Salutes With Big and Little Guns-Cheering the Ship-Manning the

Yards-Other Observances. Most visitors to a man-of-war are struck by the cleanness, order and compactness of everything on board, where so many men live so close together, and yet perfect discipline is preserved-even greater than the same number in a regi ment of soldiers. But a few moments consideration will show that, in such a confined space and with constant intercourse, great attention to forms and to the exactions of respect must be shown, to prevent such a mass of men, crowded close together, from degenerating into a mob. So we see at every moment salutes by touching and raising the cap, first by the inferior in rank, but always scrupulously returned by the superior while all the sentries salute passing officers the juniors by raising the hand to the rifle, while the latter is at "the carry," and senior officers by "presenting" arms. And this is done whenever they pass, if it be ten times in an hour,

It is quite an art to fire what is called a "good salute"-when the guns go off quickly, but at perfectly regular inter vals-and nothing jars more upon the naval ear than a salute in which gum hang fire and the interval is not pre-

In times as late as our war, salutes were commonly fired from the "battery," or broadside guns of any man-of-war. II she was a fifty-gun frigate, but few of her guns were used, and none of those fired requiring reloading, because no salute that could be fired required more than twenty-one guns, But, in these days of few and heavy guns, salutes are much less frequent, as such vessels are, by common consent, not required to go through the ceremony.

Sometimes brass howitzers, which are carried as boat-guns, are used in such vessels for saluting purposes, and it is most astonishing to see how rapidly a v ell-drilled howitzer crew can fire.

The number of guns allowed to officials is as low as five-for a Consul-but it is always an uneven number, for ever since gunpowder was used an even number of guns was considered unlucky and the odd number observed.

The writer well remembers the start given by the firing of three guns in a Yamen, or official residence of a high Chinese official, as a party of Americans were making an official visit. The Chinese salute is three guns-and these three were almost buried in the earth of court-yard through which the party had to pass, and were fired almost under their feet as they passed, causing a very natural start in persons unused to that way of showing respect.

Salutes with great guns occur more frequently in foreign ports than in our own, as guns are fired upon the visit of foreign officers to our men-of-war, and also when ours are returned. Then, on national holidays or anniversaries, foreign men-ofwar who happened to be in port with the vessel celebrating are all notified and requested to join in a salute, and probably in dressing the ship with flags.

For instance, in Rio Janeiro, a great naval stopping place, there will often be Brazilian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English, American and other men-of-war, Now, if the Fourth of July is at hand, the American Admiral sends an officer round to each one, with his compliments. and to say that on that day he will dress his ship with flags and fire a national salute at noon; and each of the foreign Captains sends back his compliments and will be happy to follow his motions. So, on the Fourth of July, in addition to the dressing of the ship, each one fires twenty-

If a national salute is fired the flag of the country saluted is hoisted at the fore and hauled down at the last gun. It it is a personal salute the jib is hoisted. with the first gun and hauled down with the last.

Often with very exalted persons, such as Kings or Emperors, or the President of the United States, the yards are "manned;" that is, life-lines are rove from the the rifts of the yards to the masts, and the men stand upon the yards close to each other.

Sometimes the crews are ordered into the lower rigging and three cheers are given, the time being marked by the rolling of drums. This is called "cheering ship," and is often done when another ship of the squadron, which has completed her service, sails "homeward

In ships carrying bands, it is customary for them to play their national air-when a foreign man-of-war arrives or departs, and the ensign or national flag is dipped in response to a similar courtesy from foreign ship or forts, or in answer to the national air, played by a foreign

Men-of-war's boats salute each othe in passing according to the rank of thosein them. They either cease pulling and lie on their oars or toss them; or, if under sail, they let fly their sheets and then gather them in again. At the same time the midshipman or coxswain of the junior boat rises and touches his cap, as do all the officers in each boat.

When coming on board or leaving the ship officers are attended by the boatswain or his mate, with side-boys, who are supposed to hand the man-ropes When there are no man-ropes the boys stand on each side of the gangway and raise their caps, while the boatswain pipes a long-drawn, peculiar sound from his pipe. In addition to this the Admiral or Commodore is received by the marine guard, drawn up on the quarterdeck,

and the roll of the dram. When the colors are hoisted or lowered everybody uncovers and the music plays; and every one, officer or on coming upon the quarterdeck, which is the reserved spot for all coremony, touches his cap. Golden Days.

## How to Cure a "Common Cold."

It may not be as widely known as it deserves to be that twenty grains of salieylic acid, given in liq. ammon. acet. three or four times a day, will so far con trol a common cold that the aching of the brow, cyclids, etc., will cease in few hours, while the sneezing and running from the nesc will also abate, and will disappear in a few days; and, more fortunate still, the cold will pass off, and not finish up, as is customary, with a cough,—British Medical Journal.

Straw matting should be quickly washed with soap and water; and, if rinsed in salt water, it will turn yellow in drying. Cane bottom chairs may be washed in the same manner, and dried by the open air.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Several calculating machines received the gold medal at the Paris Exposition. It is proposed to light up horses' heads with electric light during fogs in Lon-

The discovery on a Fiji plantation of an antidote to the banana disease, will, it is expected, prove most valuable in all The result of the examination of 9000

school children in various cities of America and Europe is that the average of pupils who have defective hearing is twenty-six per cent. In a little town of Schleswig-Holstein

there is a tax exemption for dogs "that sleep with their masters and mistresses and so preserve them from gout, rheumatism and like pains." It is proposed determining air tempera-

tures at great heights by using thermometers which, by closure of an electric current when certain temperatures are reached, give a light signal. Small balloons containing these thermometers are to be sent up at night. A mortar which, it is claimed, will

stand in all sorts of weather, is made of one bushel of unslacked lime and three bushels of sharp sand, to which is added one pound of alum mixed with one pint of linseed oil. The alum will counteract the action of frost on the mortar.

A remarkable chemical test for Asiatic cholera has been suggested to an Italian medical journal by M. Bujwid. Hydrochloric acid added to a culture broth containing the cholera microbes is asserted to give a violet color, which does not appear unless these particular germs

The Swedish Count, M. Bjornstjerna, suggested more than forty years ago, in a book on "The Theogony of the Hindeos that, as both poles must have been cooled to a suitable temperature at the same time, the earth might have been peopled from the north pole with its white races, and from the south pole with its colored

The ancient copper mines on Lake Superior are stated by Professor Newberry to have been abandoned not less than four hundred years ago, as is proven by the growth of forest trees over the rubheaps; and the old mica mines of North Carolina and the serpentine quarries of the Alleghanies show like evidences of antiquity.

During the past year no ashes have been thrown up by Vesuvius, and consequently the surrounding crops were not destroyed. The sublimations of the smoke issues were relatively scarce. On various occasions the detonations and the red-hot projectiles thrown up with the large quantities of smoke indicated greater cruptive power.

After three years of the incandescent light in the house of a gentleman in England, in which was a collection of fine water colors, he finds that some of the more delicate pigments have begun to fade. The arc light has been found far richer in artinic rays than the incandescent. Magnesium light approaches nearest to that of the sun in the proportion of colored rays.

The use of luminous paint is rapidly growing in this country. England has heretofore had the monopoly of a lumin-ous paint which it has sold at \$3 per pound. Other countries, however, have entered into the competition, and Austria is now producing a paint which is placed on the market at fifty cents per pound. It is said to be made from reasted oyster shells and sulphur.

A curious watch has been brought out in France. The dial is transparent, but there are no works behind it, and the hands appear to move by magic. The secret lies in concealing the works at the edge of the case and communicating the motion to the hands by means of a glass disc, which acts as a toothed wheel. This disc revolves between the front and back of the dial, which are both of glass, and hence its motion is unperceived.

## What Chinamen Eat.

What are little girls made of? Sugar and spice, and everything nice, That's what little girls are made of.

What are little boys made of? Rats and snails, and puppy-log's tails, That's what little boys are made of.

This nursery rhyme is especially true of the little boys of China, writes Frank G. Carpenter, the well-known cor-There are thousands almond-eyed, yellow-skinned, pig-tailed little ones throughout South China who consider the above menu a feast. I visited rat restaurants and watched the cooking of dogs and cats in the soup. I priced dried rats at many a butcher shop, and was offered plump, juicy pussies for less than the cost of their raising. I was told that the flesh of dogs would make brave the men who ate it, and I watched not a few people who smacked their lips as they conveyed bits of cat from their bowls to their mouths. These Chinese dog restaurants are largely patronized by poor people of Canton. They are usually on the ground floor, and they consist of a kitchen at the front and a dining-room in the rear. From nails on the wall and in the ceiling hang the dressed bodies of dogs, which look not unlike the carcasses of pigs, and which hang tail downward. Just below these upon great beds of coal or in oven-like stoves, are pots in which dog and cat stews simmer away. The meat is cut up into bits as big as the end of your finger, and it is fried with chestnuts and garlic in oil, or is stewed into a sort of sup. At the restaurant which I visited I was told that I could have a pint how! of cat flesh for ten cents, and as a special dainty I was offered fried cat's eyes at two cents apiece. The cuts are skinned before cooking, but the dogs are prepared for the pot in the same way that we make our pork. They are killed and the bodies are somed in boiling water to get the hair off. A little hair is always left on the end of the tail to show the color of the dog, for the meat of a black dog is worth twice that of the yellow variety, and black cat's flesh is a duinty. In some parts of China you can buy dried and smoked dogs' hams, and some regions make a business of exporting them. The season for rats is the winter, and cats are good at any time of the year.

On the 4th of last July Nathaniel Green and wife, one of the oldest couples in Fulton County, Ga., held a family reunion at their home, a few miles north of Atlanta. There were present 162 of their children and grandchildren. The table at which they are dinner was fifty feet long. Since the 4th of July there have been nine births in the family, which make the total 171.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

BATIONS FOR CALVES IN THE WINTER. For the best growth of calves in the vinter they should be fed and treated as the cows are. As they are as quarrelme as other animals, they should be tied up each in its place, so that each can

THE POULTRY YARD.

It has been thought for many years, says a writer in the Country Gentleman, that broken oyster and clam shells, if not necessary, were beneficial to fowls doors and the space behind the animals with them would lay more eggs and be the load of manure, and by the time

PROVIDE SHELTER FOR STOCK.

Every farmer who keeps stock should see that they are protected from exposure it this season. As a rule good stock, good feed and good care go together, and wherever you see animals only half fed and with little or no care, you will see poor stock. Good shelter lessens from one-fourth to one-third the amount of feed necessary to keep the stock in a good condition, while better health and thrift will be maintained, and the best of stock will not thrive unless good care is taken. If stock are well sheltered they will not only do with less feed, but in the spring they will come out with another oat, looking sleek and thrifty; whereas, the same stock if left during the winter exposed to the stormy and frigid weather, would not only require more feed, but come out in the spring with their hairs all rough and coarse-thus presenting anything but a thriving and paying appearnce. It is a saving of dollars and cents o provide comfortable shelter for all the irm stock worth keeping .- New York

WINTER CARE OF REES. There is but little opportunity in winter to give bees attention, and the proper time to put them in shape is during the yard—just long enough to cat their the autumn months. Feeding should all mess of corn stalks and get a drink. be done before cold weather sets in, and Cows when used to being stabled dislike they should be settled in their winter to stay long out in the cold, and evince quarters before real winter is at hand, great alacrity to get indoors where it is It often occurs that winter overtakes us warm and comfortable. My procedure with colonies that lack food. In such in manipulating manure by handling it cases we cannot possibly use syrup for only once and placing it where none of food, as the winter is too cold for the its virtues can be lost, I think is much bees to seal it over, and unsealed stores better than the old-fashioned way with will not serve properly for winter. The the wheelbarrow, taking the manure in moisture which always arises from the the barayard to lay in the drenching bees in cold weather enters the unscaled rain till spring, then to be handled again, honey and dilutes it, making it very un- being soggy and heavy, with the ammowholesome. Our only resort, therefore, his pretty much precolated through it for feeding in cold weather is to make and lost. Oftentimes it is not convencandy and use it. This is a very good lent to apply the manure in some corner and healthful food if properly made and of the field whereon it is to be spread. administered. It is made from granulated sugar by melting it, adding a little -no more than will thoroughly melt the sugar-when it is boiled a few minutes and poured out into cakes or even if the quantity given is good. slates of three or four pounds each. A stiff brush in the stable, judicously When cool this becomes very bard, at most like rock candy. In feeding this i- tor. is placed on frames just over the cluster of bees where they can have access to it mer and winter apples that are adapted at all times. When in this position it receives the heat arising from the bees and they remain on it all the time. It is so hard that it will last them a long while. This candy may be given bees at intervals during winter, and colonies may be brought through in good shape that would have otherwise perished. This, or any other work that is necessary to do with bees in winter, should be done on warm days. It will not do to molest them on a cold day, but it should always be done on days when the bees are flying .- American Agriculturist.

SETTING THERS. ing and freezing. If, however, the work or lawn. is to be done, care must be taken to have sure there is plenty of room for the roots, so that they can be spread out evenly and naturally.

The soil should be well loosened up in cheaper. the bottom. If manure is to be applied incorporate thoroughly with the soil. It is not a good plan, where it can be avoided, to have manure to come into not been, injured by frost. Spread them out evenly and fill in with dirt. After well so that the soil will come in closcontact with the roots. Fill up well around the stem of the trees.

A good plan is to make a mound around the tree, as this will not only aid to protect from injury by thawing and freezing, but be a help in preventing mice from doing injury.

Good drainage must in all cases be furaished. Never allow water to stand around the roots of any kind of fruit plants. The surest plan of avoiding this s to provide good drainage in the fall. After the ground freezes, a good mulch

straw, bagasse, or corn fodder, are all good materials. As this is applied to possible, rather than as a protection, it juring them. will be best not to apply too early. Wait until the ground freezes hard, and then

Protection must also be given against rabbits, and this should be applied early in order to lessen the risk.

A plat should always be made of the orchard to setting out the trees, so that in case the labels should get lost, there with four eyes, four nostrils and four will be no danger of the names of the cars, and a mouth like a fish, is exciting varieties being entirely lost. If the the citizens of Jenninga Township, Ind.

work is carefully done, the trees mulched in good season, and properly protected, fall-planting will succeed fully as well as spring; but considerable loss is often ocensioned by carelessness in this work .-Pravie Farmer.

THE MANURE QUESTION.

get its share of food. An excellent food "What is to be done with the manure for calves is made up of cut hay of the in the winter!" Our practice was to best kind, wetted and mixed with-for clean the stables once a day, draw the pounds of it-one pound of corn manure direct to the field six days a meal and three pounds of bran. This is week, and dump in piles where it reenough for two calves per day, with as mained till spring, when it is spread and much good clover hay as will be eaten clean. Salt should be added in the same one objection to this; sometimes the land proportion as for the cows. — American will be in condition to plow excepting these piles, where it will be frozen too solid to admit of plowing. A correspondent of the Germantown (Penn.) Telegraph gives his way of making and spreading manure as follows: My horse and cow stables have double

whether laying or not, and-some pro- is wide enough to admit of a cart to take fessional poultry keepers to the contrary out the manure. I prefer not to clean Ithink they are, for my fowls when let out the stables oftener than twice a out, go for the pile of shells and eat week, but if the cow manure is very them as they would corn, and I think if soft I clean them out every day, or every the shells were not of some service to second day, according to the circumthem they would not do that, and I also stance of having an abundance or scarthink they are good substitutes for sharp city of litter. After the manure is put gravel, which cannot always be got as in the cart, if there should be any urine easy as shells. Again, I frequently have in the channel behind the cows, it is read that a yard of fowls having no cock carefully baled out and poured on top of ess inclined to set than where there were reaches the field the liquid is trickling cocks, and as I thought that would be a on the ground, but not much is lost. The saving of feed I concluded to try it, and dripping manure is then drawn out of in each experiment have lost more than the tail end of the cart and deposited in ten per cent. in number of eggs compared some half dozen heaps with a dung drag, with other yards under same circum-ances, except the company of male receives all the virtue that is in the manure, which sinks down in the ground, and none of the "gaseous matter escapes up in the clouds." After the essence of the manure has all sunk in the ground, the straw remains on the surface as a mulch, which is an effective agency to improve land. By this method of manuring I get my corn ground covered during the fall and winter, thus avoid having the leached carcass from the barnyard saturated with water, and dragged out through the mud in the spring busy time. While manuring my field in winter I keep the manure spread in a straight line, and put up guide poles at each end of the line so that if snow falls I will know where to spread the manure. I find by experience that manure and snow when in partnership make a strong fertilizing firm, which, when dissolved by the sun, shows quite as good a result in the following crop as any other mode of applying manure.

For more than thirty years I have tied my cows in the stable every night in amer just the same as in winter, without any detriment to a single animal My object in doing this is two-fold. First, I make an extra quantity of manure; second, my cattle are in a safe place, which relieves me from care and anxiety consequently I can sleep soundly. During the winter my horned stock have only a couple of hours each day out in

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Irregular feeding makes thin horses,

used on farm horses, is a good horse doe A half a dozen varieties each of sum-

to the season and the market will pay better than a great number. Charcoal is much appreciated by the

fowls. The best is formed of charred grain. Corn roasted like coffee and fed twice a week would no doubt pay for the

One serious error in poultry keeping is the custom of keeping hens until they become too old to be profitable, because they were favorites or good layers. Dispose of them or you will suffer much

It is a great waste to burn leaves gathered along the roadsides, for they make The principal objection to setting out excellent bedding for stables, and that trees in the fall is the damage that is often done through the winter by thaw. gathering if used as manure for garden A warm stable need not be an expen-

the soil well prepared. Plow well, and sive one. You can stop up the cracks harrow until in a good tilth. In digging with laths, and line the inside of the or preparing the places for the trees, be stable with straw, nailing on sufficient laths over the straw to keep it in place. This will make a warmer wall than a double-boarded one, and be vistly

Gather fine specimens of hickory nuts, around the trees, care should be taken to butternuts, chestnuts, etc., and either plant them now where you desire them to stay, or pack them in sand a little moist and keep for spring planting. There are direct contact with the roots of the trees, very many farms the values of which unless it be compost. Keep the roots could be largely increased by having ou moist and see that they are not, or have them a thriftly growing young not orchard.

the roots are well covered, tramp down fence corners, all trash along fences, sods which are slipping away into the road, all the scrapings about cowyard, pigpen, chickenyard, etc., and place them in the burngard, to be incorporated with the manure. A large quantity of valuable fertilizer can be collected on any ordinary farm.

There is considerable nourishment in apple pomace, and it is worth saving if fed as it should be. It is not a perfect ration, and to allow stock to eat deal of it is to injure them. But that also is true of eating apples before the should be put around each tree. Old juice is pressed out. To grain-fed stock a little apple pomace fed daily is a good thing. It keeps their appetite good and keep the soil at as even a temperature as prevents over-feeding of grain from in-

A Frenchman, attracted by the high price of the oil of the rose geranium, proposes to set out an acre or more of the plants next spring. He thinks that the -generally when the trees are set out \_\_ yield will be at least fifty pounds to the aure.

A monstrosity in the shape of a calf

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Carnations are coming greatly into use for bridal bouquets. Oriental designs continue to be popu-

lar in dress decorations. Figured goods and combinations are used in great variety in black costumes

The "Empire" and "Directoire" styles have passed the zenith of their pros-

Fur trimmings upon cloth toques may be light or dark, the aim being to contrast.

perity.

The "sling" sleeve is now worn with inner sleeves in bellior coat shape to pro-

tect the arms. A combination of two kinds of fur on

one shoulder cape is a fashionable featare of the season. A girl of seventeen has just ascended

Mount Ararat, and the feat seems to be thought remarkable. The reign of black hose is ended and new stockings appear in an endless va-riety of brilliant effects.

Striped cloths are gaining favor for combinations, the stripes being rather wide and set some distance apart.

New Paris bonnets present starting combinations of color, and are fashioned in very odd and picturesque shapes. The Queen of Roumania wrote a drama

called "Uivanda," and composed a song while undergoing the massage cure. Dr. Amelia B. Edwards, who is lee turing in this country, says America will

furnish the noted women of the future. The height of bouncts has diminished very perceptibly but they are still raised above the forehead and lowered at the

Belts of every description are now worn entirely encircling the waist or extending from the side seams across the front. Miss Lillian Lewis, colored, of the

ber of the New England Woman's Press Association. Mrs. Campbell, wife of the new Governor of Ohio, is a Vassar graduate, hav-

Boston Herald, has been elected a mem-

ing entered the college in 1865, the year it was opened. A novelty in fringed trimmings is the

passementerie sash, which may be had in various widths and colors, and has deep sewing-silk fringes. A beautiful new dinner gown has a

bodice and train of short blue and rose

velvet opening over a draped petticoat of Small bonnets are being covered moothly with velvet and have close set

garniture and narrow "made" strings fastened with fancy pins. Russian sable is not only popular now s collars and borders upon velvet and

cloth dresses, but also upon evening gowns of velvet, satin or tulle. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison's favorite des sert is a dish of pie made with a single crust, filled with pumpkin custard and finished with a two-inch dressing of

Mrs. Clemens (wife of Mark Twain) is sweet, lovely, refined woman, but a erious drawback to her husband's happiness is the fact that she cannot appreciate his jokes. Miss Caroline Fitzgerald, of Litchfield,

Conn., who married Lord Edmond Fitz maurice, is not quite two and twenty, yet she has written a book of poems and got it published. Evening bonuets are finished with

forty-inch strings of narrow black or very dark colored velvet attached to the back of the frame and brought around the neck to tie under the left ear. Madame de Valsayn, the foremost

champion of woman's rights in France, has retired from the league because it was resolved that men should be ex-Mme. Carnot, wife of the French President, is now the acknowledged

leader of the fashion in Paris, and has a wardrobe that would make Queen Elizabeth green with envy. The Empress Frederick, of Germany, has ordered a present of money to be

made to each of the women and girls who were employed in making her daughter, Princess Sophie's trousseau. To Mrs. Captain Paget, daughter of Mrs. Paran Stevens, of New York, credit

is due for introducing in America the black tarpaulin hat over which fashionables under fifty have become so frantic. There has not been a winter for many a year when it was possible to have skirts so light and yet fashionable, but the

tailors persist in making them heavy by facing the underskirt unnecessarily high. The ex-Empress of Brazil. Theresa, is sixty-seven years old. She is a daughter of the late King Francis I., of the Two Sicilies. She is said to be a woman of gentle manners and simple domestic

tastes. Many of the fashionable "plaited" skirts are not plaited at all, but strips or folds are laid, overlapping each other on the skirt, so as to afford opportunities for the introduction of contrasting material

in a simple way. An organization of devout ladies, calling themselves Sisters of the People, is laboring in London, under the direction of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, to bring the much neglected upper classes to a series

of special services. A dish washing machine has been invented by an Indiana housewife, who has spent ten years trying to obviate the necessity of feminine labor in "washing Her invention will scald, wash, se and dry from five to twenty dozen dishes in two minutes, according to the size of the machine.

Is it comeony to save a few cents buying a cheap scap or strong washing powder, and less defers in rulaid rotted ciothes? If not, use Dobbins's Electric Scap, white as snow, and as pure. Ask your grocer for it.

THE Chinese Government is buying heavy Krupp guns for the northern forts.

Last Winter

was troubled so hadly with rheumatism in my right shoulder and joints of my leg as not to be able to walk. I took Bood's Earsaparilla, and now con't feel any aches or pains snywhere, and it not only stopped the soreners in my shoulder and jeints, but makes me feel as lively as a ten-yearoldboy. Itell newspapers right in THE MINDLE OF THE STREET

every day in the year, and have been doing so far five years, and standing on the cold stones also a picule, ican tellyon. I can be seen every day in the your at corner Tompkins and De Kalb Avenues. -W. W. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore, If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompton's kye-water, Druggists sell at 25c, per bottle

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