung to balance weights with good cord.

The outside of the upstairs frame is first sheathed over with sheathing paper, and covered with more good paper, and finally inclosed with pine clapboards to the height of the belt course. Above this it is sided and with 18-inch cypress shingles, laid to

SECOND STORY.

The sinks are slabbed and lacked in the usual manner. The doors are seasoned pine, panelled and molded, the outside doors being 1 3/8 inches thick, the front door outside is heavily molded, and has heavy butts, lock, with eight latch and bolts. All other doors have suitable butts and mortise locks, with brass bolts and keys, with fastenings to all windows. All mortise work usually painted on two coats, best paint, double filled and hand rubbed on first floor and painted in suitable color on second floor. The cost complete, as built at Carthage, Ills., was $1,500, including plumbing and porter mantel, and could be duplicated in more places at the same figure.

CHARLES W. PAYNE.

Rub it with a cut lemon from which the juice has been squeezed out, and then wash the leather in clear water. This applied to the top of any article in the kitchen, for presence of which is always dangerous, especially in the dance of inexperienced cooks.

How to Remove Finger Marks from Varnished Furniture.

Rub the furniture well with a very little sweet oil upon a soft rag.

A CO-OPERATIVE MILK COMPANY.

Three Producers Know How to Make Milk Pay.

At Monroe, Orange county, N. Y., on the line of the Pine railway, is the creamery of the Monroe Dairy association, one of the most successful of its class. It was organized in 1891 by a few of the progressive dairy farmers of that vicinity, who had become tired of the haphazard manner in which the milk business had been so long conducted, and who thought they could see a better way.

The capital stock has been increased since the beginning of its business, and now, at 50 per value, stands at $12,000, though a small part of the stock is still in the hands of the company unsold. No one sure a producer of milk can purchase stock, and the amount any one producer may hold is limited by his milk production. The business has been a success from the start, and today the shares, the par value of which is ten dollars, are held at fifteen dollars to any producers who desire to become stockholders.

The general manager, H. M. Moulton, receives a fixed salary, the officers understanding the necessity of securing a good man to do their business. It is thought to be a mistake to pay salaries for impelling. Both machines which furnishes motive power without the intervention of the engine. Their business is primarily that of selling milk, and their profits depend on the milk of all their patrons, be it much or little.

In flush times, when the supply exceeds the demand, the surplus is manufactured into butter or cheese, and may be considered most desirable. In this way they are in perfect readiness for the occasional surplus seasons which regularly come. There are forty-six stockholders in the company, representing from 1,300 to 1,350 cows, and an average of about 200 cans per day throughout the year is received at the creamery. The supply is tolerably constant, holding up well in the winter season.

The milk of the patrons is weighed and credited. At the end of each month the total expenses are paid and the net balance is divided pro rata among the patrons. As yet all patrons receive the same price, quality was taken into account, but as long as the milk is standard.

Mr. Moulton has entire charge of the practical business, being responsible for the milk after it is received until it proceeds in cans ready for market, back to the credit of the creamery. He is an active, pushing man, and has filled his post satisfactorily for many years. Not a can of milk leaves the creamery that is not sold before leaving—no surplus from the venue goes to the city to help break the price on a weak market.

One of the advantages which he has had to contend with is a large dealer, who will take cans of cream, if the dealer needs two or three or more up a dozen extra cans, he has only to write the association and the first milk brings what he wants. He has a large trade among the families who patronize the swell restaurants, as many of which are closed on Sunday, and which of course, for their trade, require varying quantities of milk.

It is in the organization of such creameries or dairy associations that we must look for the solution of the problem how to farmhouse, as to how the producer can get a fair price for his milk.—Rural New Yorker.

Dairy and Creamery.

Why do not all dairymen bottle milk and then sell it for the same price as the ordinary bulk sweet milk? This is the question asked by a consumer. In selling milk out of the large cans into pint and quart measures fully 10 per cent is lost. This is more than the loss of the bottle measures is. There is no more work in bottling than in selling out. A premium and good temperate milk seller can in time educate his customers to be considerate in returning bottles.

It is certain that the best way is for dairymen to raise their own cows.

One trouble with bottled milk this time of year is that the bottles are not properly cleaned at the dairy. Consumers should be instructed to rinse the empty bottle in all cases in cold water, fill it with cold water and let it stand till called for. Then when the milkman gets it back home in the dairy he should see that all bottles are boiled to soda water—washing soda. This will kill every putrid germ, and fill in the season of the best dairies so to cleanse milk bottles. It is not bottling or supplying for a customer to pour the milk out of a sealed up bottle and then throw old clabber sticking to the sides just as some customer too lazy to wash the bottle, but left it the day before.

Green fodder and ensilage for dairy cattle must be grown on the dairyman's own lands green for the cattle can generally be bought cheaper than it can be grown.

In one of the best paying dairies in this country the rule is: The cow that does not make over 250 pounds of butter a year is put off.

Has that substantial premium are offered in your county fairs for the best cheese, both home and factory.

Eight hundred cows are regarded as the number necessary to start a standard milk factory in Maine prices paid are as follows: Two cents a quart in Nov. 12 in May and June, 3 cents in July and August, 3½ cents from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, and 4 cents from that time on till May 1.

Suspicious.

Doctor—I believe you have some sort of poison in your system.

Patient—Shouldn't wonder. What was that last stuff you gave me?—Exchange.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

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Be Early—Don't Miss Your Chance to Get Muslin Underwear at Less Than Cost of Material.

For 15c. EACH.

15c. Children's Pantalets, worth	15c
15c. Ladies' Waists, worth	15c
15c. Ladies' Chemises, worth	15c
15c. Ladies' Drawers, worth	15c
15c. Ladies' Aprons, worth	15c
15c. Ladies' Corset Covers, worth	15c

For 25c. EACH.

25c. Children's White Nainsook Dresses, worth	50c
25c. Children's Colored Gingham Dresses, worth	75c
25c. Infants' Cambric Slips, worth	50c
25c. Ladies' Night Robes, Cambric Ruffled, worth	50c
25c. Ladies' Night Robes, Lace or Embroidery Trimmed, worth	60c
25c. Ladies' Chemises, Lace or Embroidery Trimmed, worth	60c
25c. Ladies' Drawers, Lace or Embroidery Trimmed, worth	60c
25c. Ladies' Corset Covers, Lace or Embroidery Trimmed, worth	60c

For 50c. EACH.

50c. Ladies' Chemises, new designed Ruffles, Embroidery Trimmed, worth	$1.00
50c. Ladies' Drawers, with Embroidery Tucked and Trimmed, worth	85c
50c. Ladies' Drawers, Hemstitched, worth	85c
50c. Ladies' Night Gowns, Tucked and Lace Trimmed, worth	90c
50c. Ladies' Skirts, Ruffled and Lace Trimmed, worth	85c
50c. Children's Gingham Dresses, worth	$1.00

For 75c. EACH.

75c. Ladies' Chemises, Finely Trimmed with Embroidery, Pointed Braid, worth	$1.25
75c. Ladies' Drawers, Embroidery Trimmed, worth	$1.15
75c. Ladies' Night Gowns, Embroidery Trimmed, Tucked and Fancy Braid, worth	$1.25
75c. Ladies' Corset Covers, Tucked and Embroidery Trimmed, worth	$1.10
75c. Ladies' Skirts, Tucked and Embroidery Trimmed, worth	$1.25
75c. Children's Gingham Dresses, worth	$1.25

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