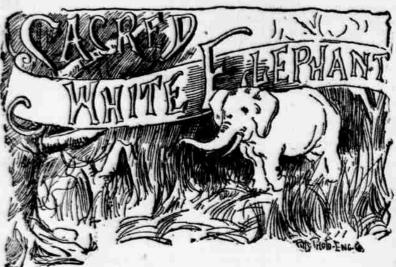
PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1892. THE

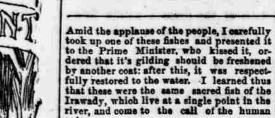
AND



TRANSLATED FOR THE DISPATCH FROM THE FRENCH OF GEORGE SAND. .

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OUR

BOYS

sterest. Since the days when

500

ter La

Fig. 2.

sected puzzle. Study first the whole animal

Fig.1.

seem related, probably because of the form

of their face, and their general size; but at the same time they are very unlike. Not

only are the ourves of the sheep in strong

contrast to the angles of the sheep in strong contrast to the angles of the goat, but the sheep is also distinguished by its heavy fleece or covering of wool. This thick, soft covering practically hides the form of the bony framework of the sheep. The goat shows all his angles and curves; his whole framework is wible

Mary had a little lamb

"At length we arrived at Paghano, which "At length we arrived at Pagnano, which extends four or five leagues along the river. The spectacle of this valley full of palaces, temples, pagodas, villas, and gar-deus filled me with such astonishment that I stopped, as if to ask my mahout if it were not a dream. He was no less das-sled the I

it were not a dream. He was no less das-sled than L "This is your empire,' said he. Forget your forests and jungles. This is a world of gold and precious stones!" "It was indeed a scene of enchantment. Everything glittered with gold and silver from foundation to summit of the thousands of temples and pagodas which filled space and were lost in the glories of the horizon. Buddhism had respected the monuments of the more ancient religion, so that the di-versity was infinite. There were imposing piles; some low, others rising in peaks, like

circles of precious stones—a consecrated ornament which destroys the influence of evil spirits. Between my eyes shone a oresecant of stones and a plaque of gold, on which my titles were engraved. Silver tassels of the finest workmanship hung from my ears; rings of gold, set with emeralds, sapphires and diamonds, were put on my tusks, whose whiteness and brilliancy attested my youth and my purity. Two larce bucklers of solid gold covered my shoulders. Finally a purple cushon was set on my neck, and I saw with joy that my dear Aor wore a sarong of white silk shot with silver, bracelets of fine gold on his arms and legs, and a light shawl of the softest white cashmere wound about his head. He also had been bathed and per-fumed. His limbs were finer and more per-fectly modeled than those of the Burmans; his skin was darker, and his eyes softer and more brilliant. When I saw him receive, to lead me, a wand encrusted with pearis and encircled with rubies, I was proud of him and embraced him warmly. I lay down and stretched out my head, so that my friend might take his set without disar-ranging my ornaments, and then I stood up so proud and imposing that the King him-self was struck with my dignity, and de-chared that never had so noble and beautiful framework is visible. In Fig. 1 we have the side view of the sheep, with the leading lines of construc-tion—the lines indicating the position of

and that the greatest width is at that point. See how the face tapers to the small nose and long upper lip. See how the woolly cap crowns the head, connecting the ears and curving down in the middle of the fore-HOW TO DRAW THE SHEEP. other of the Lessons for Embryo Artists -Curved Lines Characteristic of Them While Goats Are More Angular-Peac ful and Gentleness of the Animala. For the details of their front view, with WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1

the woolly setting of the neck, see Fig. 7, In the sheep we have a subject of special



GIRLS.

nass, then the large sections. Compare Fig. 8 gives the plan of the sheep's head in side view. The heavy outline is broken in side view. The heavy outline is broken into sections with each change of direction, that the different planes may be distinct. The long wool of the cap increases the height over the eyes and ears and em-phasizes the drop from the forehead to the long face or nose line. Note the short dip at the end of the nose to the overlapping upper lip, the form of the lip, the small under lip, and the line of the month. Ob-serve the directions of the line indicating growth of long wool along the smooth check. growth of long wool along the smooth cheek.

Fig. 14.



This line varies somewhat in different in-dividuals. The side view of the head, with full details, is shown in Fig. 9. The char-acter of the outline of the sheep is flowing, rounded, and almost unbroken, taken as a whole. The great curves, however, are made up of smaller curves, as the wool falls into round wrinkles and creases. (Fig. 10). The general expression of the sheep is peaceful, so that the lamb has become the sacred symbol of gentleness and innocence.

Fig.18,



ELECTRIC SLAUGHTER. The Abattoir at Aberdeen, Scotland, Will Try Electrocution. TANNING BY USE OF THE CURRENT.

Statistics Showing Machinery Increase Individual Earnings.

# NOVEL APPLICATIONS OF SCIENCE

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) One of the indirect results of the adoption of electricity for the execution of oriminals is the consideration of its suitability for superseding the poleane for the killing of cattle. After the last electrical execution the surgeon who was appointed by the State to make the postmortem was asked what was the cause of death according to the symptoms exhibited. His reply was that it was impossible to state what the criminal died of, as there were no symp-toms apparent. All the organs were in their normal condition and not the slightest disintegration of the animal fiber could be detected under the microscope.

ange numbers of Nicolaier's teranus os-cillus. This is a modern preparation for use in the "gentle art of killing enemies," but, strangely enough, something similar was known to the negro natives of the Cape Verde coast 300 years ago, and white men then pierced with their envenomed arrows died very quickly. The victims elenched their jaws so tightly that it was necessary to put sticks between their teeth to keep the mouth open. It is a late day to begin the investigation of this subject, but the colonizing nations of the earth that are constantly coming in contact with the aborigines, or who fret along their frontier, have found it worth their while to inquire into the nature of these poisons and their remedies. A French navy surgeon has been studying up the subject, and is now prepar-ing to publish his results. This important fact has led to the suggestion that humanity can be as well served by the use of electricity in public slaughterhouses as in prisons, and the question is shortly to be set at rest in Scotland. The abattoir at Aberdeen is about to be lighted by electricity, and as soon as the alternating plant which will be employed is installed a trial will be made of the capabilities of the electric current for dispatching oxen. If it is proved that the current has no detrimental effect on the quality of the meat, it is anticipated that this new application will soon become general.

Grossly exaggerated accounts of the effect of electricity in the tanning of leather have been circulated during the last few months,

but there is no doubt that the new industry The tardiness exhibited by the Brooklyn is now on a sound basis. Even Leather, one fire brigade recently in handling the fire in of the most conservative of English techthe big Smith-Gray building suggests that more success would be attained in dealing nical journals, admits in its last issue that "before long the English trade, so reluctant

nical journals, admits in its last issue that "before long the English trade, so reluctant to embrace any new system, will have to interest themselves in it." French and German tanners have been putting up test-ing planta, and most favorable reports have been given on the rapidity of the process, the economy effected and the quality of leather produced. At a tannery in Belginm 40 ox and cow hides, weighing, without the horns, 1,380 kilogrammes, were experimented upon. The valued first streets, alleys, buildings, fire higs, on October 12, 1891, and taken out an November 16. They were subjected to the action of electricity during four weeks, or 24 days, from aix to seven hours each day. The weight yielded, when fin-ished and dry, was 379 Rilogrammes. The offals, bellies, throats and heads, hung up in the vat on November 16 were therefore subjected to the action of electricity during four weeks, or 24 days, from six to seven hours each day. The weight yielded, when fin-ished and dry, was 379 Rilogrammes, gave a to tal weight of finished leather of 723 kilog-grammes, or 52 4:10 per cent. The tanning materials employed to swell, color and tan the 40 hides were oak bark, mimoss bark and oak extract, and their total cost was \$65.

sary that the structest watchfulness should be exercised for the prevention or prompt stoppage of leaks. In order to increase the efficiency of this supervision a signal sys-tem has been devised, consisting of a tele-graph wire strung on poles, and signal boxes, which will be located in farmhouses, each having numbers. A card of instruc-tion will be placed beside each box, with, for instance, the following code of signals: One ring, a land slide; two rings, a small leak; three rings, large leak; more than three rings a serious break requiring imme-diate strention. In the event of a serious misbap the men at the pumping station will Mechanical Improvements and Earnings. The manner in which the mechanical improvements and inventions of the age add to naterial comfort in clearly perceived by all, but it is rather difficult to reduce the gain to specifc figures. Such statistics, however, have been made, and, if accurate, are certainly interesting. The average preduc-tion of man, woman and child in the United States increased, in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880, from about 25 cents per day mishap the men at the pumping station will

has not been seriously depreciated as a useful variety of poultry. Breeders natur-ally wish to produce birds of fine size, plumage and markings, and care little for the quality of the meat or the laying capacity of the bird. Where the evil works the most injury is cases in which the owners of large poultry yards pay fancy prices for prize birds in order to improve their own stock, and thus the undesirable qualities are perpetuated. This is quite apparent at any large dog show, while some of the prize birds at pigeon shows are little short of monstroallies.

Facts About Poisoned Arrows Readers of Mr. Stanley's latest volumes on Central Africa will remember his graph ic description of the manner in which the little pigmies assailed his followers little pigmies assailed his followers with poisoned arrows, so that should any member of his train intrude on the haunts of the dwarfs, or even expose himself casually, he was more than likely to die in a very few hours from the puncture of one of the tiny shafts. Since the appearance of those chapters in which Mr. Stanley tells how he did not rescue Emin, the subject of poisoned arrows has received some little attention. It appears that the natives rise to tetanue, and the

Strategy With the Firemen.

made up of four distinct nationalities, and various types, of which the patient and longuffering Slav peasant, the orthodox Moujik, is by far the more numerous and important element. The Moujiks are the children of the Russian soil, the mainstay of Church that the natives of New Hebrides use a poison which gives rise to tetanus, and the arrow heads, which are made from human bone, are first smeared with tree gum and then with a swamp mud, which contains large numbers of Nicolaier's tetanus ba-cillus. and State, those twin autocracies of secular and religious power. They represent the extreme limit of human simplicity and good nature.

Ordinarily, the district now smitten with famine resembles the rolling prairies of Illinois and in parts the forest tracts of Michigan or Northern Indiana, with rye, oats and potatoes as the chief products of the soil, however, instead of maize. A novel feature to the American is the numerous tracts of artificial forests of pine or birch, with the trees planted in straight rows. There are no separate farmsteads, the population living in villages, which are small and numerous. From an advantageous position, as on a ridge, as many as a dozen villages may lie within one's range of vision. A village usually consists of two long

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VICTIMS OF FAMINE.

The Simple Moujiks Are the Greatest Sufferers in Russia.

A RUDE SORT OF COMMUNISM.

Hardy and Skillful in Their Way, but Very

Superstitions.

WHERE CROSS AND CRESCENT MEET

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Some time ago the writer had the good

fortune to spend several months among the

population of the Russian districts now smitten with famine. The population is

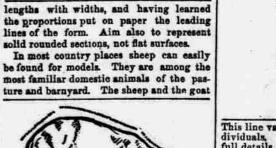


rows of log houses straggling disjointedly along either side of a broad road. The houses are unpainted log cabins, ordinarily thatched with straw, but occasionally with a roof of tin painted red, green or blue.

The Part of Russian Government.

Each of these villages is in theory, though not always in practice, a tiny republic, or commune, in which each family is allotted eight miles of pipe to the city. As there is but a single pipe line, it is especially neces-sary that the structest watchfulness should be exercised for the prevention or prompt stoppage of leaks. In order to increase the efficiency of this supervision a signal systhe members of the community are incapa-ble of paying their share the burden has to be assumed by their neighbors, who arrange for compensation according to the law and usage of the village. From the Tar down the long sliding

scale of Government officers to the Sizrosta or village Mayor, all treat the Moujik as one quite incapable of managing his own affairs; a simple Simon, whose usefulness in



THE GRAND PROCESSION

selected the choicest fruits for him, and I | in difficult and dangerous places he anioffered him with my probosols the vase mated my ardor and strength by playing which I had filled with the purest water. I some national air of our own on his flute. which is hidd hiled with the purest water. I fanned him with large leaves. In passing through the forests and jungles without pausing I threw aside the thorny shrubs which might have caught him and torn him. I did in short, but better than any other, all the things which well-trained elephants do, and did it out of my own pleasure in no commonplace manner, but for my one friend alone. "As soon as we reached the Burman frontier the sovereign came to meet me.

frontier the sovereign came to meet me. of the waves, and my proboscis rising up The ceremonies which attended my arrival like the neck of a gigantic peacock, bore presents to the Malay hunters who had ac-companied me, and I saw them dismissed. Would they separate me from Aor? I ex-hibited a frightful agitation, and threatened the lofty personages who approached me with respect. Aor understool me and ex-plained my fears for them. He told them that without him I would never consent to follow them. There follow them. Then one of the ministers charged with my reception, who had not before left his tent, took off his sandals and came and knelt before me, presenting a letter from the King of Buymah, written in blue on a long, gilded palm leaf. He was preparing to read it aloud to me. When I preparing to read a aloud onde. When I took it from his bands and and passed it to my mahout, that he might make its contents known to me. He, however, belonging to an inferior caste, had no right to touch this various metals, and a musician, likewise sacred leaf. He begged me to give it back to His Majesty's Prime Minister, which I did at once, as a mark of my deference and friendship for Aor. The minister received

the letter, a golden umbrella was unfurled over it, and he read as follows: "'Most mighty, well-beloved, and highly venerated elephant, of the name of the Sacred Flower, deign to come and dwell in Sacred Flower, deign to come and dwell in the capital of my empire, where a palace worthy of you is already prepared. By the present royal letter, I, the King of Burmah, set apart for you a field which shall belong to you in person, a minister to obey you, a honsehold of 200 persons, a following of 50 elephants, as many horses and cattle as your service shall require, six golden umbrellas, a band of musicians, and all the honors

In your set of

self was struck with my dignity, and de-chared that never had so noble and beautiful a sacred elephant assured the prosperity of

his empire. "The progress to my palace lasted more than three hours. The ground was strewn with leaves and flowers. Braziers set in the way diffused sweet perfumes. The King's orchestra and mine played, and troops of lovely girls danced before us. At each opening street new processions joined us, of the grandees of city and country who brought presents and followed me in double line. The air was heavy with the smoke of perfumes and rang with a blare of music that would have covered the sound of

"We stopped in a wide, open arena that might look on at games and dances. I took pleasure in all that was agreeable and splendid; but I was horrified at the combats between animals. Seeing two elephants, which had been rendered ferocious by a special dictary and system of torment, wrestling together with their trunks en-laced and tearing each other with their tusks, I left my place of honor and rushed

tusks, 1 leti my place of nonor and rosned into the arena to part the combatants. Aor had not time to restrain me and cries of despair arose on every side. They feared lest the adversaries should fall on me. But no sooner did they see me near them than their rage subsided as if by magic, and they turned from each other confused and humili-

"Aor said that I could not bear the sight of blood, and that after a journey of more than 500 leagues I absolutely needed rest. The people were greatly moved by my con-duct, and the wise men took my part, say-ing that Buddha condemned cruel sports and combats between animals. I had ex-pressed his will, and for several years these cruel anusements were given up. "Aor said that I could not bear the sight | which the edge of the

the city, in a delicious valley by the river. This palace was as great and as rich as that of the king. Beside the river, I had in my garden a deep pool of running water for my frequent ablutions. "I was weary. I plunged into the bath and then retired to the hall which was to serve as my sleeping chamber. There I re-mained alone with Aor, having made known that I hed enough of music and withd mo

maned alone with Act, having made known that I had enough of music and wished no other society than that of my friend. "This hall was an imposing dome, sns-tained by a double colounde of pink marble, costly stuffs hung before the entrances and fell in heavy folds on the mosaic floor. My had was an odorne heav of candel mod bed was an odorous heap of sandal-wood re-

bed was an odorous heap of sanual-wood re-duced to a fine powder. "My drinking vessel was a fountain of solid silver in which four persons might have bathed at ease. My eating frame was a table of gilded lacquer, covered with most succulent fruits. In the center of the hall colossal vase of Japanese porcelain poured a colossal vase of Japanese porcelain poured forth a cascade of pure water which fell into a basin of lotus flowers. On the edge of the basin jade birds of gold and silver, enameled with a thousand changing colors, seemed to stoop to drink. Odorous gar-lands were festooned over my head. An immense fau, pendjah, of the palaces of India, set in motion by invisible hands, brought me cool air, constantly renewed It was composed of trumpets of piercing sound, of enormous horns, of frightful gongs, of enstancts of bamboo, and of drums carried on the backs of elephants. These drums were made of a round cage, richly decorated, in the center of which a man squatted on his crossed legs and struck alternately with two rods on a gamut of brought me cool air, constantly renewe sounding cymbals. Another cage, of like construction, was furnished with cymbals of from the dome."

# [To Be Continued Next Sunday.]

sitting inside and borne by au elephant, drew from them powerful harmonies. This A Simple Test for Diame great noise of terrible instruments at first shocked my delicate ear. I became accus-It is now shown that not only do some diamonds phosphoresce in the dark after extomed to it, however, and learned to take pleasure in the strange accords which propleasure in the strange accords which pro-claimed my glory to the four winds of heaven. But I always preferred the sweet Burman harp, a pleasing imitation of the wind among the reeds of the Irawady, and especially the sweet melody which Aor drew for me from his flute. also that all diamonds emit light when they are rubbed on wood, cloth or metal. This property is likely to prove of value in dis-tinguishing between the diamond and other hard stones as well as paste, none of which exhibit this phenomenon.

# Ink for Writing on Glass.

drew for me from his flute. "One day when he was playing with a certain distinct rhythm, in the midst of the river, we were surrounded by an innumer-able throng of large fishes, gilded like the pagodas, which litted their heads above the water, as if in supplication to us. Aor threw them a litt's rice from the bag which he always carried in his girdle. They mani-fested great joy, and followed us to the shore. An ink for writing on glass or porcellain can be made by dissolving ten parts of bleached shellac and five parts of Venetian turpentine in 15 parts of oil of turpentine. When these are thoroughly incorporated, stir in carefully five parts of lamphiach.

Fig. 6

ty.2 ace the wool is short and close as if it had ace the wool is short and close as if it had been shaven. The legs below the knee joint look as if they, too, had been shaven. This peculiarity gives the face a sharp outline and the legs a certain stiffness, in strong contrast to the soft, round, curvy woolly body. Notice soft, round, curvy woolly also the ruff-like setting

"They brought me to their palace beyond the city, in a delicious valley by the river.

19.2

length of the body. Note that the line of the back rises slightly over the hip section. The sheep is noticeably broad from side to side, as shown in Fig. 2. Mark the form of the head in their back view, and how the

upper line of the ears continues the outlines of the top of the head. If we consider the

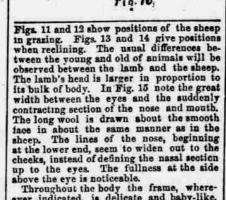


form of the sheep as a whole, we find the annal shaped singularly like a wedge. From the pointed thin face it increases steadily in size to the heavy hindquarters. (Figs. 2 and 4.) In Fig. 4 note how the leading sections are indicated by the changing slants of the dotted line. See how in this position the general upper line of the body, neck and head slants down from the high hips.

hips. The sheep's tail is peculiar. It is short and carried close to the body, hardly af-fecting the outlines at all in the side view. It shows so little that the bindquarters, the It shows so little that the bindquarters, the largest section of the body, seems to end very abruptly. 'In Fig. 5, which gives the back view in direct foreshortening, note the marking of legs, hips, and tall, and how the rib section projects beyond the hips. The based taken alone has strong marks of char-secter. In the plan of the front view (Fig. 6) note the length of the whole head com-pared with its width at top and bottom. Note the high position and slant of the yes,



11



Throughout the body the frame, where-ever indicated, is delicate and baby-like. The three-quarters reclining view (Fig. 16) shows the contraction of the nasal section at orner of mouth, the full cheek line, and

the ear. This view shows how the forelegs

are bent when lying down. As shown in Fig.17, the legs of the lamb are more woolly than in the adult animal. This makes them seem rather large and clumay for the body, which is short and round. The tall is longer

and more prominent than in the mature sheep. This figure gives a characteristic pose of the lamb.

Picking Up Street Sweepings.

Many cities, from New York downward,

which have not yet solved the problem of cleaning their streets well and cheaply,

would profit greatly by an examination into

the working of a machine that has been in-

CAROLINE HUNT RIMMER.

to 40 cents per day, an increase of over 60 per cent. That this gain is due to mechanical assistance is perhaps shown by the fact that in Italy, a country which still makes little use of elaborate machinery, no such increase is shown. In that country 98 per cent of the families average less than \$300 income, and less than 2 per cent receive incomes of \$1,000 and up-ward. In Great Britain, however, a country which is still abreast of ourselves in the utilization of steam and water power, 70 per cent of the population averaged \$480 per annum for each family, while incomes of \$1,000 and upward were earned by each family of 30 per cent of the population. In France, where the use of machinery is not quite so marked as in England, but where

instantly shut off the supply and men be dispatched for repairing. Folding Steamship Berths. Among the novelties in steamship fittings is a patent turn-up or folding berth. These berths have reversible lee rails, and can be made with head or foot rail it required. They are self-locking, and can be raised or lowered with perfect ease. When not in use they can be turned up with the bedding,

SNOW STATUES BY BELGIUM'S SCULPTORS.

This winter a heavy fall of snow in Belgium gave the Burgomaster of Brussels

"happy thought" and he at once set himself to carry it out. It was the "snow man" idea

on a big scale. He invited the eminent artists of the capital to come out for a frolic and

They arrived and the gates were closed. They caught the idea and went to work with

will; lent all their talent to create masterpieces out of the skining snow-marble piled at

their feet. They packed and shaped and modeled with their hands as long as the snow

was soft; after it hardened they used shovels and boards and sticks and knives and shears-anything. They stuck in bits of coal for buttons and for eyes. Meantime it had been announced throughout the city that the public would be ad-mitted to the exhibition when all was ready for a small fee,4 cents a person, the money to

be given to the hospitals. In two days the sculptors had completed their statues. The end gate, at the corner of the Place des Palais and the Hee Royale, was thrown open. The throng was so great that a frequent relay of boxes and chests was sent for to hold the steady stream of small

coln. Everywhere there were shouts of laughter, murmurs of admiration, cries of wonder. People went into exatales—on this hand at a delicious cupid from the anow shovel of Kneller, on that hand a pair of gigantic laughing sphynxes by Dillens. There was an unconutable crowd of boys anound Dardenne's "Family of Bears," seated upon one of the park benches. The youngsters delighted, too, in the colossal Snow Lions, the joint work of two sculptors, and in the "Sleeping Elephant," and in various other fantastic monsters. There were many beautiful and serious figures, also a very fine statue of Leo-pold IL, of various public men, "Charity," a "Man at Prayer," a "Pair of Lovers," etc. When evening came the whole park was illuminated by myriads of great white paper insters. The effect was a spectable of singular beauty. The park was thronged until the rain and sunshine spoiled the show.

ransform the great park of Brussels into a vast salon of winter sculpture.

and convenience of such an arrangement in cabin where space is limited will commend it strongly to ocean travelers.

### An Electric Life-Saver, An electrical invention for connecting the

and they lock automatically. The comf

shore with a ship in case of shipwreck has been patented in England. It consists of a Evil of Breeding for Prizes. Mr. Tegetmeier, who is regarded as one of the greatest living authorities on poultry, has denounced in the strongest terms the evils resulting from breeding for prizes. He insists that no one breed of fowls has been taken up and developed by the fancier that

the soil and yielding taxes. Always poor, always improvident, he is forever in debt to the village usurer and grog-shop keeper, and is usually behindhand, and conse-quently in hot water about his taxes. Occasionally his stock, implements and grain are seized for debt, in which case he is no are served for deot, in which case he is ho longer able to farm his share of the mir land, and so becomes a batrak or "landless one." The batrak state is the bete noir of the Russian peasant. Without land to work the Russian peasant. Without faile to work out a living on he becomes a wanderer and outcast, and either joins the vast army of ragamufin Moujiks that are forever tramp-ing the roads of Russia "on pilgrimage" or n search of work, or he exes out a miserable and precarious existence by drudging for neighbors who are but little better of than himself.

## They Are Full of Superstition

The ignorance and superstition of the Moujik would be comical were it not so pathetic. In his house, the same corner that was, in old pagan times, occupied by the family idols, is now devoted to the Icons or sacred pictures of the orthodox church. Now as then this is the "Beautiful Cor-Now, as then, this is the "Beautiful Cor-ner," and food is reverently placed before the Icons, as it was before the idols, by his

the Icons, as it was before the idols, by his pagan ancestors, centuries ago. The patron saint of the Moujik is St. Nicholas, whom he supposes, in his foggy way, to be the Third Person of the Trinity. To a man, almost, the Russian Moujiks are experts with the ax, and can hew logs and build a house far neater than the average log cabin of the West. While in process of building a wooden cross is always creeted clore by as a measure of protection against close by, as a measure of protection against evil spirits. These crosses, indeed, are

everywhere in evidence. Ordinary periods of drouth are overcome by the simple process of digging up a dead body and consigning it to the nearest river, a relic of paganism that nowadays has to be done in secret, as it is prohibited by law. During the present extraordinary drouth and famine many a corpse has been secretly dug up from the cemeteries, and under cover of the darkness consigned to the waters of the Volgs, Don, Dneiper and other Eussian streams

# They Do Not Live High.

No class of people in the world are so well content with course fare and hard conditions of life as these most hardy peasants. The

of life as these most hardy peasants. The ordinary fare is coarse rye bread, a porridge made of buckwheat and cnoumber pickled in brine. On these rude edibles the Moujik manages to do a long and hard day's work, swinging the scyths in the hay or harvest field from early dawn to late at night. On Sundays and holy days the village volka shop is the railying point of the male population, whilst the women gather about the doorsteps in little gossipping groups. Drunkenness is the prevailing vice, and voka drinking is at the root of most of the misery that comes upon him in ordinary the doorsteps in little gossipping to go unkenness of the outlook ahead of him, and, what must seem to the vast ma-jority, the uselessness of attempting to be-ter their condition in life, is, no doubt, largely responsible for the prevailing druk-enness. Next to the Moujiks the most numerous

Argely responsible for the prevalue duration of the population to whom we are sending relief are Tartars. Several of the Volga provinces and parts of the Crimea are inhabited largely by Tartars. They are of the Mohammedan faith, and as you pass up or down the Volga, the Tartar quarters of Samara, Simbirsk, Karsa and other chief cities are distinguishable from the Busian quarters with the gilt domes of the magnificent orthodox churches by the minarets of the meques. osques.

### Church Differences Don't Count,

In these provinces of mixed Christian and

In these provinces of mixed Christian and Mosiem population, the spires of the ortho-dox churches are ornamented with devices fluxtrating the viceory of the Cross over the crescent. Yet, although this sort of thing would seem to be a standing menace to the cultivation of friendly feeling between the two races, they, in reality, getalong famous-ived together. The fourth great division are the Cossacha, but ordinarily, much better off. The are not direction the uttermest limits of the of wandering to the uttermest infits of the seep body and sour together. They, as all, are in sour aced of assistance, but the mess-pitable mendicant of them all is the ortho-dox Moujik.

troduced in Germany for picking up street sweepings. This machine, which is drawn sweepings. This machine, which is drawn by horses, takes up in its forward motion the moist street debrus or mud, which has been deposited in streaks by the preceding sweeper. The frame of the machine carrice, suspended from the rear axle, an iron trough of half eviludrical shape, about four feet in length and nearly three feet wide. At the inside of the rear wheel an open paddle wheel is attached, which takes up the sweepings and drops them into the trough. A small plow at the front serves to narrow the strip of sweepings, which may possibly have been sweepings, which may possibly have been scattered somewhat by the hoofs of the horses drawing the machine. When the trough is filled, it can be instantly dumped at any required spot by means of a erank and chain arrangement. It is stated that this machine, which is easily drawn by two

horses and managed by one man, can re-move from four to six miles of double rows of sweepings in a day.

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the fullness above the eye between it and

habits of saving add to the national wealth, 24 per cent of the families enjoyed incomes of \$1,300 per annum.