A COSMOPOLITAN NEIGHBORHOOD IN AMERICA'S METROPOLIS.

There French, Italian and Spanish are Mostly Spoken, and Strange

The Eighth Ward, or that portion of it lying west, of the dry goods districts, presents features that are to be seen nowhere else in this great city. It is a cosmopolitan neighborhood. More different customs and liabits 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 Gerand the Spanish speaking population observe and maintain the customs and ways 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 Française," boarding houses bear the sign "Maison Privee" and the dry goods dealer calls himself a "Mercler Francaise." The hat "Chappelerie. It is a common sight to see on the signs "Bon Marche," "Nouvetes," "Lingerie," over shops. Bleecker street, once the fashionable place of residence of the Lattings the Depaws and the Kettletons, resembles a rue of Paris or a calle of winter, when eggs are scarce and high.

Madrid or Barcelona. There are all sorts The first step toward this is to see that of trade places even to a French-American

The oyster saloon connected with it is described as a "Depot d'Huitres," and "Fresh fish daily" in use is made to read Pousson, Frais, chaque jour sur glace. Beer, wines and liquors sold in the cufes and cabarets in the neighborhood are described by the signs "Biere, Vins et Liare termed "ecoles.

It is in the Eighth Ward, too, that the bulk of the Spanish-speaking population can be treated to two or three coats of the metropolis is settled. Like the good rubber paint and the thing is done French they maintain the customs of their native countries to a great extent. The Spanish population is recurited mostly from the West India Islands, the Cubans early hatched and vigorous birds predomination.

Mixed with this population are the immigrants from the Danish and Freuch 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 Warder is a restaurant in Bleecker 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 were lately opposing each other, either as adherents of the victorious Hippolite 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 colonels 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 done 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 Warders. A peculiar dish, of which they are quite fond, and which is not found in the Delmonico menu, is the famous olla pudding, or the oily pot. It is a mixture of black beans, rice and garlie, with oil as the main ingredient. It is palatable to

Among the other unfamiliar foods and beverages peculiar to the Eighth Ward is Chianti wine, an Italiau decoction of a yellowish color, that comes in long, thinnecked 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

There are many romances and strange tales to be heard among the Spanish residents. In Washington Place, 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 whips her sometimes and she cannot be made to understand that she is free to go or stay .- New York

"Hard Winter" Signs.

C. C. Shayne 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. se 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 sesson boying 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 cost 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 Stev.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

PATTENING TURKETS.

Turkeys need to be confined and fed all they can be made to cat, 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. If kept much longer thus 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 man. There are a greater number of only one hundred pounds as one that will natives of France becated there than in make twice as much. I would say to my my other quarter, and it is because they 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 1850 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 liberal supply of fresh eggs during the 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 ven-One of the very best things to make the house storm-tight is tarred felting, which is also obnoxious to lice and mites, though a more substantial outside covering can be made by first painting The painter styles himself in the building thoroughly, and then be his busines card "Peintre," and schools fore the paint dries, putting coarse, closewoven bagging or canvas over the whole, tacking it well in place. The bagging good rubber paint and the thing is done. A warm, comfortable house goes far toward insuring winter eggs, and when to this be added, in the start, good, plenty of suitable food, there need be no reason for asking why the heas 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 milch 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 absorbant of liquids. By removing the small portions defiled 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 top. the cow stable instead of sawdust, but 1 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, 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 | turnips, become withered and dry in a 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 plants, and others depend upon their own a fresh straw stack, will pick at the chaff seeds for nearly all of their crops. It and eat enough to diminish their milk should be remembered by those that it flow. It is this often, rather than the 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 damp moulds or black decaying spots on their under side should likewise be pulled off and destroyed. Shriveled pods are also ansuitable. If the pod appears all right outside the seed inside is generally good; has after a long wet spell of weather the seeds in perfect peds are sometimes/worthless. So much moisture has been absorbed by the pods that the seeds become bloated and in-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. only those that are perfectly sound. It usually takes two or three years to recover from the effects of one had season for seed production, for a good deal of poor seed will be put on the market the following spring. Too

much carefulness in this direction cannot

be taken; not simply by the gardeners,

but by the seed growers as well. Seed

may be senree and dear next spring; but

THE PLOW EXPENSE.

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 recompacting it with harrows, rollers, trampling, 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 wormholes, rootmoulds, etc., com mon in virgin ground. No doubt the plowing and crushing facilitate expan-sion 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 mulch 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 swine.

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 proportion ately, and by plowing under vegetable matter the ground will gain in nitrogen.

Wyandottes make excellent market 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 oat meal mixed with chopped suct 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 fat-

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

No succulent food is more greedily eaten by pigs at any age than beets. They may be fed any time from the first thinnings 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 specially 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 arrents 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

help to loosen up a hard clay soil. If I Do not waste wood ashes. They are had straw in great plenty that I wanted to make into manure, I might use it for 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 temper-ature is kept so low that they will not sprout or grow, the skin being nearly impervious to moisture, so that they will not wilt. Beets, turnips, and especially comparatively short time, and it is essential to imbed them in a suitable packing substance to prevent the escape of moisture.

Sometimes after threshing cows turned of some choice variety of into the barnyard at night, with access to takes a long summer to enable most plants | diminished pasture, that lessens the milk yield at this season. We have known farmers to put a fence sround the stack, so as to keep their cows from injuring themselves at it, as a simple-minded per son is said once to have put a fence round a very poor lot to keep his stock from grazing on it.

Got Tired, Like the Rest.

Among the early American sottlers there was an impression that the Indians had so intelligence or craft in their relations with the white men. The latter soon found, however, that this was not the 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 stalwart Indian, who said: "Me want work

"No, no," said the farmer-"you will "No, no," said the Indian—"me never get tired!" 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 In-

dian sound aslesp under a tree,
"Look here—look here!" shouted the farmer, shaking the Indian, violentlyyou told me that you never got fired, and yet here you are stretched out on the

"Ugh!" said the Indian, rabbing his that is all the more reason why only the over and slowly chambering to his feet-best should be purchased.—Farm and "if me not lie down, me get fired like the rest!

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

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

A library has been opened in Phila delphia for Jewish working girls. The late Mrs. Charles Crocker, of San Francisco, left a fortune of about \$10,000,000.

All scalskin 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

conanga king, is the wealthiest unmarried oman 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 nuch 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 The wife of General Lew Wallace is

erself 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. Scalskins are now dyed a darker shade than formerly, and the skins are care-

fully shaved and thinned, so they may be better adapted to the figure. Prince Beatrice played the pianoforte

that brilliant artist appeared before the Queen of England recently. Miss Helen Gladstone, Vice-Principal Newham College, Cambridge, Eng-

land, looks more like her famous father than does any other of his children. Harriet Beecher Stowe is an honorary

nember of the Authors Club of New York and the only writer of the gentler 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 ficelle gray are

beautifully combined in tailor-made carriage costumes of royal armure 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 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 A Washington admirer of Mrs. Cleveland, while in Winchester, Va., the other

day, purchased a mahogany sideboard years old and sent it as a gift to Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Burton N. 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 not 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 favor ite style of head dressing at present, is particularly suited to young girls. But the old cirls should wear it, too, as it makes them look much younger.

A very pretty style for a cloak is of blue cloth, with cost back and long tabs down the back. The loose fronts are shirred at the waist, the straight sides are em broidered in gilt braid fastened with gilt buttons; similar embroidery trims the sleeves lengthwise, as also the cuffs.

The engagement or myincible 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, that and closed on both sides. They contain a miniature, and the smooth case is etched or eugraved 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 benefiting of humanity. the only woman in America who has the freedom of the floor of the House of Representatives.

For fifty-five years Christian Fegley, of Shamokin, has worked in the coa 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 brawny. The average life of a coal miner is forty-five years, yet this man is as hale and hearty as many miner of forty. He was born in 1822. and entered the mines at the age of

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

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That glows on the check 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 autoun-like beauty that charms us.

Far more than the beauty of yore.

But this beauty is seen too rarely. The face of most women lose the beauty of yore.

But this beauty is seen too rarely. The face of most women lose the beauty of youth to com. Female disorders are like frosts which come tonly the flowers which betchen such the sun of the season. If our American women would forthey themselves against the approach of the terbile disorders so prevalent among them, hy sing Ir. Pierce's Paverile Prescription, their pod looks would be relatived to a "sweet old re." This remedy is a guaranteed care for all "e distressing weaknesses and derangements secular to women.

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Told him of the herbs so potent

For the healing and the saving." -EXTRACT FROM POEM OF "CANITAL"

Major Sidney Herbert, a well-known journalist in erricultural circles, writes Apri. 18th, 1889; Some five years ago 1 wrote a letter stating that Swift's Specific had cured me of severe rheumatism. Since that time I have had no return of the rheumatic troubles, although frequently exposed to the influences that produced former attacks. Several of my friends had a similar experience, and are firm in their conviction that S. S. S. brought a permanent cure. The searching power of this medicine is shown in The searching power of this medicine is shown in the fact that it developed a scrotilous tabit that was conspicuous in my blood over thirty years ago, and has removed the last trace of it. I have also tested S. S. S. as a tonic after a severe attack of malarial fever, which kept me in bed for three months, and am convinced that its curative and strengthening properties mented my recovery from that illness, as I was in a very low estudition of beakth.

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