

WHERE MANY RACES MEET

A COSMOPOLITAN NEIGHBORHOOD IN AMERICA'S METROPOLIS.

There French, Italian and Spanish are mostly spoken, and strange dishes are concocted.

The Eighth Ward, of that portion of the city of New York, is a cosmopolitan neighborhood. More different customs and habits are to be met with there than in any other part of New York. A greater variety of races and types of people are to be seen and a wider conglomeration of languages are to be heard.

What are called the Latin races abound more so than elsewhere. French, Spanish and Italian names and expressions are very plentifully mixed with the German. There are a greater number of natives of France located there than in any other quarter, and it is because they and the Spanish-speaking population observe and maintain the customs and ways of their native countries as far as possible that makes the ward characteristic. Business signs in French, Spanish and Italian are everywhere.

The butcher shops are designated as "Boucheries Francaises," boarding-houses bear the sign "Maison Privee" and the dry goods dealer calls himself a "Merced Francaise." The "Chapellerie" is a common sight to see on the signs "Bon Marche," "Nouveaux," "Lingerie," "Over shoes," "Bleuse," "Street," "The fashionable place of residence of the Latin race in the city of New York, and the Lattings in the Depaves and the Kettles, resembles a rue of Paris or a calle of Madrid or Barcelona. There are all sorts of trade places even to a French-American fish market.

The oyster saloon connected with it is described as a "Depot d'Huîtres," and "Fresh fish daily" is used to read "Poisson, Frais, chaque jour sur glace." Beer, wines and liquors sold in the cafes and cabarets in the neighborhood are described by the signs "Biere, Vins et Liqueurs." The painter styles himself in his business card "Peintre," and schools are termed "ecoles."

It is in the Eighth Ward, too, that the bulk of the Spanish-speaking population of the metropolis is settled. Like the French they maintain the customs of their native country to a great extent. The Spanish population is recruited mostly from the West India Islands, the Cubans predominating.

Mixed with this population are the immigrants from the Danish and French West Indies. They are of one color (black), but the types vary from the shiny, ebony black to the saffron color and mulatto. Their dialects differ and it is sometimes difficult for the Cuban to understand what the other West Indians are saying. They follow the trade of cigar-making to a large extent.

A favorite congregating place of the Spanish Eighth Ward is a restaurant in Bleeker street, kept by a former slave owner of Cuba. Here former masters and bondsmen of the Spanish West Indies meet and mingle, and Haytiens who are lately opposing each other, either as adherents of the victorious Hippolyte or the defeated Legitime, shake hands, and quaffing a cup of chocolate or other beverage, converse on the merits of the past conflict. There are nearly as many colored and majors to be encountered in the resort as at a Missouri cross-roads. They saw service in the Cuban war for independence, and spend much time in "king of the exploits of the time."

The place is the only one in town, it is said, where cooking after the Spanish style is used. Green corn is known to almost every one, but black corn is not common here. It is of purplish black color and is very sweet. When in season, it and black beans form some of the food products of Spanish Eighth Ward. A peculiar dish, of which they are quite fond, and which is not found in the Delmonico menu, is the famous olla podrida, or the olla pod. It is a mixture of black beans, rice and garlic, with oil as the main ingredient. It is palatable to many.

Among the other unfamiliar foods and beverages peculiar to the Eighth Ward is Chianti wine, an Italian decoction of a yellowish color, that comes in long, thin-necked bottles in glass casings. The sale of it is extensive. The Italian groceries and bake shops, of which there are many, display a novel sort of bread. It is very long and crisp and not thicker than the finger, and sells for sixteen cents a pound.

There are many romances and strange tales to be heard among the Spanish residents. In Washington Place, near Washington Square, is a household of Cubans, in which there is a girl who acts as a servant, and who was brought by them from Havana when slavery still existed there. She still works without pay. Her master wishes her sometimes and she cannot be made to understand that she is free to go or stay.—New York News.

"Hard Winter" Signs.

C. C. Shyne has turned prophet. It is on borrowed prognostications, however, and is confined to the weather.

"I predict a winter of unusual severity," he said to me a couple of days ago. "I base my calculations on the reports of the trappers from the Northwest, and particularly on the condition of the various raw skins now being received in the New York market, and especially upon the heavy growth of 'under fur' or down. I learned this from an old trapper from the Hudson Bay region. Those old fellows can tell in midsummer whether or not the coming winter is to be severe or mild. Their forecast is made in this way: When trapping, they have regular routes over which they travel almost daily and become familiar with every detail of the topography of the surrounding country, its animals and their habits. They tell me, and I have traveled much among them during the dull season buying up skins of all kinds, that when certain animals begin to visit certain portions of that country and lay up extra food, supplies, etc., that a severe winter is sure to follow. Then, too, they claim to tell from the appearance of the skins the approach of a severe winter. If the 'catch' of skins for the month of September is unusually heavy in fur and are covered with a thicker layer of fat, the coming winter is sure to be a hard one. It seems as if nature had provided the animals with an additional heavy coat to withstand the ravages of an extremely cold winter. When I receive the first of the season's skins, the first thing I do is to examine them to ascertain what kind of a winter to expect, for my own satisfaction and for business reasons."—New York Star.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

PATTERING TURKEYS.

Turkeys need to be confined and fed all they can be made to eat, if they are to be fattened rapidly. Left to roam about they will run off flesh as fast as it can be put on. It is better to confine them in a dark place, only letting in enough light for them to see at feeding times. After twelve days or two weeks of such treatment they will be fat. It kept much longer than their digestion gives way, possibly from lack of gravel, and they grow poor again, however heavily fed.—American Cultivator.

SELECTING DAIRY COWS.

Farmers are apt to use too little care in selecting cows for the dairy. Some seem to think a cow is a cow, whether she will make one hundred or two hundred pounds of butter in a year. But it costs just as much to keep a cow that will make only one hundred pounds as one that will make twice as much. I would say to my brother farmers, says a writer in the American Agriculturist, invest in good cows, give them plenty to eat, with good care, and they will doubly repay for the labor of selecting and keeping.

WHY THE HENS DON'T LAY.

The Farm and Garden says the time is not far distant when farmers and poultry breeders will wonder why hens don't lay. If they have one breed, then that particular breed will be blamed and another one tried, only to find the same existing conditions of management. Now is the time to make such arrangements as will go far toward insuring a liberal supply of fresh eggs during the winter, when eggs are scarce and high. The first step toward this is to see that your poultry house is not only clean and free from dampness, but that it is made tight—wind and rain proof—and that proper precautions are observed for ventilation. One of the very best things to make the house storm-tight is tarred felt, which is also obnoxious to lice and mites, though a more substantial outside covering can be made by first painting the building thoroughly, and then before the paint dries, putting coarse, close-woven burlap or canvas over the whole, tacking it well in place. The burlap can be treated to two or three coats of good rubber paint and the thing is done. A warm, comfortable house goes far toward insuring winter eggs, and when to this is added, in the start, good, early hatched and vigorous birds, and plenty of suitable food, there need be no reason for asking why the hens don't lay. They naturally will not furnish as liberal a supply in winter as in summer, but they will furnish none at all if left to shift for themselves.

SAWDUST AS BEDDING FOR COWS.

Milch cows require warm stabling through the winter and complete protection from storms and cold winds to prevent them from rapidly shrinking in their milk. After a cow has eaten her feed either in the morning or at night, she feels comfortable and wants to lie down. As much cows should be kept up in this way while the weather is cold, it is very important that they should have plenty of bedding to cover the stable floor and keep them clean. For this purpose, says a writer in the New York World, "I don't know of anything better than sawdust, wherever it can be had for the hauling from the mill or at a cheap price per load. A good thick coating of it in a cow's stall will last a good many days if the manure dropped on it is removed early in the morning or before it has been tracked around much. Dry sawdust not only makes a soft bed for the cow, but is also an excellent absorbent of liquids. By removing the small portions of liquid every day and supplying their place with new, a load of sawdust may be made to last quite a long time. It does not become foul and soiled as easily as straw, and where it is used the udder does not need washing so frequently, but can be kept clean with a coarse brush. The sawdust that is thrown out on the manure heap soon becomes a good fertilizer, and it will also help to loosen up a hard clay soil. If I had straw in great plenty that I wanted to make into manure, I might use it for the cow stable instead of sawdust, but I think the animals can be kept cleaner and with less work on the latter."

TAKING CARE OF SEEDS.

The excessive moisture of the summer did considerable mischief in connection with seed production. A great deal of the seed will prove infertile if collected, and one should be very careful in selecting, either for home use or for the market, the seeds of flowers, fruits or grains. Excessive wet or drought are the two chief difficulties to be encountered in seed growing; but fortunately for the ordinary farmer and gardener he does not have to make his own collection of seeds. Reliable seedsmen can be found now, where the best seeds can be procured. Still, every cultivator of the soil saves a few seeds of some choice variety of plants, and others depend upon their own seeds for nearly all of their crops. It should be remembered by those that it takes a long summer to enable most plants to perfect their seed crop, and a short summer of inclement weather will often make all the labor involved abortive. A week or two of very wet weather will rob most seeds of their fertility and make them unfit for planting. In gathering the seeds this year a close examination of the seeds and pods should be made. All pods that have become unduly enlarged by the wet should be rejected. Those that have dried normally, or black, or decaying spots on their under side should likewise be pulled off and destroyed. Shriveled pods are also unsuitable. If the pod appears all right outside the seed inside is generally good; but after a long wet spell of weather the seeds in perfect pods are sometimes worthless. So much moisture has been absorbed by the pods that the seeds become bloated and infertile. When the water evaporates they will either shrivel up or begin to decay. Such a season as this every pod should be burst open on one end and the seeds inside inspected. If they are soaked with water, a little mouldy, or full of tiny black spots it is useless to save them. Accept only those that are perfectly sound. It usually takes two or three years to recover from the effects of one bad season for seed production, for a good deal of poor seed will be put on the market the following spring. Too much carelessness in this direction cannot be taken; not simply by the gardeners, but by the seed growers as well. Seed may be scarce and dear next spring, but that is all the more reason why only the best should be purchased.—Even and Garden.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

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It is a common mistake to suppose that the chief reason for digging or plowing of the land is to separate its particles. On the contrary, we are obliged to add to the labor of loosening up the soil that of compacting it with harrows, rollers, tramping, or other means, before we can safely entrust seeds or plants to it for a summer's growth. It is a saying by posthole diggers that all the firm-soil taken out can be packed in again, with room to spare. This is accounted for by the worms, the rootmounds, etc., common in virgin ground. No doubt the plowing and crushing facilitate expansion of roots and help to protect them from open airspaces and from lack of moisture during dry weather, but no healthier, handsomer growth is obtained by it than we often see on surface never worked at all, if the natural muck keeps all competing growth far enough away, and at the same time prevents the land from drying out.—New York Tribune.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

There would be much better satisfaction to most farmers if they would make corn the minor instead of the principal ration for their breeding sows.

The farmer who thinks cattle can pick their own living from late autumn grass is not wholly wrong, for they can get a living, but the farmer must not expect profit from such feeding.

It is not necessary to claim that ensilage is more nutritious and palatable when it comes out of the silo than when it went in, for it is enough to know that its properties are fairly well preserved.

When a large amount of grass roots, and also grain stubble is plowed under, the land will be benefited proportionately, and by plowing under vegetable matter the ground will gain in nitrogen.

Wyandottes make excellent market fowls. White Wyandottes are being sought after for this purpose, they look so tempting when ready for the table and the upper price is obtained for them.

It may cost less to buy cows than to raise them on the farm; nevertheless, it is better to raise them, for then one may know what they are, and they will do better, as a rule, than cows shifted from place to place.

Good country roads may be regarded as one of the highest evidences of civilization, but there are many places where this evidence is not found in such abundance as to become tiresome to dwellers along them.

Thickened boiled corn meal and oatmeal mixed with chopped suet and a little pulverized charcoal every few days, will fatten turkeys in eighteen days. They should be kept in a partially darkened shed or stable while being fattened.

If your poultry house is built with double walls you are pretty sure of protection to the fowls against the coldest weather. They will be laying all winter while your neighbor has very few eggs. Providing they are supplied with proper food.

No succulent food is more greedily eaten by pigs at any age than beets. They may be fed any time from the first thinning during the growing season to the fully grown roots in winter. They are especially valuable as a part of the winter food for breeding sows, and some beets should always be saved for that purpose.

The object of caponizing fowls is to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the flesh. Poultrymen, and especially farmers, have the impression that it is a very difficult operation to caponize a fowl, fraught with all sorts of danger to the life of the bird, and can only be performed by a skillful expert. This is a wrong impression.

The "why" for not disturbing milk while the cream is rising, is a very simple one. The cooling of the milk causes currents in the fluid, the end of which is to deposit fats at the surface. When these are disturbed by dipping or otherwise, these currents are broken and the particles of fat go floating aimlessly about, and some of them never reach the top.

Do not waste wood ashes. They are of sufficient value to pay for saving and applying to the soil. When applied to the soil they aid greatly in reducing the organic matter in the soil to its mineral elements, and in setting free abundant nitrogen from it also. Thus, being a valuable plant food, it is also an effective provider of other food substances, without which vegetation could not attain its highest vigor.

There is little difficulty in retaining potatoes in nearly as good a condition as those freshly dug, provided the temperature is kept up low down to use it. If sprout or grow, the skin being nearly impervious to moisture, so that they will not wilt. Beets, turnips, and especially turnips, become withered and dry in a comparatively short time, and it is essential to imbibe them in a suitable packing substance to prevent the escape of moisture.

Sometimes after threshing cows turned into the barnyard at night, with access to a fresh straw stack, will pick at the chaff and eat enough to diminish their milk flow. It is this often, rather than the diminished pasture, that lessens the milk yield at this season. We have known farmers to put a fence around the stack, so as to keep their cows from injuring themselves at it, as a simple-minded person is said once to have put a fence around a very poor lot to keep his stock from grazing on it.

Get Tired, Like the Rest.

Among the early American settlers there was an impression that the Indians had no intelligence or craft in their relations with the white man. The latter soon found, however, that this was not the case. Some of the farmers attempted to make farm servants of the Indians, but discovered that they had a propensity to "get tired" so soon after they began work that their services were of little value. One day a farmer was visited by a stalwart Indian, who said: "Me want work." "No, no," said the farmer—"you will get tired." "No, no," said the Indian—"me never get tired!" The farmer, taking his word for it, set the Indian to work, and went away about some other business. Toward noon he returned to the place, and found the Indian sound asleep under a tree. "Look here—look here!" shouted the farmer, shaking the Indian, violently—"you told me that you never get tired, and yet here you are stretched out on the ground!" "Ugh!" said the Indian, rubbing his eyes and slowly chambering to his feet—"if me not be down, me get tired like the rest!"

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

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Dress skirts are slightly longer in all cases than they were last winter.

A library has been opened in Philadelphia for Jewish working girls.

The late Mrs. Charles Crocker, of San Francisco, left a fortune of about \$10,000,000.

All sealskin garments are now shaped to follow the lines of the figure, yet are not tight-fitting.

Dress skirts for misses just in their teens should extend to within two inches of the boot tops.

Jennie Flood, the daughter of the bonanza king, is the wealthiest unmarried woman in California.

The young Empress of the Germans is having 1500 diamonds set. Eleven pearls will relieve their brilliancy.

Velvet will be the material for winter wraps and for the polonaise, which is again a favorite of fashion.

Feather and fur trimmings will be much employed on dresses; the former for silk and velvet, and the latter for cloth ones.

John Hicks, United States Minister to Peru, writes home that the Peruvian girls are very pretty, and that the men are very gallant.

The wife of General Lew Wallace is herself a writer of more than usual ability. She is a tireless worker and an expert at proof-reading.

Miss Addie Hamilton, just appointed by the President a Notary Public in Washington, is the second woman ever holding that position there.

Sealskins are now dyed a darker shade than formerly, and the skins are carefully shaved and thinned, so they may be better adapted to the figure.

Princess Beatrice played the pianoforte accompaniment to M. Wolf's violin when that brilliant artist appeared before the Queen of England recently.

Miss Helen Gladstone, Vice-Principal of Newham College, Cambridge, England, looks more like her famous father than does any other of his children.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is an honorary member of the Authors Club of New York and the only writer of the greater sex connected with that organization.

A fan, a walking stick, a hat and a bonnet frame, an easy chair, a hair comb, a corset, an omelet and a dance bear the name of Edison. Such is fame.

Golden brown and fickle gray are beautifully combined in tailor-made carriage costumes of royal armor and ladies' cloth of exquisitely fine texture.

The mantles this year are either long or appear to be so, for those that are short at the back have very long ends completely covering the front of the dress.

The Dowager Empress Victoria, of Germany, sold some New York city bonds not long since at public sale. The original insignia was stamped on each bond.

A Washington admirer of Mrs. Cleveland, while in Winchester, Va., the other day, purchased a mahogany sideboard 100 years old and sent it as a gift to Mrs. Cleveland.

Mrs. Burton M. Harrison, one of the Century writers, was Miss Constance Carey, a Richmond belle during the war. Her husband was Jefferson Davis's private secretary.

The sleeves of both sealskin and cloth coats are put in very full on the shoulders, to admit of the puffed sleeves. The broche woolen material are the favorites for the long mantles.

The fashion of weaving ribbon through coarse net has extended to underwear. Petticoats are made of coarse cotton net, being made firm about the lower portions by interweaving of braid.

The catogan braid, which is the favorite style of head dressing at present, is particularly suited to young girls. But the old girls should wear it, too, as it makes them look much younger.

A very pretty style for a cloak is of blue cloth, with coat back and long tabs down the back. The loose fronts are embroidered in gilt braid fastened with gilt buttons; similar embroidery trims the sleeves lengthwise, as also the cuffs.

The engagement or mynerville locket, as it is also called, is worn from a light neck-chain and falls out of sight beneath the bodice. These lockets are thin, flat and closed on both sides. They contain a miniature, and the smooth case is etched or engraved with the giver's name and the date of the engagement.

Elizabeth Thompson is perhaps the best known woman philanthropist in America. There is no good work in which she is not interested, and her money and time have always been given for the bettering of humanity. She is the only woman in America who has the freedom of the floor of the House of Representatives.

For fifty-five years Christian Feigley, of Shamokin, has worked in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. He is the oldest miner in the State, but he does not look it. Although silver locks adorn his head, his eyes are keen, his carriage erect and his arms are iron. The average life of a coal miner is forty-five years, yet this man is as hale and hearty as many a miner of forty. He was born in 1822, and entered the mines at the age of twelve.

James MacMillan, of Bardwell, Ky., is hale and hearty, despite his 113 years.

Millions of women use Dobbin's Electric Salt daily, and say it is the best and cheapest. If they are right, that is not the case. Some of the farmers attempted to make farm servants of the Indians, but discovered that they had a propensity to "get tired" so soon after they began work that their services were of little value. One day a farmer was visited by a stalwart Indian, who said: "Me want work." "No, no," said the farmer—"you will get tired." "No, no," said the Indian—"me never get tired!" The farmer, taking his word for it, set the Indian to work, and went away about some other business. Toward noon he returned to the place, and found the Indian sound asleep under a tree. "Look here—look here!" shouted the farmer, shaking the Indian, violently—"you told me that you never get tired, and yet here you are stretched out on the ground!" "Ugh!" said the Indian, rubbing his eyes and slowly chambering to his feet—"if me not be down, me get tired like the rest!"

The smoker's delight—"Jannil's Punch."

Rheumatism

According to recent investigations it is caused by excessive lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the disease, pains and aches in the back and shoulders, and in the joints of the arms, hands, hips and wrists. These pains are relieved by the use of the medicine. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action, neutralizes the activity of the blood, and also strengthens the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. Price, 60c. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HOME STEUB, Book-keeping, Business Form, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Spelling, etc., etc. Bryant's Building, 437 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

INTERESTED PEOPLE.

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Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds does it, is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. This Large Bottle is 50c. and \$1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

PARAFFIN-OIL will soften boots or shoes that have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

You maying of the beauty of springtime. Than glow on the cheek of the young. But I sing of a beauty that's rarer Than any of which you have sung. The beauty that's seen in the faces Of women whose summer is o'er, The autumn-like beauty that charms us Far more than the beauty of youth.

But this beauty is seen too rarely. The faces of most women lose the beauty of youth too soon. Female disorders are like frosts which come to nip the flowers which betoken good health, without which there can be no real beauty. If our American women would fortify themselves against the approach of the terrible disorders so prevalent among them, by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, their good looks would be retained to a "sweet old age." This remedy is a guaranteed cure for all the remaining weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

A POTATO one foot in length has turned up in the office of a Nebraska farmer.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Fig, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when constipated or bilious.

For sale in 50c. and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

At Dealers and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. VOGEL CO., Baltimore, Md.

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