FARMERS.

Feeding Pigs In a Dairy---Our Insect Enemies---Potatoes In Drills vs. Hills---Treatment of Orchids---Etc., Etc.

FEEDING PIGS IN A DAIRY.

Pigs will feed very we'll on the spare milk of a dairy, with cornmeal and bran mixed with it. Ensilage may be fed to pigs thus kept with great advantage, and as much growth as if on good pasture. For 100 pigs make a house 100 feet long and twenty feet wide, divided by a middle passage, and into ten pens on each side, five pigs being kept in each pen. There should be a yard on each side of the house for each pen with a swinging door to let the pigs out and in at pleasure. The floor should be of plank .- New York Times.

POTOTOES IN DRILLS VS. HILLS.

We never knew of potatoes to be beetle had become numerous and some tially levels. After the potatoes are tive shape. up the coverer can again be used, piling I only throw out the hint, but it the surface.-American Cultivator.

OUR INSECT ENEMIES.

and chew their food and therefore can | patent medicines. With many sorts, their food and do their damage by in- plants in different locations. In a bed outer coverings into the top or soluble | will be ready for use early, while a cool life foods of the plants. The remedies and shaded spot will furnish a supply for either kind or called insecteides. long after the first has grown tough. Fungi are also divided into classes, such as mildews, pots and blights, which are minute plants, and the parasitic fungi, simple threadlike bodies such as are often seen in delicate tracstate that tomatoes are one of your chief crops. Moulds, root blight, lear blight and black rot are the chief enemies of the tomatoe plant and fruit. To protect the tomato from these enemies. William S. Powell, of Maryland, recommends to first soak your seed in a weak carbonate of copper, then dry and sow. As the plants put forth the third leaf spray them in the beds with the same solution. When they are set out pour around each plant one-half pint of the same. This answers as a watering and and work accordingly. impregnates the ground and prevents root blights, which cannot be cured by spraying the foliage. This application also induces rapid starting of the plants in growth, caused by the volatile ammonia the solution contains. Then spray until the fruit begins to color up. It is well to remember, damp and cloudy weather induces disease in plants. Therefore in such seasons ,or when constant rains occur, the spraypump must be kept going.-Coleman's Rural World.

TREATMENT OF ORCHIDS.

The essential cultural requirements of orchids were not known until long the orchard, then no other crop than it after they had attracted the attention of horticulturists. It is interesting to the land is manured for both. There suitable for them, says a writer in limit of thus far and no farther, and Garden and Forest. We who know all the least sign of exhaustion must be about it are surprised that any intelli- met with replenishment. But no crops in plots plunged to the rim in a tan apart without liberal feeding. bed." Teak baskets, sphagnum moss, be exactly what any intelligent school- among bearing trees, he said, is detriboy would have recommended as sup- mental. In fact, the keeping qualities plying the right material for an epi- of apples have been proven to be better phyte. But, like all useful discoveries and inventions, simple as they appear | but enriched. to us they were not worked out without much thought, experiment and the sacrifice of many plants. One of the Dr. Lindley, stated in a paper read to for a week, then apply. the Royal Horticultural society in 1830 that "high temperature, deep shade and excessive humidity are the condi-Nons essential to the well-being of orchids." Thirteen years later another authority, Mr. Bateman, recommended ng season was necessary. This treatment became the only orthodox one. thirty years.

thrive only when treated as if they quality.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES, were cacti. The temperature for exotic orchids varies from a purely gropical to that of a few degrees above ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE freezing point, and while some species during growth are kept in a hot steamy atmosphere, and after growth is completed are removed to comparatively cool and dry conditions to afford them a rest, others suffer if the conditions are not fairly uniform all the year round.

RAISE YOUR OWN HERBS.

I noticed an article under the heading 'Raise Your Own Sage," and it was good sound sense, every word of it, but let us go a little farther and say, "Raise your own herbs," writes Eva Gaillard in The American Agriculturist. Every good cook knows that a good supply of the various herbs and mints is an almost invaluable help in her work, and that in many cases the dash of some particular one makes all the difference between a perfect dish and one that lacks the finishing touch that proves it to be the work of a skilled cook. Nearly all herbs are so easily grown that they should be counted among the indispensables in every garden.

Sweet basil is used in highly-seasoned grown in drills until after the potato dishes of nearly all sorts, such as soups, stews, sauces, gravies and salads. Fenof the old varieties showed signs of nel leaves are boiled in water that is to running out. When the farmer who had be used in making fish sauces and the always planted in hills, found that oc- green leaves are used as a garnish casional hills were defective, produc- around the fish platter. Tarragon is ing only spindling plants and a small used fresh as seasoning for many bad. crop of tubers, he took to planting in dishes, and is prepared in vinegar for drills, so that as the planting was use when the fresh cannot be had. Do twelve to fifteen inches apart there not fail to include spearmint in the list might not be so wide spaces if a few of "musthaves," for to many people sets failed. But this business of se- lamb is not lamb without its accomlecting and caring for seed is better paniment of mint sauce. The list of understood than it used to be. Planting valuable herbs is a long one and they in hills is returning in favor, and the are not only valuable to the cook, but chance it gives for more thorough cul- many of them are very valuable as to tivation by going through the crop both | their medicinal properties, and constiways saves labor and adds to the crop. tute the only sort of home remedies There is great advantage in harrowing that many houses afford. The surplus potatoes before they come up. It is over and above the needs of one housebest done when they are covered with hould should find ready sale at hotels, a coverer, which leaves the potatoes restaurants, grocery or drug stores, if under ridges, which the harrow par- properly prepared and put up in attrac-

the earth over the new shoots. When would seem that one who took suffithis is harrowed down a second time clent interest in the work to thoroughly the field will be nearly free from ridges post herself as to the best methods of and the cultivator can be run across growing and preparing such things, in the rows, cutting the ridges down might find a profitable market for and making the hills nearly level with them. When either public places or private families once learned that they could be had of certain persons, neatly and perfectly prepared, there would be a yearly demand for the goods. An-Insects are divided into two classes, other opening might be found for the viz., biting and sucking kinds. The sale of them in larger quantities by corbiting kinds gnaw the wood and foliage responding with the manufacurers of be killed by outward applications of the season for furnishing them fresh in the United States but it boasts also poison, but the sucking insects get can be very much prolonged by having serting their long snouts through the with a sunny southern exposure, they

At the meeting of the Boston Far- water. mers' club apple growing was under ings over grape and other leaves. You discussion. The lecturer, O. B. Hadsolution of the ammoniacal solution of soil should not follow his example. He gone to her assistance. They seemed to ditions of his own personal problem free.-Philadelphia Times.

Apple trees need sunlight, he said, and should not be crowded. Wind breaks are a necessity to the best work of the tree in every stage of its fruit growing. If the blossoms are exposed ts adhesive property destroyed, and instead of falling where nature intendhave existed to no purpose. For this shelter plant the white pine in belts

tered. If fruit is the return expected from should be taken from the land, unless

Cultivating the orchard is good when when the orchard is not often plowed,

Salt and lime dressing, one thousand pounds to the acre, was recommended and natural electri light plant. for canker worms-a barrel of lime and shrewdest of botanists working in the a bushel of salt. Slake the lime to a long, its body being covered with short van of the horticultural art of his time, powder, add the salt and let it stand hairs. Its body is very narrow and

else, if only the really first-class fruit creature appears to move sidewise, exwas sent to market there would never cept when frightened. be more than enough to supply the demand, and at paying prices. But with feautre appears, and with an almost inevery sort and size and condition the same treatment, adding that a rest- rushed to market, as it usually is in ping at the tail, the color of the reptile bearing year, the price for good quality changes from orange to a greenish remains unchanged, but the quantity and was persisted in for upwards of of all sorts can hardly be given away. like a tiny streak of green light, the Auything below second quality should creature darts away to a place of We now recognize that fresh air at | not be sent to market in a bearing year, | refuge. When one of the pair is in all times is essential, that many orchids but should be made over into milk or search of its mate the color grows a sniov bright sunshine, that while some pork or vinegar or apple butter, or be bright yellow, but at will the centinede require plenty of moisture all the year evaporated or canned. The mistake of can resume its darker color, and then, sound, others requore it only for a por- growers is in selling raw material in it lying close to the grain of a piece lion of the year, and that some even quantity when it should be offered for of wood, is hardly noticeable.- New

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Raise your own calves and you will have quiet and gentle cows. The demand for first-class butter is

to-day greater than the supply. The dairy business of to-day is suffering more from lack of good men than

of good cows. Never rush the cows from pasture to stable. Watch the dog and boy and caution them frequently.

It is claimed by good authorities that there is less danger of milk fever if the cows are permitted to calve in the fall.

That troublesome pest, the daisy, may be utilized to advantage in fattening beeves, but it will not do to feed milch cows or for young stock.

Find out how much it costs to keep every one of your cows and then what her product is worth in cold cash. Do not neglect this any longer. Many cows are not worth their keep.

If butter is overworked the granules are mashed, the grain ruined, and the value of the butter depreciated. The hands should not come in contact with butter, as the warmth of them melts and injures the grain.

Don't think you can cover the effects of bad milk by the use of "starters" in the cream. Better never have the bad milk. It costs no more to pursue those methods necessary to a perfect condition of the milk than it does to have it

Properly raised heifers are never broken in; they don't have to be. They are born gentle and have been handled frequently and always gently all their lives. If the heifer is wild or vicious she has been made so by improper treatment or neglect as a calf.

Let the butter stand after salting till the salt has been dissolved and the grain of the butter has become more firm. Then work just enough to get out the surplus water that has come from melting of the salt. That remaining in the butter forms a film around each

Some butter makers salt in the churn A good way is to remove the butter to a bowl or butter worker, then sift on the salt through a sieve. The best quality of salt should be used. One of the indications of good salt is readiness to melt. Colonel T. D. Curtis, who is eminent authority, says the salt should melt in the butter like a snowflake in

Sagacity of the Deer.

Belle Meade, the home of General W. H. Jackson, near Nashville, Tenn., is not only one of the finest stock farms a splendid deer park wih a magnificent herd. The stud groom tells a marvelrous story which exhibits the intelligence and sagacity of the deer. During the severely cold winter of 1894 and 1895 an old dam that had shown unmistakeable signs of illness for some time went down to the pond in the lower end of the park to get a drink of

The water was rapidly congealing and the old deer stood so long with her wen, said that the orchard could not be forefeet in the pond that the ice formed run by cast-iron rules owing to the around them, holding her hard and difference in soil, exposure and its fast, her weakened condition renderpower to retain water and food mater- ing her entirely helpless. She would ial. One man, with deep, fertile soil, doubtless have remained in this condimay grow his trees successfully in tion until she froze to death had not a grass, but the man with shallow, poor couple of bucks chanced along and of the deep soil may plow close and take in her pitiful condition at a glance work thoroughly, but he of the shallow and lost no time in breaking the ice soil could not without destroying the from about her, stamping and pawing root growth. Each must study the con- with their hoofs until she was quite

Cold Storage on Ocean Steamships.

Each of the new ocean steamships coming to this port, carries on a single trip across the water immense quantito drying winds the pollen will have ties of food, especially when there is a big passenger list. In the cold storage rooms of one of these vessels are stored ed it should it will be borne away and something like 20,000 pounds of fresh beef, 1,000 pounds of corned beef, 10,-000 pounds of mutton, 1,400 pounds of about the orchard, or the hemlock or lamb, 500 pounds of yeal, 500 pounds of spruce. The injury these trees do to pork, 3,500 pounds of fresh fish, 1,000 grass will be more than compensated fowls, 400 chickens, 150 ducks, 100 turin the gain in the fruit they have shel- keys and 80 geese. In the vegetable department 30 tons of potatoes, together with 80 enormous hampers of green stuff. Ice cream is present to the extent of 300 quarts, and there are 1,600 quarts of milk. Groceries form an note the struggles of our great-grand- may be exceptions where the land is equally large item in the catering defathers to discover the conditions most deep and rich, but in this there is the partment. For in this way the vast steamer is provided with 1,000 pounds of tea, 1,500 pounds of coffee, 2,800 pounds and 4,500 pounds respectively gent cultivator should have tried to should be grown in bearing orchards of white and moist sugar; with 1,000 grow epiphytic plants "in common soil | where the trees are less than forty feet | pounds of pulverized sugar, 2,400 pounds of cheese, 3,000 pounds of butter, 6,000 pounds of ham and 1,800 peat fiber and charcoal appear to us to the trees are young, but much plowing pounds of bacon.-New York Advertiser.

A Freak Reptile.

One of the most interesting creations of nature is the luminous centipede, a curious combination of lizard, snake

It is about one and one-fourth inches appears to be in sections.' In conse-It is with apples as with everything quence of this peculiar formation the

Then the natural electric light plant stantaneous wave-like motion, beginphosphorescent shade. Then, sparkling Work Journal.

UNCLE SAM'S SCALES.

THE MAIL EVERY FOUR YEARS.

During the Next Four Years as Muchas \$10,000,000 Will Be Pald To The Railroads---Object of the Work.

The quadriennial weighing of the mails for the fourth division of the United States has been completed.

Every four years the government orders a weighing of the mails on all the mail trains in the United States. This is done for the purpose of ascertaining what sum of money is due the various railroads of the country for transporting the mail pouches of the government.

Though not a precise method by any means this plan enables the government to make a close approximation and to reach something like a definite conclusion. The proper method of course would be to weigh the mail each day and to make a settlement on the fruit, where one can lie in the soft basis of each day's showing. This, however, would only tend to compli- actual grove, when beautiful to the eye, cate matters as there would be no is not a place for lounging, as the limit to the work that would be requir- ground is, or should be, kept continualed. In addition the expense of such a ly plowed and irrigated. But the trees plan as this would be enormous and are attractive. Ever green, showing the employment of a vast army of ripe and green fruit and white blosclerks for this special purpose would be soms at the same time, they are an

In order to obviate this expense and A gang of men, under a leader or same time.

now can correct results be ascertained? the boxes.

prement a fair one the government pro- used. Thus one patent is a knife on a vides that the mails shall be weighed long pole, which is connected with a on each train for not less than thirty canvas tube. The orange separated successive working days. After care- from others in this way drops into the fully weighing the mails each day for chute, and, by an arrangement of traps, thirty consecutive days a general aver- drops from one to another, and finally age is taken and from this average the rolls into a box uninjured. The ordivolume of business for the next four nary method of picking, however, is by years is determined.

This weighing of the mails is ordered only once in four years.

JMAGINATION IN WAR.

than Bullets. "In my opinion," remarked the col-

lege professor, who rose from the ranks during the last war to the position of colonel, "the imagination of men does more injury to the cause than all the dicted to tax-paying.-Globe-Democrat. appliances of war yet discovered."

"In other words," caromed a Star reporter, "if a man didn't think he wouldn't be afraid of anything?"

"That's about it," admitted the professor. "I had a remarkable case happen to me during the battles around Richmond. That is to say, it happened to another man, but I was part of it. It was on a skirmish line, and I was lying behind a log with two other men-I was only a private then-one of whom was an inveterate joker, and the other was one of the imaginative kind of soldiers. In fact, he was so imaginative that he ws almost scared out of his wits, and when the bullets and shells began flying through the woods, cutting off saplings, clipping limbs all around us and barking the top of the log behind which we lay, I thought the fellow would burst a blood vessel or go crazy or do some other fool thing unbecoming a soldier. Tom, the joker, noticed the man's terror, and called my attention to it.

"Then he reached out and dragged in a stick cut from the tree above us by a bullet, and flixing a pin in it proceeded to have his fun. The man was at the far end of our log, ten feet from Tim. and I was just beyond Tom on the other side, and, I am free to confess, was nervous enough to wonder at Tom's manner at such a time. However, I couldn't help watching his movements, and actually laughed to see him sliding the pin-pointed stick along toward the unsuspecting victim. Having got it at the right distance, he waited for a smashing volley of bullets, and just as it came he prodded the soldier in the back with the pin. Well, it was really funny to see the chap jump and yell and roll over and we both fairly howled. But it wasn't so funny when the man didn't move after his first startled action and Tom looked around at me in a scared kind of way. His surprise found expression in an oath, and he called to the man. There was no answer, and he called again, with the same result. Then he crept over to him and gave him a shake. That brought no response, either, and Tom dragged him around so he could see his face. It was an ashy blue, with the eyes staring wide open, and the man was as dead as Julius Caesar, with never a mark on him, save, per-

haps, that one pin scratch in his back." friend could never have forgiven himwriter.

was a good fellow and a brave soldier. but he never had much of a chance to, for when the next volley came he was HOW THE COVERNMENT WEIGHS on his knees beside his dead comrade trying to do something for him, and his head was just high enough above the log for a shell to clip the whole top of it off.-Washington Star.

PICKING THE ORANGE.

A Picturesque Scene In a Crove In California.

The picking of the orange in large centres in California, such as the San Gabriel Valley, Pomona, Riverside and Redlands, is announced by an addition to the floating population. Gangs of pickers-Mexicans, Chinese, Americans, men and boys-gather from far and near, and the groves are filled with laughter and song. Everybody is at work, and if the crop, as it is this year, is large, every one is feeling cheerful. The orange grove of the imagination is a stretch of trees filled with golden grass and luxuriate in the sight. The enigma.

to adopt at the same time a convenient overseer, takes possession of a grove and proper schedule the government bright and early in the morning, two has conceived the idea of having the or three men being appointed to a tree, mails weighed every four years. Ac- and the picking begins. Tall step-ladcordingly the postal domain of the ders enable the pickers to reach the United States, which includes the geo- top branches and each orange is caregraphical area of the government, is fully cut from the tree; if it is pulled divided into four general divisions and and the skin broken it will soon decay. the weighing of the mails is carried on The picker wears a bag about his neck, successively in each division. As for and into this the fruit is dropped. When example the mails belonging to the the bag is filled the fruit is handed to fourth division will be weighed this the washer or scrubber. The latter, year while, for next year, some other generally a Chinaman, washes the division is taken. In other words a black stain or rust from the fruit, polsystem of rotation is adopted and while ishing it with a cloth, after which it is the mails in each division are weighed passed to the assorter. Sometimes a every four years there are no two divis- simple machine is used, a runaway, so ions whose mails are weighed at the that the oranges of the same size will all collect together. This accomplished Having made this much clear the each orange is wrapped in various colnext question that arises is, in what ored paper and placed in the box ready manner is this weighing conducted and for shipment. A counter keeps tally of

In order to make the scale of meas- In some groves various machines are hand.

The orange-pickers are usually a jolly every four years for the purpose of lot, there being something about the keeping apace with the industrial business, apparently, that enlivens the growth and development of the country. spirits. The Mexicans and Americans As a matter of fact the volume of busi- labor in harmony, but an orange-pickness increases from year to year, but ing team composed of Chinamen and the same approximate results can be Americans appears to work the reverse. obtained by having the mails weighed The Chinese picker finds that his ladder gives way without warning, dropping him into the thorny tree or upon the ground. He is bombarded with oranges from unseen quarters, or finds his More injurious to the Courage of Soldiers pigtail fastened to a branch. In other words, as a rule, his life in the orange grove is not as pleasant as it might be. He is strongly suspected by his fellows of working at rates that will not support a white man of family ad-

Ranching.

A young fellow from the East who has been brought up on a farm, or who has done hard manual labor as a machinist, need not go through a novitiate of manual labor in order to get accustomed to the roughness that such labor implies; but a boy just out of a High school, or a young clerk, will have to go through just such a novitiate before he will be able to command a dollar's pay. Both alike will have to learn the actual experience on the ground. Again the beginner must remember that though there are occasional excitement and danger in a ranchman's life, it is only occasional, while the monotony of hard and regular toil is not often broken. Except in the matter of fresh air and freedom from crowding, a small ranchman often leads a life of as grinding hardness as the average dweller in a New York tenement house. His shelter is a small log hut, or possibly a dug-out in the side of a bank, or in summer a shabby tent. For food he will have to depend mainly on the bread of his own baking, on fried far pork, and on coffee or tea with sugar and no milk. Of course he will occasionally have some canned stuff or potatoes. The furniture of the but is of the roughest description-a roll of blankets for bedding, a bucket, a tin wash basin, and a tin mug, with perhaps a cracked looking glass four inches square.-Harper's Round Table.

Violin Bows. Why do some violin bows give such a much sweeter sound than others? This has for a long time been a trade secret, but if we pass our finger over a horsehair, of which we all know the violin bow is composed, a slight roughness is observed very much like the barb of a fine fish hook . In a very first-class bow these infinitesmal points are arranged so as to fall in opposite directions; in this way the up and down strokes will give the same tone. Many artists are very particular in the point of bows, some even going to the extreme of rehairing their bows themelves, not allowing them to be done by anyone else. As soon as the roughness wears off there is a distinct difference in the tone, and the bair is cast aside. Some of the most noted violinists re-"I should you think your joking hair their bows before every concert, not caring to run the risk of using a self for that cruel joke," suggested the bow which might possibly give an uncertain sound. The bows are made "I'm sure he never would have," con- from long hair taken from the horse's for surely it is not right to hang a man cluded the professor, "because Tom tail .- Boston Cultivator.

A MIND-READING MACHINE.

Said to Automatically Record and Reproduce Thought.

The idea of automatically recording

and reproducing thought by means of a machine similar in principle to a phonograph is now the claimed achievement of Julius Emnner, of Washington, D. C., a scientist and inventor who is one of the contestants against the Bell telephone putent. The machine has been tested by friends and a patent is looked for. The machine is a cylinder about six inches long and about an inch and a half in diameter. It is coated with an exceedingly sensative chemical, easily decomposed by the electric current, in front of a sine needle of aluminum, whose point is covered with another chemical. The needle rests on the cylinder, while its base is set in a diaphragm of aluminum, a very thin plate of the latter metal being used. In front is a somewhat fan-like arrangement intended to convey the vibrations direct to the recorder. An electric induction coil completes the apparatus. The inventor claims that every thought of a person seated three feet feet from this machine can be recorded and then retraced so as to be understood by any other person. Mr. Emnner says that his invention grew out of the known fact that sight and hearing is caused by physical vibrations. He finds that force of thought is also exercised by brain vibration. He holds that the brain is merely a form of electric battery, ideas emanating from it just as do the rays from a lamp, and that they penetrate the atmosphere, causings vibrations just as a tuning fork does when struck. Hypnotism, he explains, shows that one mind goes out and exerts a power on another, and that He even goes so far as to say that by thought vibrations are transmitted, just as sound is, from one person to another. means of his machine he will be able to get an X-ray photograph of thought.

Story of a Parson and Pig.

A poor woman came to the parson of the parish with the request: "Please. pass'n! my ou'd sow be took cruel bad. I wish, now, you'd be so good as to come and say a prayer over her."

"A prayer! Goodness preserve us! I cannot come and pray over a pig-a pig, my dear Sally-that is not possi-

"Her be cruel, bad, groaning, and won't eat her meat. If her dies, pass'n -whatever shall we do i' the winter wi'out bacon sides, and ham? Oh, dear! Do'y, now, pass'n, come and say a prayer over my old sow." "I really, really must not degrade my

sacred office, Sally! indeed, I must

"Oh, pass'n! do'y, now!" and the good creature began to sob. The parson was a tender-hearted

man, and tears were too much. He agreed to go to the cottage, see the pig. and do what he could.

Accordingly, he visited the patient, which lay groaning in the stye. The woman gazed wistfully at the pastor, and waited for the prayer. Then the clergyman raised his right hand pointed with one finger at the sow and said solemnly: "If thou livest, O pig! then thou livest. If thou diest, O pig!

then thou dlest!" Singularly enough the sow was better that same evening, and ate a little wash. She was well, and had recovered

her appetite wholly next day. Now, it happened some months after this, that the rector fell very ill, with a quinsy that nearly choked him. He could not swallow, he could hardly breathe. His life was in iminent

Sally was a visitor every day at the rectory, and was urgent to see the sick man. She was refused admission,but pressed so vehemently that finally she was suffered-just to see him, but she was warned not to speak to him or expect him to speak, as he was unable to

utter a word. She was conducted to the sick-room and the door thrown open. There she beheld her pastor lying in bed, groan-

ing, almost in extremities Raising her hand, she pointed at him with one finger and said: "If thou livest O, pass'n! then thou livest! If thou

diest, O pass'n! then thou diest." The effect on the sick man was at explosion of laughter that burst the quinsy, and his recovery.-Sunday Magazine

Rear Admiral Makaroff.

"Rear Admiral Makaroff of the Rus sian navy," says the Philadelphia Rec ord, "who was recently a guest of Charles H. Cramp, is one of the most conspicuous figures in modern Euro pean naval history. Although only 47 years of age, he is first on the list of Russian rear admirals and is senior to a large number of officers whom he superseded by special promotion. He is was who, during the last Turko-Rus sian war was regarded the Skokeloff of the Russian navy, and, like that great general, whose portraits he resembles was several times promoted for his dar ing and enterprise. His career in that dashing attacks on Turkish ships in the war was an uninterrupted series of Batum and other Turkish harbors of the Black Sea, in which his skill was second alone to his daring. That is why he is the senior rear admiral at the age of 17 years. He recently command ed the Asiatic squadron and is now on his way home to assume command of the Baltic fleet."

Two Sayings From Cork. A Cork Town Councillor is credited

with having thus spoken: "There can be no doubt of the virulence of this epidemic, for I know of people lying dead from it who never died before." The same gentleman thus chivalrously defended a colleague: "I strongly protest against this attack on my absent friend. behind his back."--The Spectator.