A New York Diver Tells All About the Risks and Profits of the Busi-

Did I ever see a dead man sitting in chair in a stateroom and bending over book as though he had been reading when he was drowned? Never, Nor has any other diver."

'Then the tales one hears about such mutters are a little off?" They're simply lies. There's more

lying about diving than about any other becupation.

"Give me a straight story."
"Well, to begin with, I'll dispose of that yarn about corpses being found sit-ting in chairs in the staterooms of sunken steamers. I've been in sunken steamers that were full of corpses. There was, for instance, the Hamburg steamer Cimbria, which went down in the North Sea some five years ago, with 500 emigrants. I and two other divers from here, who were sent for to help in getting out the cargo literally worked among hundreds of corpses. The ceilings were lined with them."

"The cellings!" "Yes, sir. A diver working a vessel for corpses feels for them along the ceilings if the wreck is older than a couple of If he goes into her only a day or two after she went down, he feels along both the floors and ceilings. That's where the corpses are; not in chairs." Why did they send away over here

for divers to go down into the Cimbria?" Because New York diversals to top of the heap. The reason is that most top of the heap. The reason is that most rights wants the position of meat inof their work is done in the dark; for it's rights wants the position of meat in-"Because New York divers are on the York. I suppose it's on account of the But a New York diver can work in the clear waters elsewhere twice as fast as diameter, the local divers because his sense of touch sense of touch under water -is so finely developed. We New York divers can tell various metals, if they are under water, apart by sense of touch; but if they are not under water we can feel no difference between them. Here, for instance, are a piece of copper and a piece of brass. Put them on the table is blindfold me and I can't tell which is the basin and pour water over them, and I can tell the moment I touch the pieces which is the copper and which is the brass,"

Do you dive much for treasure?" "There's not much of that going on now. The biggest job of that kind was the Hussar. The work on that had to be done many feet under the bed of the

"Right where she went down!" Right where she went down over a hundred years ago. A wreck remains just on the same spot where first she reaches bottom. As years roll on she works down, down into the bed of the river. And so, where the Hussar sank so long ago, lies her hulk. The diver got out the stern-post but didn't find any treasure. I don't believe that any treasare will be found on the site of the wreck. I have heard that official documents in England show that, after the Hussar struck, the treasure was loaded into her barge, which upset from the shifting of centric sleeves sent out by the makers of some boxes of the coin opposite a red fashions this season, all of which show boxes on Bardall's Linear control of the coin opposite a red fashions this season, all of which show house on Randall's Island. have a crazy notion that Captain Kidd's ite tight coat sleeve. vessel with a vast deal of treasure went down off Peekskill, and not long ago a syndicate employed a diver for two summers. He didn't find a trace of wreck. Some divers, who haven't been long cake and fancy dishes. enough in the profession to be constantly employed and have a good deal of time on their hands, work old wrecks; but there isn't a fair day's wages in such jobs. Sometimes, however, we hear of old wrecks that haven't been worked yet;

and they are worth looking at a. Two with coal and copper had gone down laced' the wreck and got out the cargo, which was still in prime condition." What does a diver's outfit consist

"A boat, a pump, hose, lines and dress. The dress consists of layers of duck and

rubber. The shoes weigh twenty pounds each. On his chest and back he carries ocation. The tropy of the pound weights. The helmet, when it has been placed ever the diver's head. is firmly screwed into a copper collar that attached to his dress. A weighted line is sunk to the spot he is to reach, and down that line he goes with the life-line around his waist and the hose,

Four hours and \$6. If he furnishes

his own apparatus his wages are higher - the armhole. \$35 to \$50 a day. For getting a hawser out of a steamer's screw 1'd charge \$50 if I fornished my own apparatus."
"I suppose part of the charge is for

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many dangers. One of them, you'll be surprised to learn, is falling asleep. On a hot day the contrast between the heat above and the delicious coolness below water is apt to make a diver sleepy. I once slept an hour and a half at the bottom of a wreck near Kingston, where I was laying pipe. Suppose that had happened in the channel near Governor's Isand, where the tide runs so swift that a diver can work only during the one hour of slack water. If I'd slept over that one hour the deadly rash of the tide would have snapped the life-line and hose. Then in working wrecks there is danger of cetting the slag of the state of the s danger of getting jammed in between the freight or of getting the hose or line tangled. When the hose snaps the fright-ful pressure kills the diver. He is sick-

eningly distorted by it." 'Are there many expert divers in New

"Look!" He held out a shield-shaped badge on which wes engraved, "New York Divers' License, F. C., No. 1." "What does F. C. stand for?"

"First Class. There are only about a dozen of those badges out. I'm No, 1-Robert S. Russell, or Funeral Bob as they call me."-Mail and Espress.

## Why the Cow Died.

In Scotland and the North of Ireland the saying of "the tune that the cow died of" is very common in the mouth of the peasantry, though all who use it may not understand its origin. It arose out of an old song:

"There was an old man and he had an old And he had nothing to give her; So be took out his fidile and played her a

Consider, good cow, consider: This is no time of the year for the grass to

Consider, good cow, consider."

The old cow died off unger, and when any grotesquely meland oly time or song is uttered the North Courty people say:
"That is the tune the cow died of."—
Glasgess Herald.

In summer silks, the India pongees and corahs have full appreciation. Folds of colored crope enhance the ap-

pearance of the best polonaises.

White moire chemisettes, cuffs and collar are worn with home dresses of silk A California woman who manages two ranches and stock farms values her prop-

The Prince and Princess of Wales al-

ways ride in vehicles with India rubber

erty at \$100,000. Pompons of various tints are built up in a mass high on the crown of a Tyrolese hat, as its only trimming.

Toilets of Chene silk, with changeable grounds, are elegant enough to satisfy any lover of the beautiful. It has been calculated that there are in

England at least 3,000,000 of women and girls in industrial employment. White serge costumes tailor made are for mourning, also the coarse cord pique costumes made in the same manner.

Tucked sleeves are stylish, particularly with soft woolen fabrics. The tuck runs lengthwise along the upper arm. The tucking

Women are now chosen in England as Poor Law Guardians. Eleven Metropolitan Boards have secured women members.

The cuirass wrap is the latest from Paris. It has a jacket-like effect rather than a wrap, but it is stylish and effec-Even English writers in English papers

assert that the Americans are the dressed women at the Queen's drawing-

sewage. A driver from other waters Legborn flats are bent in and out in the can't work in those around New York. most bewitching manner this season, and a really stylish hat is sometimes a yard in

The sailor hat is one of the stylish shapes, although it is two years old; and this season it is built up higher in front

than of yore. There is in London a "society of lady dressmakers," to which only aristocratic young women belong. They make their

Gauzes enter largely into the trimming of shade hats, red being the favorite color. Spangled gauze is the latest for dressy garden hats.

Necklaces made of hand-molded beads of a newly discovered Australian gum, dark red in color and very fragrant, have become the rage in Europe. Floss is noticed on very many of the

new introductions in jerseys, and is well liked, as it gives to these useful garments, once so popular, a decidedly better ap-

The popularity of the jet bonnet is as great as ever, and they are to be seen in stylish shape and with decorations that would entrance the most morbid womanhater living.

Hats of chip, covered with pleatings and puffs of gauzy stuffs, generally muslin, are made gay with bunches of field flowers tied together carelessly on the front of the crown. There are many new and some very ec-

the tendency to abandon the old favor-Miss Maria Parloa says that the great

insist upon being taught how to make Corduroy for petticoats is still one of the favorite styles this season. A bright red corduroy skirt with an overdress of

some pretty biscuit color is one of the pretttest costumes imaginable for a young A correspondent states, as a matter of curious and interesting information, that

curious and interesting information, that recent excavations in Greece prove beyond question that at the time of the Trojan war there were fashions in women's jewelry. Why not? Embroidered crepe lisse is still used for

draperies, flounces, neck and sleeve ruf- is but little if any overflow at the proper fling, and is a lovely light material. whether embroidered in linen or silk, but wish to use all you can possibly get for has an unfortunate habit of getting another pond or for other purposes, it is "slimpsy" on the slightest possible prov-The trains of summer bridal dresses are

frequently made detachable and of rich satin, or broche, while the entire under dress is of light crepe, or gauze, or lace over satin, the bodice being of the stuff the water keeps up to its level. In case the water should prove too warm for trout, of the train. The dress can thus be con- such a pond would answer for bass, perch, verted into a dancing frock.

through which the air is pumped, at-tached to his helmet. Those who handle below the elbow of velvet, and tight fit-It is quite the fancy to make the sleeve the life-line and hose must regulate these as he moves about below."

"What are a diver's working day and material of the dress, and made to form a graceful sagging puff with pleats stitched down about an inch or two inches from

After all the sailor hat of rough straw, with a rather wide brim turned up behind or a narrow one straight all around, and trimmed with nothing but red, green, black or white band, with "Yes, a diver is exposed to a good any dangers. One of them, you'll be preferred wear for tennis, croquet and other out-of-door games.

Mrs. Agnew and Miss Dodge, the two women members of the New York School Board, pay particular attention to the sauitary condition of the schools, and to all matters relating to the comfort of the buildings. They notice little defects which escape the attention of men. The janitors are said to be dismayed when

asked to show the cellars. The Empress of Russia's health and mental condition is causing great alarm. The hopeless sickness of her eldest son, the calamity of her sister, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the terrible anxiety caused by the precautions taken against Nihilists have combined to make a broken and miserable woman out of a princess who was once noted for her wild animal spirits and her fondness for playing goodnatured practical jokes on her friends.

## Ten Rules For Bathers.

When suffering from violent excitement, do not bathe Undress slowly, but then go directly appearance. into the water.

Take your time on the way to the bathing house or beach.

On arriving at the beach inquire about depth and currents of water. Do not remain too long in the water, especially if not very robust,

After meals, and especially after taking alcoholic liquors, do not bathe. When suffering from suddenly occur-

ring or from continued illness, do not Jump in head first, or, at least, dip

under quickly, if you do not like to do the first. Aftersleepless nights or excessive ex-reise, do not bathe, unless you first rest

After bathing, rub the body to stimu-lation, and then dress quickly; then take moderate exercise.—National Bruggist.

PARM AND GARDEN.

Cornstalks in Manure. Where cornstalks have been fed uncut their long weedy substance makes the manure not only difficult to handle, but reduces its value very materially. It is

hard work doing good plowing with loose long stalks covering the surface, and when they are turned under the fur-row the effect on light, dry ground is to nearly neutralize the value of the manure. In a dry season such manure does even more harm than good. On heavy and rather wet land these cornstalks may be beneficial by improving its mechanical condition, especially for corn. But where cornstalks have been cut into short lengths the stubs uneaten serve an excellent purpose as a manure absorbent, and in this condition make good manure for any crop.

Treatment for Splint. Splint is a growth of bone in the fore leg which results from inflammation of the joints, and in the union of the splint of the leg to the other bone with the formation of irregular bony deposits along the union. The symptoms are as follows: The horse is lame only on hard ground, and does not limp on soft ground, and the lameness increases with work. This distinguishes it from navicular disease, in which lameness disappears when the horse is warmed by exercise. The head also droops considerably with this disorder. The bony swellings may be left on the line of the small bone of the leg. The remedy is to apply cold water bandages until inflammation is reduced, and then to use plasters, or, if necessary, firing is be resorted to. Cooling medicine is useful to reduce the inflammation, and rest is indispensable. New York Times,

Seed Corn. Corn that would grow used formerly to be considered all that was necessary in selecting seed. To ascertain this fact specimens were brought in the house and ested by planting in a box of earth kept near a warm fire. This is a much less severe test than planting in the open ground. Samples that would grow all right in the house failed when planted in the field. Not only this, but the higher vitality of the best seed insured more rapid and vigorous growth and darker color of the leaves. Keeping seed corn n a warm, dry place insures this. All the moisture that can be dried out of seed corn has, after planting, to be absorbed from the soil with which it is in contact. This, makes the soil dryer and invites the admission of warm air from the surface. This may explain why many farmers have found no benefit or positive injury from soaking seed corn, and have abandoned the practice, though not able to explain why it should not be an advantage. Corn ground should at planting time be in fine tilth. If this is the fact, it will never lack moisture to germinate the seed, however dry it may be when planted. - Cultivator.

Fish Ponds in Springy Places. When it becomes desirable to construct s fish pond in a place where there are springs, or to dam up the water and make a pond in a springy place, it is a good plan to cover the springs with several loads of gravel for the fish to spawn on. The borders of such a pond should be made very shallow, so that the little fish may run you to the little fish may run up in the shallow water and escape the large fish, or have the pond so arranged that after the fish have spawned, the large ones may be removed. doing, the eggs will hatch out and the young fish will grow without danger. When the next season of spawning comes, the little fish may be removed into another pond and the old ones let in to spawn again. Such a pond is specially adapted for persons who cannot devote a great deal of time to it, and who desire to manage it with as little care as possible. In this way a good many fish can be raised without much trouble. The gravel must be sifted and all the fine

that to a good-sized hen's egg. Not infrequently the bottom pond is porous and absorbs the water nearly as fast as it runs in, so that there outlet. If you are short of water have no further use for the water, it makes no difference how it goes off, vided there are no holes in the bottom large enough to let the fish escape, and gold-fish, or carp. - American Agricultur

Farm and Garden Notes. A hen that attends to business and i properly cared for, will lay her weight in eggs in two months.

If the growth of a young pig is sud-denly checked he feels the force of the blow as long as he lives.

Scraps of fresh ment given occasionally will make a wonderful difference in the growth of young chickens.

It is a capital plan to sow a piece of rye in the fall, to be cut green and fed to stock along in spring time.

A 'mixture of some kind of mineral fertilizers is better than stable manure for peach trees. Marl is excellent,

Ordinary barn-yard manure should be horoughly mixed, fermented and rotted before it is applied to land designed to produce food ccops.

Manure is an incidental product of sheep raising, so valuable that its careful saving and intelligent application would add much to the profit of the business. "Americans make the ground too rich

for grape vines," is the opinion of a Hun-garian who has a vineyard on land "orig-inally too poor to grow white beans." Peach trees growing near the house, where dish and washwater are thrown out, are thought by many to be especially long-lived and free from worms and

The Farm, Field and Stockman commends the guinea fowl as an insect de-stroyer, good layer, cheap to raise, and an alarmist should intruders make their

Some English growers are reported as using circular wire supports, a foot in diameter, and with three legs, to hold up strawberry plants and keep leaves and stems off the ground.

Thrifty yearlings turned out to grass are often in danger of black-leg. Give them every morning a dose of a mixture of sulphur, molasses and cream of tartar a tablespoonful at a time.

Heifers, while growing, usually drop small calves, but many farmers have found that the calves from heifers are often superior milkers, and well worth raising, if heifers, until they become cows.

Unless there are trees in the pastures, put up temporary sheds of poles and roof them up with brush for the comfort of the animals; also set up a few rubbing posts and provide salt boxes in which they may always find salt. Give work horses an occasional washing, and see that the harness is kept clean and soft by oiling. Powdered aloes with the oil is

oiling. Powdered alo said to keep away rats. An old beekeeper says: In localities where willows and hazel do not abound it is well to feed bees with rye meal, as it is a good substitute for pollen, which is the main ingredient in the bee bread on which the young bees are fed. Rye meal, when fed, especially in late springs, stimulates brood-rearing and enables colonics to send out earlier and stronger swarms. It should be placed in shallow troughs or pans a rod or more from the hives, where it will be soon found by the bees and gathered eagerly by them.

A fruit grower states that he found two ounces of nitrate of soda, applied by dig-ging down to the tap root of the peachtree, an excellent renovator for the trees when the leaves had partially become yellow. In a few days the trees assumed a beautiful green color, and showed no signs of disease. This is well worthy the consideration of all who are interested Nitrate of soda is simply crude Chile saltpetre, which may be purchased for about four cents per pound. For fertilizing purposes, the crude is as good as the refined. Its composition is nitric acid and toda, both of which are used as food by

Roots want air as well as water, and the soil should be somewhat open in order to permit air to circulate through it When the earth does not dry up rapidly comething is wrong. It is no uncommon tight to see benches of roses, carnations and other things campletely sodden, and the plants then die from root fungus. When fungus does appear, sulphur exposed to the hot sun or a temperature qual to a hot sun's rays is among the best emedies. The above remarks have in iew mainly the culture of flowers in benches, as practised in florists' green-But similar instructions are ouses. needed for the smallest grower.

The Agriculturist says it is poor police plant fruit trees and leave them to shift for themselves until "pruning time" comes next spring. A little timely care during the summer will often greatly benefit the trees. If heavy winds have thrown some trees out of the perpendiular, right them and hold in pl need be, with stakes. All newly planted trees should be mulched, otherwise the dry weather will injure their roots. Whatever will cover the surface of the soil will answer. Old straw, bog hay or other litter; leaves, chips, or even stones; saw-dust and old tanbark, or whatever of like nature may be procurable, will answer. Not only should a mulch be applied to newly planted trees, but shrubs and vines in the fruit garden will also be benefited.

If the egg shells are thin it is a sign that lime is lacking in the food, or often, if this occurs in winter, that fowls cannot get to the ground to fill their giz zards with gravel needed to digest food properly. Leghorn hens and other persistent layers generally have very thin shelled eggs despite all precautions in feeding. Many losses of eggs while undergoing incubation occur from this cause. To prevent eggs from being thin shelled it is better to give milk and wheat middlings mixed rather than rely on fowls eating a sufficiency of lime in any form. If egg shells are fed they should be pounded so fine that all appearance of the egg will be destroyed. More fowls learn to eat eggs from having nearly whole shells thrown to them to peck at than from any other cause.

The easiest and quickest way to draw manure is to dump it in heaps, especially if loaded upon a loose box with mov-able sideboards. But when these advantages are conceded nothing more remains to be said in favor of the practice. It is not true, as used to be supposed, that manure wastes materially spread upon the surface of the soil. In fact, this is the best method of preventing waste. There is less fermentation in manure when it is spread upon the sur-face of the ground than there could be in any other position. No smell of am-monia escapes from it. If rains come while manure is spread, they only wash its soluble plant food into the soil when it is needed. If manure is piled in heaps it can scarcely ever be evenly distributed afterward. Under the heap will be a rich place from the drainage of the manure water into the soil, even though every solid particle of manure has been

Life in Berlin. There are phenomena to be seen in Berlin, says a correspondent. For in-stance, a restaurant where waiters refuse fees, and horse-cars which have room "for one more" according to American ideas, but which will not carry one passenger, great or small, more than the number prescribed by law. It was very gratifying to meet such a regulation; it must prevent many abuses; at least, it compelled me to walk a weary distance one rainy evening, and taught me the difference between the application of a rule in general and in particular. It also introduced me to another interesting German custom, for reaching my lodgings late hour, I found the street door locked. Door bells are unknown there and I had no key. A kick at the door echoed up and down the quiet street so ominously that a descent of the vigilant police seemed inevitable; but it aroused no response from within and a repetition was out of the question. I thought tre-mendously, then sought a neighboring restaurant, confided in a waiter, and learned that after a certain hour of the night the citizens resign themselves to the guardianship of the 'wachter' who locks all the street doors in his district and pockets the keys. He who arrives later, without a key and would enjoy the helter of his own roof, goes up and down the street several times in search of this functionary, finds him probably at last drinking beer within a stone's throw of the starting place, and in consideration of a small fee, induces him to give his key the double turn, which the mechan ism of German locks requires and admit him to his own dwelling.

Horsemen and Horses in Persia. The Persian rider, says ex-Consu Benjamin, takes a peculiar position when at full speed. Instead of clinging with his knees to the sides of the horse, he stands straight up on the stirrups and holds fast to the saddle bow. The effect is very singular, the rider appearing per feetly rigid as if an integral portion of

The favorite paces of Persian horses are a fast walk and a gallop; not rarely also the rack. Trotting is rarely seen in the sast and it not encouraged. In the the rack: palmy days of Persia's military renown chole armies were sometimes composed of light cavalry, and well authenti-cated stories are told of the extraordinary marches sometimes accomplished by the hardy stallions of Ivan. All the riding horses of Persia are stallions; a man who ondescends to ride a mare or a gelding is held in contempt. While full of fire and spirit, I have always found these stallions of the east less savage than those of America.

Those are generally good at flattering who are good for nothing eise.

A Curious Library.

Professor Thomas, of Little Rock, has curious library. The covers of the books are of wood, each a different specimens. The visitor picks up a book. He finds it is a solid bit of wood in the shape of a handy volume. The books are made from white cak, red oak, black oak, chestnut, American beech, birch, red cedar, yellow pine, pitch pine, willow, poplar, cypress, "old field" or long-leaved pine, bois d'arc, black walnut, hickory (several varieties), white and red maple, box elder, black locust, black sumae, water locust, coffee bean, wild plum, holly, basswood, paw-paw, bay, um-brella, wild cherry, sweet gum, elm (several varieties), sycamore, witch hazel, butternut, pecan, hickory, and twenty or more other woods,

A Challeage.

This little folder plant has taken such a marvellous hold of the people, it has provoked more discussion than any liting of its kind ever k own. Its discovers has been the mark for critic amfrom everyloly, while the Moxie has has been quietly capturing the women. Drinking a large amount seems to leave no disturbance. At the same line the cynics say it is coron, recalme, arcenic, strychnine, and alcoholin discusse. Me manile, its discovers, an emine t j hysician, offers \$5,000 t any chemist or other person who will find either or any other ingredient in it more injurious than whiter or en or common bilter-root, which these who have tried it accept as a fact.

Persurien lobsters, clams, turil a a d the PETRIFIED lobsters, clams, turil s a d the like have been found in great abundance in the bauta Catalina Mountains, in Aricona Terri-try, at a height of near y 10,000 feet above the

It Assonished the Public It Astenished the Public To hear of the resignation of Dr. Perce as a Congressman to devote himself solely to his labors as a physician. It was because his true constituents were sek and afflicted everywhere. They will find Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medican Discovery" a beneficent use of his scientific knowledge in their behalf. Consump ion, trought s. cough, heart d'sease, fiver and same, intermittent fever, drop y, neurals as golfre or the ckneek, and all discusse of the blood, are cured by this world-removated medicine. By drug; ats.

A FOLDING best rearly killed a Chicago wo-man, who was found doubled up and all but broken into in it,

"Say, why is everything
Either at sixes or at sevena."

Probably my dear a recus stater, because you are suffering from a me of the diseases poculiar to your sex. You have a "dragging-down" feelin, the backach, you are debit-ted, you have prims of various kind. Take Dr. R. V. Pierro's "Faverie Prescription" and be dired. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

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Dr. Walnen's Cure for Piles is guaranteed to cure the wor't case of piles. Price 2 cents, At drungists, or mailed [stamps taken by the Walton Remedy Co., Cleveland, O.

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Cures Indigestion and all discuses arising from an enfectied condition of the system. 18 Ask your Druggist for DR. PARDEE'S REME-DY and take no other. Price \$1, per bottle or six bottles for \$5. Manufactured by the PARDEE MEDICINE CO.,

Rochester, N. Y.
Office of the Rochester Morning Herald, Office of the Rochester Morning Herald,

March 27, 1886.

Gewrs.—I most cheerfully recommend Dr. Pardee's Remedy to any one who is afflicted with rheumatism, for I know from personal experience that it is a positive cure, and one of the best remedies I ever used. I have been a great sufferer with rheumatism, having tried various so-called remedies, but received no benefit from any until I tried Dr. Pardee's, being induced by a friend to do so. I confess I was an unbeliever; but after using the remedy a short time. I was fully convinced that it was a superior one. I have used three bottles, carefully observing the directions, and I can trutifully say that I feel as well and run as easily as when a boy. I shall continue its uso through the spring months, to be certain that the poison is all out of my blood. Wishing you the success your remedy merits, I am most respectfully yours. IRA E. MOREY. NY NU-45

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Che patient writes: "Best this giver ased to regulate the lowers."

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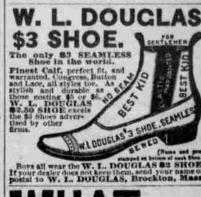
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