...EHOLD.

...otes.

...*higan Farmer*... ...y time and ...

...l oats are liable to ...oils should be given to ...r than the oat.

...*ryman* warns farmers to mix ...vith lard when applying it to ...lice when kerosene alone is ... is liable to leave blisters.

...id that animal manures gen... ...nish all the potash plants re... ...and when thirty cords per acre is ...t, as sometimes by market gar... ...the soil cannot be deficient in pot...

...scarcely possible for grain to stool ...on very poor soil. We can get ...v heads from a seed, and these ...erefore, to be sown more quickly ...a crop than on land where a ...mber of heads may be expected ...ingle plant.

...dy soil ashes are beneficial to all ...f can be applied in any quantity. ...y soil there is commonly an ...e of inert potash, though in old ...even this is largely exhausted. ...stake can be made in applying ...fruit trees.

...rass that grows in early spring is ...tritious, not only because it is tender and watery, but also from its being grown while soil and air are cold. Even the hay made for this grass is so poor that stock will not thrive upon it, and have to be fed upon grain.

An ounce of nitrate of soda dissolved ...four gallons of water is said to be a good stimulant for bulbs. It should be ...plied twice a week after the flower ...show themselves. A pint of soot, ...a cloth, and immersed in the ...ntity of water, is also an ex... ...d safe stimulant.

...e calves are to be kept they do ...new milk a very long time; but ...im milk should at least be warmed ...e feeding. If the calf is inclined to ...r, the milk should be ...ed and then partly cooled. ...al sifted a... boiled to thicken it ...an excellent feed for calves, ...with as much skim milk as can be ...l.

...s well known that "finely crushed ...are excellent to make hens lay. ...ly burning them will enable any ...pound them in small pieces with ...difficulty. They contain lime in ...better condition for making the ...of eggs than it can be got in oys... ...ells, which are frequently recom... ...proof of the want which ...hens will eat them ...n fowls which do ...

...apple seeds ...hen apples ...out of the ...be saved ...ble age. ...ars a sin... ...etimes lose ...uable variety. ...much danger of ...uits of all kinds ...by careful crossing ...n view.

...occupying even a small ...should provide itself with ...s, a fruit so quickly grown ...an who has a short lease can ...ts planting profitable. The best ...plant is in the spring, as a full ...ay thus be obtained the following ...Farmers are apt to neglect the ...patch; but by having the plants in ...matted rows they may be kept ...n with little more trouble than the ...area of potatoes or root crops.

...n a new milch cow has her calf ...from her, she will often hold up ...lk, apparently for the purpose of ...it for her offspring. It will be ...kindness and patience to overcome ...bit. The operation of milking is ...t for the animal, and if she is ...a mess of warm slops while being ...her attention will be so diverted ...ld without remembering ...t is important to milk clean ...n the first, as retention of milk in the ...der injures it and tends to decrease the ...eld.

Prize Essay on House Cleaning.

The Philadelphia *Press* offered a prize ...the best essay on house cleaning, and ...as awarded for the following:

...e of the difficulties of house clean... ...finding the right place to begin. ...ith the men of the house. Let ...nderstand that women do not ...ouse for their own amusement, ...t it is an important work which ...performed, and which will be ...with as little delay and annoy... ...others as possible. By preserv... ...ven temper we can spare the ...those about us. Have a per... ...nderstanding that the work is not subject to whims or indigestion, or the occasion of selfish complain... ...and then push ahead quietly, quick... ...d thoroughly to the end.

...ery spring and fall overhaul all old ...ing, empty the rag-bags and dis... ...of the contents and all other rub...

In the spring pack away all heavy ...ing. Wrap e... article separately ...camphor in ...s, to pro... tect the clothing from moths. In the fall have the summer clothing washed and put away without starching, as starch eats the clothes and turns white goods yellow.

Beginning with the upper story take each room separately, that the whole house may not be in confusion at the same time. Then in case of sudden illness or any unforseen interruption, some of the rooms will be habitable. Remove all pictures and fancy articles, carefully brush and wipe them free from dust, and with a soft, damp cloth, polish each article that will not be injured by the application of water. Then cover and put them away until the room is cleaned. This plan of cleaning as thoroughly as possible all articles before removing them from the room avoids carrying dust from one place to another.

The next thing is to take the clothing ...rom the closets, bureaus and wardrobes, ...leaning each receptacle thoroughly. Remove all the furniture possible from the room, wiping off the dust before doing so, and carefully covering what remains. Brush the bedding with a small whisk broom before taking it out of the room.

Next take up the carpet. A good plan is to have the tacks drawn from the carpet the day before, as it saves time after the cleaning is actually begun. If in the country, have the carpets taken out of doors, well beaten, shaken and swept upon both sides. If in the city, the carpet-cleaning houses do the work very thoroughly and with little expense. Slightly ...prinkle the bare floor with water and ...weep twice. With a large, clean, soft ...loth wipe the dust from the walls and ...iling.

...ucket of warm water, slightly ...d with a clean, soft scrubbing- ...go over the paint carefully. Do ...et any water touch the wall paper. ...ipe the paint dry with a soft cloth to ...ve it an even polish. Soap used di... ...ctly on paint makes it yellow and takes ...off. With clear water and a soft cloth ...ash the window panes and polish dry ...ith a chamois skin or a clean, soft linen ...oth. Old newspapers are excellent for ...is purpose.

Have the floor well scrubbed, and ...hen it is perfectly dry have the carpet ...id, and replace the things belonging to ...room. Close the doors and proceed ...next room, and so on until all ...ents on the upper story have ...Next clean the entrys ...floor. It is b... ...ca...

until the whole house has been cleaned, when they can all be put down at once. Take the rooms, entrys and stairways of each floor successively until the cellar is reached.

If your house is heated by a furnace have all the registers through the house closed while the cellar is being swept and cleaned of rubbish, as the dust will ascend through the flues. The cellar should be well whitewashed, and lime be scattered near the walls.

When the dining room and kitchen are being cleaned, the pantries, dressers and sideboards should be done first. All the kitchen utensils must be cleaned and polished, and the range blackened before anything else is done. If the work is being done in the country, where stoves are used instead of a furnace, clean out the stoves, blacken, cover and set them away in some dry place until the fall cleaning is finished, or until fires are again needed, when they will be ready to put in their proper places. The latter part of May is the best time for the spring cleaning. The fall cleaning should be done in October.—*Charlotte Hall.*

History of Colon, or Aspinwall.

Colon, one of the chief ports of the state of Panama, dates its rise and prominence to the discovery of gold in California. Immediately following that event—in 1850—the town of Colon was founded by the Panama Railway company, and from that time it has risen in importance as a seaport. The town is always called Colon by the Spanish Americans of the isthmus, but it is also known commercially as "Aspinwall," called after Mr. Aspinwall, a merchant of this city, who first brought it into prominence through the establishment of a line of steamers running between this port and the new port of Aspinwall. It is built on the Island of Manzanilla, on the Atlantic or Gulf side of the Isthmus of Panama, and is connected with the city of that name by the Panama railroad, formerly owned by an American company, but now controlled by the French canal company. The railroad, connecting the two principal seaports, is but forty-seven and a half miles long. The foreign trade is carried on wholy through these two principal ports, Colon and Panama. The former, now in ashes, has been the stopping place for the coaling, discharging and loading of the Atlantic steamships sailing from this city to San Francisco, the railroad forming the connection between them and those of the Pacific mail on the other side. The harbor, or Limon Bay, is one of the best on the coast, having a depth of water sufficient to float the largest vessels, and is on that account of great commercial value and importance to the State within whose jurisdiction it lies. The wharfage accommodations and the facilities for landing and storing goods are ample and capable of being enlarged to meet any requirement. Colon is also the port at which the British steamships running in connection with those on the west coast of South America land their cargoes, to be transported across the Isthmus by the railroad, which is forty-nine miles long and passes across the Cordilleras Mountains at a height of 4,000 feet above sea level. The railroad depot is in the center of the town, but the tracks run down to the wharf, at which the cargo and passengers are landed. Most of the houses in the town are built of rude material—rough forest timber—and very few of them have any pretensions to style in architecture or taste in their surroundings. Except the shops on the main street and the so-called hotels, the only buildings in the place of any size or strength of structure are those belonging to the railroad and steamtug companies. There are several hotels in the city, the principal one purporting to accommodate six hundred guests, but the equipments of them all are wretched.

The present population is estimated at seven or eight thousand persons, having increased greatly since the canal was begun. In 1865 a terrible explosion occurred on board of one of the steamships lying at the wharf, which nearly destroyed the city, most of the buildings of the steamship company having been destroyed.—*New York Herald.*

A Murderous Old Humbug.

Two persons, father and son, the latter of whom was named Eric the Red, having been guilty of murder in Norway, took refuge in Iceland, where Eric committed one if not two more murders, and in consequence of them, and of his constant broils and feuds with his neighbors, was banished and outlawed. As the world was too small for him, he was tempted to try to discover and explore the new land in the West, of the existence of which there were rumors. He therefore sailed west, and discovered an ice-bound country, which he called "Greenland," because, quoth he, "people will be attracted to it if the land has a good name."

This intended fraud upon emigrants was an example that was followed in his own day, as well as in later times, for an imaginative chronicler subsequently asserted that "there is the best of wheat in Greenland."

In A. D. 994 Eric and his son Lief, having heard of new lands farther west having been sighted by Bjarne, made up their minds to explore them, and for that purpose bought and fitted out Bjarne's vessel. But Eric while on his way to the port was thrown by his horse, and took his fall as an omen that he was not destined to give any more Greenlands to the world, and he therefore allowed Lief to sail without him. But, from what we know of his proclivities, we may be quite sure that he had a wonderful name already coined for that new land—Vinland the Good. Could words picture a more attractive bait for emigrants?

How much of the story of the subsequent exploration of Vinland by his son Leif is purely imaginary it is difficult to say. All that relates to ship-loads of grapes, self-sown fields of wheat, and the genial semi-tropical winter climate of that favored land, we may dismiss as myths or exaggerations. Where, then, was Vinland situated?—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Where Song Writers Get Ideas.

"Some melodies seem to be born of the people," said Harry Kennedy, the song writer, "and it pays to listen to whistling boys and humming girls. This is the way a new strain of music is caught sometimes, and it is often the beginning of a popular song. The tune as the words of 'Wait 'Till the Clouds Roll By' had a vagabond life through the country before the man who made a fortune out of it put it into a permanent shape.

"When a new tune gets going, if you watch and listen, you will find that it is sung in new time and changed tones by hundreds of persons who make the change unconsciously, and, because they are more pleasing. This is where a song-writer gets his ideas. It is a good plan to walk through the crowd that has just come out from an operetta, and catch the variations of some of the more catching tunes. It takes a quick ear and a retentive memory to make the best use of points gained in this way."—*New York Sun.*

The President's Favorite Flower.

President Cleveland's favorite flower is the American daisy, and he has given the several pots containing handsome specimens of them in a high state of cultivation the place of honor in the White House conservatories. On either side of them are ... some specimens of the Engl... ...latter do not gr... ...former, they ...e proximity ...

THE CONQUEROR OF BARRIOS.

Reminiscences of the Career of Zaldivar, President of Salvador.

Rafael Zaldivar, president of Salvador, with less resources than his opponent, the late Rufino Barrios, president of Guatemala, has been unexpectedly successful. As far back as fourteen years ago he was in Germany, where Duenas, who died in San Francisco last year, sent him on a special mission as charge d' affaires of the Salvadorian republic. From that time dates his first appearance in the political field, for he then gave up his profession, in which he held quite a high position, being at the head of the medical faculty, and devoted all his attention to politics. After the battle of Santa Ana, in which the government, represented by Duenas, was defeated by the Liberals, led by Gonzalez, who then became President, Zaldivar had a narrow escape from death. For a few days he had acted as minister, and had enacted very arbitrary measures against certain moneyed men, in order to make both ends meet, which created a very strong feeling of resentment against him. The first reports circulated after the above-mentioned battle had been so favorable to Duenas that a Te Deum was sung in the cathedral to thank God for the victory obtained by the government, and firing was indulged in to such an extent as to kill a woman on the plaza (in celebrating national events, Central Americans invariably shoot someone accidentally), Zaldivar, who attends always to pleasure before business, was celebrating the triumphs of his party, when suddenly the Liberals appeared in the capital.

He ran out of his house, sure that if caught alive he would be shot immediately, and seeing the French flag waving on the top of a merchant's he knocked panting at the front door, and upon being let in, threw himself on the mercy of the Frenchman. Monsieur Bouineau—such was the name of the gentleman—did not hesitate in assuring him of his good will. After hiding him he answered personally to the calls of the soldiers who were yelling ferociously in front of the house, "Death to Zaldivar! (Que muera Zaldivar!) He told them that the ex-Minister had just run out by the side door, and must then be on his way to the volcano, advising them at the same time to follow him in that direction if they wanted to capture him. The soldiers did not wait for any more explanations, but started in quest of the man whom more than half of San Salvador would have been pleased to see shot. After they had gone kind hearted Monsieur Bouineau sent a good horse out of town with a servant who had an order to wait for his friend, and then, having blackened Zaldivar's face, hand, and feet, he dressed him like a moyo (servant) with cotton shirt and drawers, barefooted, a big broad-brimmed hat and with a heavy load of yacate or green grass on his shoulders, the future president crossed several main streets on his way to the suburb where the servant and the horse were waiting for him. Upon reaching them he quickly threw the yacate aside, jumped on the horse, and disappeared, leaving a message of eternal gratitude to his savior. In the meanwhile the soldiers had returned to Monsieur Bouineau's house with an order to search everywhere, but it was too late. The bird had flown. Zaldivar did not stop until he reached Costa Rica, where he was well received.

He returned to Salvador only to fight for the presidential chair, which he has occupied for two terms. He was reelected, with some opposition, however, for a third term, about a year ago. Since he has become president of Salvador he has amassed several millions. He is a married man and has one son and two grown-up daughters. He is greatly addicted to pleasure, and will at almost any time give up business in order to have a good time. If success, however, is the best recommendation, he can be highly praised, for his career, though eventful, has been remarkable and brilliant.—*San Francisco Call.*

...ow Law-Makers Choose Their Seats.

Edmund Alton, who has been a page in the United Senate chamber, describes in an article in *St. Nicholas* how the nation's law-makers choose their seats at the beginning of a Congressional session. He says: The House having notified the Senate of its organization, there remained but one other interesting feature of the proceedings. Every member naturally wished the best seat in the hall that he could obtain; and as all of them could not be satisfied, the question was determined by a game of chance. The clerk placed in a box as many slips of paper as there were representatives, each bearing the name of a representative, and he then drew these slips from the box one at a time. (The member oldest in continuous service, and also Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, who on account of his age and infirmity, was "entitled to consideration on the part of the House," were permitted to choose seats before the drawing commenced.) Then all the other members retired beyond the outer row, and each representative, as the slip bearing his name was drawn and called, came forward and selected a seat. It was quite an amusing performance; the law-makers enjoyed the fun fully as much as did the spectators in the gallery; and the countenances of the fortunate members beamed with the smiles of childish joy.

In the Senate, this matter of seats is settled in a different way. At the beginning of every Congress, the newly-elected Senators choose from among the vacant seats in the order in which each Senator notifies Captain Bassett, on the principle of "first come, first served;" and if they do not get satisfactory seats, they "speak" for other seats, in the event of such seats becoming vacant during their term of office. Captain Bassett keeps a record of all these requests in a book, and often the same seat will be spoken for by three or four senators. I remember one Senator, who had a seat very desirable on account of its location, who became suddenly ill—so ill that he was not expected to live. Several of the other Senators applied for his seat; and, when the Senator heard of it, he declared he would not die. And he did not; he even lived to see the seats of these Senators who had spoken for his become vacant.

An Ancient Watering-Place.

Our many ancient architects should not forget that the modern system of hotels and apartment-houses on a vast scale is mere child's play compared with the practice of the ancients in the same direction. The recent excavations of Pompeii have unearthed some enormous buildings, of such beauty and solidity in architecture, such perfect drainage, and such provisions for health and comfort, as to fill all who have seen them with astonishment. These newly discovered buildings contain thirty or forty immensely spacious apartments on the first floor, and as many on the second. The rooms looked out on a rotunda nearly forty feet long; courts supported by columns surround the bedrooms, which opened upon large ornamental gardens with fountains. Provisions for light and air were made on the most extensive scale. On the second floor were found evidences that there were fine suites of rooms built upon the flat plan of to-day. In fact, the revelations made by the exhumers at Pompeii show that place to have been one of the most wonderful watering-places for splendor, comfort, health and enjoyment, and give every evidence that floor renting, like many other modern improvements, is not a new thing under ...

...clerks in the ...240.

ORIENTAL COOKERY.

What the Rich and the Poor Eat in Persia—Dainty Dishes.

In every large town cook shops abound. Sheep are roasted whole in ovens, and sold hot by the slice. The sheeps' heads and feet are boiled separately, and their preparation and sale is a trade in itself. But the edible most in favor among all classes in Persia is the kabab. There are two varieties of kabab. One is made from minced mutton, which is chopped with a few onions into a paste fine as sausage meat, carefully molded over a skewer, toasted over a fierce charcoal fire, and sold and eaten hot. This is the kabab of the bazaar, the delicacy of the lower classes.

At the dinner hour (sunset) and at the breakfast hour (noon) crowds surround the shops of the kabab sellers. Each man carries his bread, which is usually a flexible loaf two feet long, a foot wide, and half an inch thick. The customer wraps his kababs, hot from the fire, in his bread, and either sits down and eats it then and there or takes the meal home to his family. In any case, a hot dinner of roast meat can be obtained for from one penny to threepence a head, for the price of a single skewer of the steaming delicacy is but a halfpenny. Jars containing about half a pint of hot, strong, and savory meat soup are sold for a penny. These form the invariable meal of the Persian soldier, if he can afford it. The meat is pounded and served with the soup or eaten afterward as a separate plate.

But in Persia, as in the rest of the East, bread rice or dates are the real food—the meat merely the sauce or bonne bouche. Persians of all ages are very fond of confectionery, and are constantly devouring sweets. These are generally pure and good; but there is little variety in color, most of them being white, and nearly all are flavored with lemon juice.

The lower-class Persian will eat several pounds of grapes, cucumbers or apricots for a meal; they eat onions as we eat apples. Pomegranates and melons are in great demand as food, and the melons which run to fourteen pounds in weight, are very nutritious. Cucumbers are looked on as a fruit, and are eaten in large quantities by rich and poor. They are not indigestible. Seven pounds' weight may be often had for a half-penny. Grapes in infinite variety and of the most delicious kinds, from the huge long grape, which measures two inches, to the tiny sultana, sweet as honey to the taste.

The curds or mast is simply made by adding a small portion of the rennet or else old curds to warmed milk; in a few hours it sets into a mass, the cream on the top. If eaten the first day, it is like a junket; if allowed to remain, it becomes sour, and will keep good any time. In this sour state it is preferred, and is eaten with honey, sugar, or grape sugar. Eggs boiled hard and dyed a gay color are much eaten; from forty to fifty can be had for 9d. These things, then, form the cheap and varied diet of the working classes. Beef, too, is eaten by them: never by the well-to-do.

The townspeople and the wealthy among the Persians devote much attention to good living. Breakfast generally is a comparatively light meal, but consists of several plats of varying merit, but always served hot; it is taken about noon. At about 8 o'clock at night dinner is served. Persian cookery is extravagant—partly because the Persians are lavishly hospitable, partly because all house servants are fed from the leavings of the master's table. Kababs of another kind to those we have described take the palm among Persian dishes to the European taste, probably because they are free from grease. Small pieces of lamb, the size of a walnut, are skewered on a slender rod of iron; two pieces of lean and a piece of the delicate fat of the huge tail of the Oriental sheep are put on alternately, a soupcon of garlic or onion is added, and the kabab is toasted over a fierce fire and handed hot; it is eaten with a little salt and a squeeze of lemon.

Pillaws are merely boiled meat, venison, or fowls smothered in mountains of rice. This rice is delicately boiled, and a little clarified butter is added. We fear to say how much pillaw a Persian will consume. Tiny chickens, quails, pigeons, doves, and young partridges are handed hot on the spit itself to each guest. Except the partridge, game is not much appreciated in Persia. The hare is not eaten by the religious, and there are no rabbits.

Fish is seldom seen, save on the sea coast. Entrees of various kinds are served. They are nearly always eaten with boiled rice, which is served plain, without butter, and termed chillaw. Among such entrees are the fizzinjahn, which consists of chicken, partridge, or lamb meat boiled to rags, served hot with a sauce of pounded walnuts, pomegranate juice, and clarified butter. A similar entree is made upon the same bases with unripe grapes and butter; another with stewed apricots and butter, or stewed plums of Bokhara and butter. All these are eaten with large quantities of plain boiled rice, seemingly very rich, yet in combination with the rice they are to the Persian taste delicious, and Europeans residing in Persia soon appreciate them.

Confectionery and pastry are consumed in large quantities. Lambs a week old, and weighing only a few pounds are roasted whole and stuffed with dates, raisins, chestnuts, pistachios, and almonds. Ducks, tame or wild, are not much liked. Sherbet, in large china bowls is always served at dinner. It consists of fruit syrups or eau sucree; it is usually iced, and is drunk from huge wooden spoons. These are sometimes so thin as to be in parts transparent; they are of native manufacture and delicately carved. They are often of great value, and the wealth of a Persian is often shown in the variety and value of his wooden sherbet spoons.

Persian dinners are always preceded by pipes (hubble-bubbles), while tea and sweets are handed around. Then servants bring in a long leathern sheet and place it on the ground; the guests take their seats around it, squatting on the ground. A flat loaf of bread, of the kind we have described, is placed before each man. Music plays. The dinner is brought in on trays and placed on the ground on the leathern sheet; the covers are removed; the host says "Cismillah" ("In the name of God"), and, in silence all fall to with their fingers. There is no talking at dinner, and when it is over all retire to rest or return to their homes at once.—*St. James Gazette.*

A City Sliding Down Hill.

From recent surveys it has been ascertained that the entire city of Virginia, Nevada, has moved over thirty inches to the east since the big fire of 1875. The Maynard block, in Gelden Hill, is known to be gradually sliding down in the direction of Gold Canon, and has moved nearly two feet since its erection. This movement is so gradual that it does not affect in any manner the safety of the building, as the ground to a depth of nearly one hundred feet to the bed rock is known to be continually sliding. It is a well-known fact among practical miners that the ground on which Virginia City is built is what is termed a slide, and that it is necessary to sink nearly one hundred feet before finding the natural bed rock. These slides are caused by the constant crumbling of the rocks on the mountain sides. The debris thus accumulated through incalculable ages is constantly gravitating downward, and in a few hundred thousands of years, what is known as the site of Virginia City, will be nothing but barr... bed rock.

FOR FEMININE READERS

How Mexican Ladies Shop.

The ladies take their exercises usually in closed carriages. Etiquette will not let them ride except with their husbands, father, or brothers, and for one to invite his cousin to go out with him would be sufficient cause for a duel, as it would imperil her good name. The Senoras and Senoritas are seldom seen in open carriages, and I do not believe there is a phæton in all Mexico. They even shop in their carriages, the high-toned ones, and compel the clerks to bring the goods they want to look at to the curbstone. It is a common thing to see a row of carriages before a fashionable store with a row of clerks bargaining with the occupants.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A Wedding in Persia.

From an early hour in the morning of an aroosee, or wedding in the middle ranks of life, there has been considerable bustle in the house of the bride's father. The house has been literally swept and garnished. Carpets have been borrowed, and rooms that at other times are unused and empty are now furnished and decorated with flowers. When all is ready the master of the house, dressed in his best, gives a last anxious glance at the preparations, and has an excited discussion with his wife or wives. He waves his hand to the musicians, and hurries to a seat near the door, to be ready to welcome his guests. The music strikes up a merry tune (it is really an air—barbaric, but inspiriting); the tremendous din of the dohol is heard at intervals. Then in a loud scream rises the voice of the principal solo singer, who commences one of the sad love songs of Persia in a high falsetto voice. This is the signal to the invited guests; they now commence to arrive in crowds. The music and singing proceed, and go unceasingly till the bride leaves for her husband's home some ten hours after the artists begin. As the guests pour in, the host receives them with transports of pleasure—all the extravagant compliments of Eastern politeness pass between them. "May your wedding be fortunate!" "You are indeed welcome; this is a never-to-be-forgotten honor to me, your slave!"

Every one takes tea, every one crunches the sweets of various kinds which are piled on china dishes in huge trays in the centre of the rooms. Several hundred weights of confectionary—not food, but "sweets"—are thus consumed. Conversation goes on, pipes are smoked by both men and women. Messages pass between the two court yards. But the men remain in their quarters and the women in theirs. The musicians and buffoons are allowed, however, in the women's court on these occasions; they are supposed to be mere professional persons, and on this account are tolerated. At noon a heavy breakfast is served. If there be two hundred guests, there is meat for them and for, say, a hundred servants and hangers-on; while what remains, a still larger portion, is given to the poor. Dinner is served on the same lavish scale as the breakfast. Fowls by the hundred, boiled to rags, under piles of variously colored rice; lambs roasted whole, or boiled in fragments; mutton in savory stews; game and venison hot on the spit; kebabs and pillaws of endless variety; soups, sweets, fruit in profusion: all this is served with the lavishness of true Oriental hospitality.

And now there is a hum of suspense. It is night, and the whole place is lighted up by lamps, candles in shades, and lanterns. A noise of a distant crowd is heard; alms in money are freely distributed among the crowd of beggars and poor at the door; horses are brought for the bride and her friends. The procession of the bridegroom is approaching; and it must be understood that another grand party has been going on at his father's house. The musicians play and sing their loudest; the roofs (the flat roofs of the East) are thronged by all the women and children of the quarter. The bridegroom and his friends arrive, and are welcomed by the women with a peculiar echoing cry of "Kel lel lel," produced by tapping the cheeks. Then the bride appears, carefully veiled with a huge sheet of pink and spangled muslin. She goes to the door and mounts a gayly caparisoned horse. All the male guests join the procession. Lighted cressets full of blazing embers are carried on high poles to lead and light the way. The lanterns of all the guests are lighted and carried in this procession, which joyfully wends its way through a cheering crowd. At the moment the bride leaves her father's house a shout of "Kel lel lel" announces the fact. Fire works blaze, the music is deafening, above all is heard the monotonous banging of the wedding drum; and so, the buffoons and musicians leading the way, the procession slowly moves on. As it approaches the house of the bridegroom several sheep are sacrificed in honor of the bride; they are slain at her feet as she steps over her husband's threshold for the first time, accompanied by a female friend or two; then invoking blessings on the pair, all wend their way home, and the festival is over.

Fashion Notes.

White with brown velvet is a new combination.

Cutaway jackets of the dress material are much worn with the new suits.

New dresses show a decided preference for plaited skirts and short pointed drapery.

Gloves are comparatively short for every day wear. Tan stitched with black are much worn.

A pretty hat pin is a swan's head in gilt curved so as to look almost like a shepherd's crook.

The Algerienne stripes of many gay colors across the fabric from selvage to selvage are very effective in grenadines or nun's vailings for combination with plain goods.

The most stylish handkerchiefs are plain white, with narrow hems and tucks, or borders composed of squares formed of alternating thick and transparent blocks.

Trains, apparently distinct from the front breadth are worn, the front breadth being either of brocade or a beaded or embossed fabric, the back of some heavy stuff like velvet or satin.

Wide bands for covering the skirts of cloth suits, made of wide and narrow braid crocheted in elaborate patterns with heavy silk cord, are seen in sets comprising skirt and waist trimmings.

Among other delicate and novel bonnet trimmings are imitations of birds' wings and tails of crepe lisse embroidered in white silk applique on velvet, and also in delicate gilt thread on black lace.

Ecru canvas or etamine, in small meshes, makes quiet and tastful dresses, with wool lace of the same shade and some ribbon bows for garniture. A silk false skirt and waist lining are necessary for such a dress.

For children's dresses, especially for kilt skirts and sash drapery, there are wool stuffs, heavier than vailing yet not so heavy as camel's hair, with the brightest cross stripes of blue and gold, red with blue, or brown with yellow and red.

Beads and embroidery in silver, pearl, jet, bronze or gold are more lavishly used than ever, a favorite device being to embroider in beads of some kind or other, arranged in an elaborate pattern, the front or panels of a stylish costume.

The substitution of steamboats for junks, in Japan, has led to a greater de...lopment of mining on account of the ...and iron

Kindness as an Investment.

There is nothing worse for domestic animals than to scare them half to death. Fright uses up the vital forces more than work, more than the growth of flesh or fat, more than anything else, unless it is persistent starvation. We have had two men working for us, with teams, on the same farm at the same time. One would take his horses from the stable when they had been refreshed by a few days' rest, and were feeling pretty well, and because they were frisky while they were being harnessed, and the off horse did not keep the furrow well at the first send-off, would get out of patience and yell at his team till they finally would break into a trot, when he would throw the plow to the full depth into the first hummock, so that he could bring the team to a full stop, and by this time they would be well in a "lather," and quivering with excitement. After he had yelled for a few minutes, and the horses had become thoroughly frightened, they had used up enough strength to move the plow for an hour.

The other man knew better. When he observed while "hitching up," that the horses' heads were carried high, and that they were feeling first-rate, he would say to himself: "There is a good head of steam on to-day, and I shall be able to get a good day's work out of these fellows, if I save it all to be used to the best advantage." Therefore he would speak in as quiet a tone as possible, would move gently about and aim to get his team ahead without the risk of any rumpus or excitement, and would bear with a few irregularities, such as getting out of the furrow and pulling by fits and starts a few times. The consequence would be that when they were warmed up to their work they would move on smoothly and at the same time quickly, and at the end of an hour there would be a row of nice fresh furrows to show as equivalent for the steam the other man had used up in mere fret and fume and worry and passion. As it is with larger animals, so it is true of fowls; if you at all times exercise kindness toward them, they will doubly repay you for your care and kind attention.

Signature of the Cross.

An exchange gives the reason why the mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signatures is in the form of a cross. This practice having formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariably a proof of such ignorance. Anciently the use of the mark was not confined to illiterate persons, for among the Saxons the mark of the cross is an attestation of the good faith of the persons signing. It was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not. In those times if a man could write or read his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The clericus or clerk was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was therefore universal alike by those who could and those who could not write. It was, indeed, the symbol of an oath, from its sacred association, as well as the mark generally adopted. Hence the origin of the expression, "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching the character of an oath.

True Politeness.

They sat together in the smoking apartment of the sleeping car after breakfast, and were very quiet for a long time. At last the fat man remarked,—

"It is curious how travelling affects some people. For instance, my feet are so swollen that I can only keep my boots on with positive agony."

"And how odd that I am affected just the opposite way," replied the other. "My feet shrink so that I could almost get both feet into one boot."

There was another long interval of silence, during which each stole cautious glances at the other.

"In such a case," said the third man, who sat opposite, "I should advise you to change boots."

"Willingly," was the response in chorus.

As they were making the exchange the porter came up with the remark,—

"I dun reckon I got dem ar' butes mixed up between you two gem'len, an' each of you has got on the wrong pa'r."

"I knew it all the time," said the fat man.

"So did I," added the other.

"But I'll be hanged if I let any Wisconsin man outdo me in politeness."

"And Wisconsin don't take no back seat for Missouri!"

Fishing by Electric Light.

A New York fisherman recently said to a reporter: "Some fish have as much curiosity as an antelope, and they are just as foolish in gratifying it. A sharp fellow has discovered a mean way of taking advantage of it. I was down on the South Shore of Long Island one night a few weeks ago and saw some men on a tug-boat, net fishing. I saw them raise a net from the water and in the net was a bright light, which came out of the water with it. You may guess I was somewhat astonished. I found that the men had a small dynamo on board and were manufacturing electric light to fish with. Yes, it was the only bait they had. An incandescent lamp was put into the mouth of the net and lowered with it into the water. The fish came from all directions to see it and got taken in for their pains.

Judge Not.

Keep your eyes turned inward upon yourself, and beware of judging others. In judging others a man labors to no purpose, commonly errs, and easily sins; but in examining and judging himself he is always wisely and usefully employed.

Mr. E. R. Hoyt, a mechanical engineer at the New Orleans Exposition, was severely injured by a huge derrick pole falling on his foot. He was conveyed to his residence, and after only three applications of St. Jacob's Oil, all the swelling and pain disappeared, and he resumed his duties.

Never reply to the epithet of a fool, or a low fellow.

Is It Not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

Domestic pursuits—Chasing the man of the house with a broomstick.

Rupture, Breach or Hernia.

New guaranteed cure for worst cases without use of knife. There is no longer any need of wearing awkward, cumbersome trusses. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mis-fortunes come to some men when they get married, and they don't mind it a bit.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

The Munson family, of somewhere in Michigan, has had five golden weddings in it.

A CLERGYMAN dying from a catarrh diseased throat was saved by a curious *Persian Prescription* and has given means for sending it to others. Address Dr. Kennedy, Auburn, N. Y.

Mothers.

If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use 'Wells' Health Renewer. $1. D'g'sts

I COULD SCARCELY SPEAK; it was almost impossible to breathe through my nostrils. Using Ely's Cream Balm a short time I was entirely relieved. My head has not been so clear nor voice so strong in years. I recommend this admirable remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh or Colds in the head.—J. O. TICHENOR, Shoe Merchant, Elizabeth, N. J. Price 50 cents.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's EyeWater. Druggists sell it. 25c

Bed-Bugs, Flies.

Flies, Roaches, bed-bugs, rats, mice, ants, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats. 15c.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It contains blood-making force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence. $1.

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When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and $5 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Tennyson smokes a pipe, but it is not the kind with which he pipes his lays.

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Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs. PRICE 50 CENTS A BOTTLE. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

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is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charmer that almost cheats the looking-glass.

All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

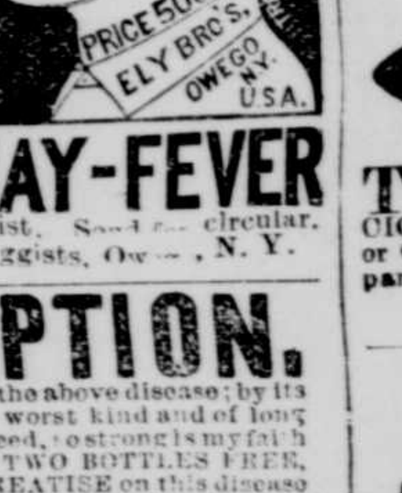
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CATARRH



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B N U 19

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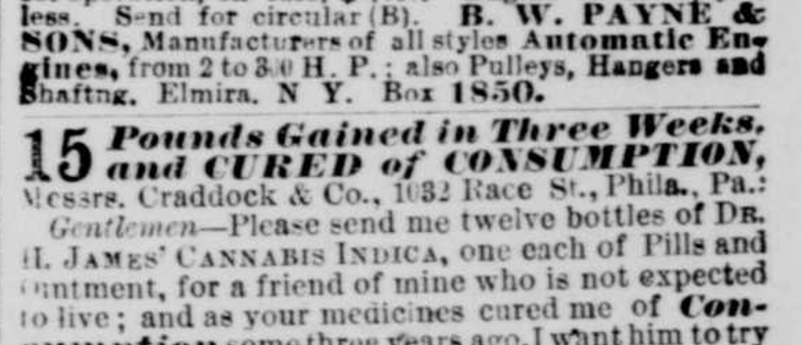
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