## A NATION OF TEA DRINKERS.

### Food and Drink of the Russians.—Vodka, Vegetables, Rye Bread and Tea.

The Russians are a nation of tea drinkers, coffee is rare; tea is universal, and universally good. The best tea I ever drank was in Russia; they drink it at all hours, and without regard to quantity—sometimes ten cups at a sitting, and yet, apparently, with impunity. Brass urns, in which tea water is boiled by means of a charcoal fire, are found over all the empire; they are called samovars, and I found it important to include in my Russian vocabulary the word "samovar." Their method of making and drinking tea has been noticed by all travelers in their country.

They claim that water at the boiling point is destructive to the good qualities of tea, so they draw their tea water just below that point. They use thin glass tumblers, with ordinary saucers; sometimes the women use cups, but the men never, the tea is poured into saucers, which are held on the upturned ends of the thumb and fingers of the right hand; milk and cream are rarely used; a block of cut sugar is held in the left hand, from which they nibble pieces, as they slowly sip their delicious, white colored tea.

These people are called by the Germans the "Onion Russians," because of the quantity of onions they eat; they might, with more propriety, be called a nation of cucumber eaters. Cucumbers are raised in great quantities, of excellent quality, and may be found, pickled, anywhere between Behring Strait and the Baltic. Cucumber water is a favorite hot weather beverage, or, if you will permit a Celticism, they make their lemonade from cucumbers. This light beverage, however, is not sufficient to allay the thirst of the muzik; from his abundant rye he makes a powerful brandy, called vodka; that it is high proof is well attested by the numerous drunken men over which one must tread in the streets.

Though I saw in many gardens good potatoes, cabbages, radishes and turnips, the much maligned sunflower was the only apology I saw for floriculture. Its seeds are esteemed a great delicacy by the young people, and are found for sale in every shop. We may regard the sunflower seeds as the peanuts of the Russian peasantry.

Their agricultural implements are of the rudest character. Grass is cut with straight, shapeless blades, made at the country blacksmith's shop, and attached to the end of a straight stick. The women do the harvesting; the grain is cut with sickles, as it was cut 3,100 years ago; the ground is plowed with roots, and harrowed with the limbs of trees; the grain is threshed with a tail.

Black rye bread is the staple article of food throughout the empire. The peasants live largely on vegetable diet, meat being reserved for the holidays; they seldom use a knife and fork, but a wooden spoon for liquid food, and the fingers for anything else.

On one occasion a something was placed before me as I sat at the samovar making my tea; I glanced furtively and hesitatingly at it, whereupon the young woman of the house threw back an upper crust with her fingers, and revealed a steaming conglomeration of little fishes, and encouraged me with a reassuring "Horosho; horosho;" (good; good). The fishes were unevisserated unheaded — in short, undressed; but on discovering among them the familiar countenance of a little pickerel, and determined not to offend the hospitality of my hostess, after the fashion of little Jack Horner, I extracted the pickerel ate him up, and true to the critical etiquette of my country, I, too said: "Horosho; horosho; when the thing was positively abominable.

### A Miserly Man's Luck.

Proverbially considered, the statement that it never rains but it pours and that water runs to the sea express different phases of the same truth, and this particularly irrational, inexplicable truth fate spends her time in demonstrating. For instance, take two things that have happened to one rich, solitary old man in N. Y., within two weeks. His name is well known, though his enormous fortune is not generally estimated at its true proportions; he does not live like a rich man—is a bit of a miser, in fact—but as numbers of people know, is the possessor of numerous millions. He works hard, as his work is the only thing he takes an interest in, and his only recreation, taken at the doctor's orders, is horse-back riding in the park.

To strangers he lives to put up a poor mouth, for one thing, for the simple pleasure of seeing them fooled, and he recently told a business acquaintance that he was too poor to have a good horse; the business acquaintance was a rich Kentuckian, not rich as compared to the other, but rich for Kentucky. Touched by the old man's bad mount, a thing that seemed more tragic to him than it would to any but a Kentuckian, he presented him with a superb saddle horse, a son of Golddust, perfectly trained and worth a small fortune. A week later an old Californian, whom the old miner had not thought of in twenty years, but whom he had known in his youth, and who had grown misanthropical with old age and hated everything around him, dies and leaves said O. S. another enormous fortune. What is to be said for a world where such things be?

—Dress skirts are gradually becoming longer. Last year the skirt was short enough to show the whole foot; now only the tep of some is visible. White cloth skirts with Oriental embroidery are much worn, draped with Bengaline eoliene voile, or some such light material. The bodice is made of white cloth. "A tunica a la juive" held on the shoulder with an agraffe, and fastened down at the waist with a metal or fancy belt, gives quite an Oriental finish to the above described costume.

*The* increasing difficulty of adding to the world's stock of knowledge of the Arctic regions is turning the attention of explorers to the more distant but freshest fields for research lying about the South Pole. An Antarctic expedition is now being fitted out by Baron Nordenskjord, and is expected to leave Sweden in the autumn for an absence of eighteen months; while it is probable that during the next few years several other expeditions will be attracted to the unknown seas of the Southern Hemisphere.

*Dr. Donald C. Wood* has collected many facts relating to the use of salicylic acid for rheumatism. Of 728 patients treated with salicylates 523 were relieved of their pains within seven days, whereas of 612 patients treated by other methods only 140 were relieved within the same time.

*One* of the English regiments is experimenting with a machine called a centre-cycle, which has four small wheels a foot in diameter and one large one in the centre. It is said that the invention makes climbing a hill as easy for a cycler as rolling off a log.

*Two* substitutes for the high priced gum arabic—one from flax seed and the other from starch—are expected to serve all purposes for which the genuine gum is used.

## THE CHINESE ARMY.

### Its Organization, Equipment and General Condition.

Those who believe that in the not remote future the Chinese empire will prove a thorn in the side of Russia, will find their views corroborated by an article in the current number of The Internationale Revue ueber die Gesammelten Armeen und Flotten, which treats of the latest reforms introduced into the Chinese army.

Apart from the Chinese and Manchu militias, each province now possesses a regular army of enlisted troops under the immediate command of its viceroy. Of these the best organized is the army of Pe-chi-li, which instructed by European officers, also well armed and clothed in uniform, serves its model for the others. What, however, concerns us most in this country is the reorganization of the army of Manchuria, which has recently been undertaken—partly because China wishes to colonize that region as a bulwark against Russia, and partly because she fears that power as a dangerous rival in the Corea. This reorganization was begun two years ago, Manchuria being divided into three districts, the united military strength of which is said to amount to from 250,000 to 300,000 men. Of these, we are told, one-third are armed with breech loaders, the remainder with old fashioned firearms, bows, arrows and lances. Thirty thousand are constantly under arms, the nucleus being composed of 15,000 troops from the Pe-chi-li army, who have been disciplined after the European model.

WATCHING THE FRONTIER.

Kirin, the military center of Manchuria, possesses an arsenal, and watches the Russian frontier with detachments, which scour the country continually to clear it of banditti and keep the roads open for postal communication. The cavalry, formed into squadrons of 250 men, are armed with Winchester magazine rifles or Remington repeaters; and their horses, though smaller are active and serviceable. They are described as bold riders, with the usual ugly Asiatic seat; and, strange to say, they make no use of steel weapons—in some cases are not even provided with them. Their formation is in single rank; their pace the walk or gallop, the trot being unknown. They attack in a swarm after fire, and to the sound of trumpets, the officers being in rear of their men.

Target practice takes place in July and August, when 100 cartridges are expended by each man. Bad shots are punished, and at the autumnal inspection of the general commanding the best marksmen are rewarded with square silver medals; but, as the general's dog is permitted to wear the same adornment, the distinction is not overflattering. The soldiers are well paid. Every cavalry soldier gets the equivalent of twenty-one roubles per month and his clothing; fifteen of these roubles go to pay for the keep of himself and horse, six remaining for shoe leather, washing and underclothing. As food, he receives rice, millet and tea; four times a week meat and a small quantity of spirits; while hay, straw and crushed beans are served out to his steed. There is a regimental fund for providing remounts, but the soldiers do not willingly borrow from it because the bamboo is too frequently employed to accelerate repayment.

Near the Russian Ussuri frontier are stationed eight battalions of Chinese infantry, each 500 strong, which are chiefly employed in the construction of fortifications. These are rapidly springing up all over Manchuria, two of its towns, Kirin and Ningati, being defended by a girdle of detached forts, which are built on the European pattern, and in part provided with steel plates. The infantry receives twelve roubles a month, with clothing, and are armed with the Remington repeating rifle which carries a bayonet like that of the French chassepot.

OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

New drill regulations, similar to the French, are being introduced. On parade the officers look on, merely intervening when the application of the stick seems necessary. The battalion is divided into four companies, whose chiefs hold the rank of major; nevertheless, a major general is not unfrequently content to assume command of one of them. The officers make good the deficiency of their pay by defrauding their men. The soldier is often forced to till his own land as a laborer for profit of his officer.

The officers are represented as wholly uneducated, and dependent for promotion on the caprice of some magnate, for whom they are ready to perform the most menial offices. They undergo an examination prior to appointment; which, however, chiefly consists in fencing (with one sword or two), wrestling, etc. They spend their leisure on the divan, dicing, chattering or playing the guitar. Most of them are addicted to smoking opium, although the practice is forbidden. Drunkenness is also common. The non-commissioned officers are trained in a school at Kirin; but they are not better paid than the privates, their sole privilege being to adorn their hats with a brass button; but the entire pack of menials belonging to a general's establishment assume the distinction as a matter of course, wherefore it cannot be held in high estimation. The ammunition consumed by the troops in Manchuria is brought by sea from Tien-tsin, but it is proposed to erect powder mills in the province itself at Kirin and Tsitsihar.

Articles in the Chinese press which appear from time to time afford ample proof that the dangers of Russian aggression are beginning to be appreciated. The Chinese have augmented their ironclad fleets, are setting their military institutions on an efficient footing and, what is quite as significant, have connected Pekin with Aigun on the river Amoor by a line of telegraph.

### The Author of Zanoni.

"Owen Meredith," the present Lord Lytton, is engaged in preparing the posthumous papers of his father, the celebrated novelist, for publication. Those who have read "Zanoni" and the "strange Story" know that the distinguished writer had paid much attention to the occult sciences. Now it appears from his papers that he was a firm believer in astrology and spiritualism. The present Lord Lytton says that his father had cast the horoscope of Disraeli when a very young man, and that it came out true to the letter.

NO CRIMINAL would object to the laws if he were only barred out.

THE base ball pitcher that goes too often to the bar gets broken at last.

*A remarkable* instance of the increase of temperature in the earth toward the centre has been presented at Pesth, where the deepest artesian well in the world is that now being bored for the purpose of supplying the public baths and other establishments with hot water. A depth of 8140 feet has already been reached, and it furnishes 176,000 gallons daily at a temperature of 158° F. The municipality have recently voted a large subvention in order that one boring may be continued to a greater depth not only to obtain a larger volume of water but at a temperature of 176° F.

PIGEONS are good when the breasts are plump and red looking. The flesh of an old one is dark, and the breast is not so plump. Squabs are plump, soft skinned, with almost gum flesh.

## FARM NOTES.

ERADICATING THE COCKLEBUR.—No weed is more troublesome than the cocklebur. Cultivation only increases its persistency; it is difficult to pull—its hold on the ground being so secure that the stem will part before the roots are detached—cattle, hogs and horses will not eat it, and it springs up and matures seed in a very short time. It reaches its greatest perfection on the fertile Western prairies. Only the greatest vigilance will eradicate it; and this vigilance is apt to be relaxed in the late fall and all the care and work of summer be lost, as the cocklebur is not easily frost-bitten, and will mature its seeds after the growth of nearly every other weed has been stopped. Each plant produces many seeds, and where one is allowed to ripen these in the fall, a space fifty feet in diameter will be infested with plants the next summer. On a farm in Western Illinois the writer has kept down every cocklebur in his corn-field until the middle of October, and in passing through the field to gather the corn early in November, has been disagreeably surprised to find enough mature plants to thoroughly seed the ground. The war on this weed must be continuous until very late in the season. If not a weed were allowed to go to seed, it would require several years to rid the land of this pest, as its seeds will lie dormant in the soil for many years. A little carelessness after several years of unrelenting warfare will put everything back at the beginning.

GREENHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.—The work in the greenhouse is mainly preparatory, and the sooner it is done the better. Repairs to the greenhouse and heating apparatus are, as a rule, better intrusted to the builders of them. Get in a supply of soil, sand, pots and moss. A good cellar makes an admirable annex to the winter garden. It is not too early to decide upon what are to be the leading features of the window garden, and ascertain where the plants are to come from. If any plants are to be lifted from the open borders be ready to do it next month. See to the potted plants that were taken from the window to the open air. If any of these are to go back again, begin early to free them from insects, to give fresh soil and to prune into shape, that they may be ready to go on at once.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.—The value of a small grove of trees in the pasture will be seen this month. Trees can be often had upon the place for digging, or they may be bought for a few cents each; and it will pay better to buy trees that will be of value in a few years—like white ash, black walnut, etc.—than to plant poor trees. Meantime put up a temporary shed of brush to give the cows and other animals a shelter. After work, if a safe stream is not too far off, let the boy and horses enjoy a bath, but avoid a dangerous and muddy bottom.

SUGGESTIONS IN SEASON.—In saving garden seeds it must not be overlooked that where several kinds of vegetables have been grown near each other there is danger of the varieties becoming mixed. This will not show itself this season, but plants from the seed saved the present harvest will vary next year. It requires care to save seed if the varieties are to be kept true, and, for that reason, where only a small garden is cultivated, it is better to procure seed from the seedman rather than to attempt to save it.

A VARIETY OF FARM TOPICS.—Mr. H. Ross, in *Farm Journal*, states that in September, 1886, he purchased 19 ewes and mated them with a Southdown ram. They produced 27 lambs. Two of them died, and he sold the 25 remaining for $4.75 each, or a total of $118.75. The average clip of wool was five pounds, sold at 22 cents, making a total of $20.90 from the flock for wool. It will be noticed that the flock produced nearly six times as much in lamb as it did in wool, and shows that sheep can be made to pay independently of wool, as the manure is not estimated. The total receipts from 19 living ewes were $139.65.

FEEDING is gradually being done on a scientific plan. It has heretofore been the rule to make an animal fat and then send it to market. It is now known that feeding can be so conducted as to secure a large proportion of lean as well as fat, and the animal will gain as rapidly in weight as when feeding for fat. The new system is, therefore, better, for it improves the quality and secures a higher price for the product, while the manure from animals fed for lean is more valuable than that from very fat stock.

A DAIRYMAN who was brought up in a lime-stone country says that cattle there never bloated from eating green feed. This has led him to believe that lime in water prevents bloating. He has followed the practice of putting from one to two gallons of lime every week in the water-troughs from which his cattle drink, and none of his cattle give him trouble by getting bloated.

THE honey season in the United States and Canada proved to be nearest to a failure of any season in some time, except last year. Throughout the whole country the nights have been cool, which is unfavorable to the secretion of nectar, while at the West the drought of last year killed the white clover so that no crop could have been secure there, had the weather been ever so favorable.

FARMERS should protect the useful birds against destruction by gunners A single bird may save much labor in destroying insects. Birds should be encouraged to build near the houses and barns. Unless protected the small birds will be destroyed as well as the larger ones.

WHILE the collie dog is a very useful animal when taught to drive sheep and cattle, yet he should never be allowed to chase them or frighten them in any manner. Cows naturally have an aversion to dogs of all kinds, and when they experience fear the effect is such as to injure the milk. Cows should be brought from the pasture leisurely and in no manner worried or excited.

CUT off the twig or limb of the pear tree as soon as the slightest indication of blight appears, or the disease will gradually extend until the whole tree is infected and the tree doomed. It is claimed that swabbing the trunk of the tree with linseed oil is an excellent preventive of blight.

AFTER careful experiments a dairyman concludes that bran is profitable for the milkman, but that oats are much more profitable for the buttermaker.

*The* absolute dimensions of a globular star cluster have been studied by the Liverpool Astronomical Society. These clusters consist of thousands of minute stars, possibly moving about a common centre of gravity. One of the most remarkable of these objects is 13 Messier, which is thought to be about equal to a first magnitude star. Astronomers have estimated that is is made up of 14,000 stars. Assuming the total mass as equal to twice the sun's, the average diameter of each of these components must be 45,298 miles, and each star in this wonderful group may be separated from the next by a distance of nine thousand million miles.

LOG CABINS can hardly be considered handsome or elegant, but they were fit habitations for the rugged pioneers of America. Our ancestors were rugged specimens of noble manhood, complete in health, strength and endurance. Their wholesale remedies are reproduced to this later age, in Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Warner's "Tippecanoe."

## HOUSEHOLD.

LEG OF MUTTON, CAPER SAUCE.—Select a leg of mutton rather fat, and put it on to boil, in a stock pot filled up with cold water, when it boils remove the scum and put it on the side of the stove to continue gently boiling for about two hours and a half, a handful of salt and a couple of turnips and carrots should be put into the pot, after skimming, to boil with the leg. When the mutton is done drain and dish it up, garnish around with mashed turnips, dressed with a little sweet cream, a pat of butter, pepper and salt, mould the mashed turnips in the shape of large eggs with a tablespoon, and place them closely around the leg of mutton, introducing between each spoonful of mashed potatoes a carrot, nicely trimmed, that has been boiled either with the mutton or with some broth separately, pour some gravy under it, put paper ruffle on the bone and send it to table, accompanied by a sauce boat of caper sauce.

A CATSUP that will last for years, called camp catsup, is personally recommended: Add to a pint or quart of strong ale or porter and a pint of white wine half a dozen very small onions, peeled and minced, half an ounce of mace, the same of nutmeg broken into pieces, and two large roots of ginger, sliced. Put all together, over a moderate fire, into a porcelain lined kettle, and boil slowly until one third of the liquor is wasted. Transfer it to small bottles the next day, putting a portion of the seasoning in the bottom of each and filling them to the top with the liquid. Complete with a teaspoonful of finest salad oil at the top. Cork the bottles tightly and seal them. In a dry place this catsup will keep well for years. A currant preparation is extremely appetizing: Stew together four pounds of ripe currants and a pound and a half of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, a teaspoonful of ground cloves, one of pepper, and a pint of cider vinegar. After the first two ingredients are stewed until thick add the others and bottle for a near future use.

IT is often difficult to impart novelty to the daily dinner. A breakfast is readily arranged, but the dinner oftentimes is a problem. If asparagus be in season, have a soup made of it; roast lamb with new potatoes, spinach, mint sauce and green peas, a rich rhubarb pie with the flakiest of crust, and jelly cake, coffee or tea. For the breakfast of the next day the remains of the lamb may be minced up finely with poached eggs on toast, delicate corn muffins, stewed potatoes, with sprigs of parsley, a plate of toast buttered on both sides, with butter of the best, coffee or chocolate. Voltaire constantly for his breakfast took half *café au lait* and half chocolate, which was served at the same time in separate vessels, in a boiling state, and poured from each slowly, laboriously twenty inches in elevation into his cup, which he said made it extremely light and digestible. Bonaparte became so fond of it that he made constant use of it. After the intense excitement of a battle he took two or three cups, which seemed to restore all the energy and strength of his nature.

CREAM TARTLETS.—Line some patty pans with short paste and bake them; when cold put a layer of jam in each and fill them with whipped cream well heaped, made as follows: Sweeten half a pint of cream with some loaf sugar which has been well rubbed on the outside of a lemon, and then pounded. Put it in a perfectly clean, cold bowl, and add to it the beaten up white of an egg. Take a perfectly clean, cold whisk, and whip the cream to a stiff froth in a very cold place or over ice. As the froth rises lay it on a hair sieve in a cool place to drain.

LEMONADE SYRUP is convenient to have in the house. Rasp the yellow rind from six lemons upon lumps of loaf sugar. You will require one pound of sugar for the juice of a dozen lemons. Moisten the yellow lumps with as much water as it will take to dissolve them, no more, and boil to a clear syrup. Add the juice of 12 lemons, stirring it in well while still over the fire, but do not let it boil any more. Bottle the syrup at once and cork as soon as it is cold. When lemonade is wanted a little of the syrup, with cold water or with apollinaris water, is delicious.

DANISH CAKE OF SAGO. — Boil a quart of milk, and when it boils sprinkle in it one quarter of a pound of sago, half a pound of sugar and a spoonful of vanilla. Stir over the fire until the sago is cooked. Then add two whole eggs and four yolks and a handful of seeded raisins. Butter a deep tin cake pan and strew with a little grated bread, repeat this twice so that there will be a crust of some consistency around the cake. Pour in the mixture and bake in a slow oven for thirty or forty minutes. Turn out on a napkin and serve.

MOLDED GRAHAM. Make a mush by stirring graham flour slowly into boiling water; it must not be too thick, cook ten minutes, using the mush stick as little as possible. Then stir in a few spoonfuls of milk or cream, and also a cup of fresh dates, cook two minutes longer, taking care not to scorch in the bottom. Pour into a mold or cups wet with cold water, and set it away till cold. Serve with cream, fruit or fruit sauce. The milk or cream may be omitted in the making, if desired; in warm weather there would be less danger of souring.

DAISY SALAD.—Cut eight hard boiled eggs into slices. Remove the yolks carefully and mix with half a pint of mayonnaise dressing. Arrange the small crisp leaves of two heads of lettuce on a flat dish, putting two leaves together so that they are round, or almost round. Lay the rings of white upon these leaves to simulate the petals of a daisy and fill the centre with the yolks.

CUP CAKE.—Take one cup of butter two cups of sugar, three cups of flour and four eggs, two teaspoons of any good baking powder, nutmeg and rose water to taste.

BUY perfectly fresh fruit and vegetables free from sprouts and only in quantities that admit of immediate use.

TO KEEP green vegetables for a day or two, sprinkle with water and place them on a cellar floor. Fruit should not be kept in the cellar, but put out singly and stood in a dark, *dry*, cool place.

GREEN corn and Lima beans deteriorate more quickly than other vegetables; they should be spread out singly on the cool cellar floor as quickly as possible after they come from the market.


## Salt Rheum

Often causes great agony with its intense itching and burning. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures salt rheum and all skin diseases. It thoroughly cleanses, renovates and enriches the blood. Give it a trial.

"After the failure of three skilful physicians to cure my boy of salt rheum, I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and Olive Ointment. I have now used four boxes of Ointment, and one and a half bottles of Sarsaparilla, and the boy is to all appearances completely cured. He is now four years old, and has been afflicted since he was six months of age." MRS. B. SANDERSON, Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**


### Freaks of Temper.

It takes so little to make a man mad. Like a dog in a crowd, somebody treads inadvertently upon his toes and he yelps on general principles. He can not locate the aggressor, so he includes the crowd, as teachers do when they keep a whole class in after school because Tommy Traddles whispered. A man will endure great physical pain, horrible mental anxiety, bankruptcy, desertion and the brush of death's bitter axe, but will howl like a lunatic and swear like a trooper over an unruly collar button, or an innocent old hen he is trying to chase through an open barn door!

A woman will trot around all day with a twenty-pound pug dog in her arms, sit through a Bernhardt matinee with a high hat in front of her, walk ten miles on a shopping expedition and preserve her amiability, but will whip her child cruelly because it has spilled her cologne or lost her thimble. A man is proud of his muscle, and will stand up and be buffeted by a boxer and pummeled into a human poultice by an antagonist and call it sport, but if his baby boy runs against him and jogs his coffee cup, or a passerby on the street jostles him, he is mad enough to set Constantinople on fire.

*A poison* of any conceivable description and degree of potency which has been intentionally and accidentally swallowed may, it is said, be rendered almost instantly harmless, by simply swallowing two gills (one half pint) of sweet oil. A person with a very strong constitution should take nearly twice the quantity. This oil will most positively neutralize every form of vegetable, animal or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted.

*A popular* fallacy, according to Mr. A. W. Hare, of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, is the belief that water from a rushing torrent is safer for drinking purposes than water from a sluggish stream, for the reverse is really the fact. Sewage-contaminated water contains fewer organisms after ten or twelve days than river water, for the reason that the microbes' rapid growth during the first two or three days exhausts their food supply.

*An* immense drainage work undertaken by the Russian Government contemplates the recovery of the tract known as the Pinsk marshes, in the southwest of Russia, near the borders of Gallicia, and which hitherto has prevented communication, not only between the Russian districts on either side, but also between Russia and Austro-Germany. Up to the present time about 4,000,000 acres have been reclaimed by means of the construction of several thousand miles of ditches and canals.

### "Just Hear That Child Scream!"

said Mrs. Smith to her sister, Mrs. Davis, as the sound of a child's shrieks came across the garden from a neighbor's house. "What kind of a woman have you for a neighbor? Does she whip her children?" "No, indeed," replied Mrs. Davis. "She is one of the most tender mothers in existence. But you see, she believes in the old-fashioned style of doctoring. When a child needs physic, she fills a spoon with some nauseous dose, lays the little victim flat on her lap, holds his nose till he is forced to open his mouth for breath, when down goes the dreadful mess. Then come the yells." "No wonder," said Mrs. Smith, "Why doesn't she use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets? They are effective without being harsh, and are as easy to take as sugar plums. I always give them to my children." "And so do I," said Mrs. Davis.

The ambition of each farmer should be to make his farm better than any of his neighbor's.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequalled.

Keep the sheep quarters, dry, as a wet place for them to lie or stand a very unhealthy.

### The Little Seed.

A little seed lay in the carter's path;
A little shoot bowed in the strong wind's wrath;
A little shrub grew, by its roots held fast;
Then a stout tree braved all the winter's blast.
A little cough started—'twas only light;
A little chill shivered the hours of night;
A little pain came and began to grow,
Then consumption laid all his brave strength low.

Be wise in time. Check the little cough, cure the little chill, dispel the little pain, ere the little ailment becomes the strong, unconquerable giant of disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken in time, is a remedy for these ills.

Buckwheat sown just late enough to escape early autumn frosts will give larger yield than if sown early.

Now that the rush of the summer work is somewhat over, we desire to call attention to some matters looking forward to profitable work for the fall months, and through the winter. Write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do a grand work, which can be made a *permanent thing*.

The general aspect of the dairy animal is thinner, sharper and more angular than the feeding animal.

A fair trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum, or any affection caused by impure blood, or low state of the system, will be sufficient to convince any one of the superior and peculiar curative powers of this medicine. Buy it of your druggist. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Do not neglect to support the tomato vines with brush if nothing else.

Don't work your horses to death with poor axle grease; the Frazer is the only reliable make. Use it once, and you will have no other.

Do not cut the lawn too frequently when the weather is dry.

**FITS:** All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

At a California agricultural show two tons of grapes from one exhibit illustrated the culture of the vine in one county.

**Rupture cure guaranteed by** Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or detention from business, attested by thousands of cures that others fail, advice free, send for circular.

A cucumber four feet long, coiled like a serpent, was among the vegetable curiosities at a recent county fair.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's Disease, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 531 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. 4 17 ly.

A cabbage weighing twenty-one pounds has been raised this year in an Oshkosh garden.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

A COOK at a cheap boarding house in New York played a little game on a grumbling boarder, a newspaper humorist, by serving him with a piece of sole leather instead of beefsteak.

"You've changed your butcher, Mrs. Hasche?" said the boarder, looking up at the landlady, after sawing two or three minutes on the leather.

"Same butcher as usual,' replied the boarding mistress, with a patronizing smile. "Why?"

"Oh, nothing much," replied the humorist, trying to make an impression on the steak with his knife and fork, "only this piece of meat is the tenderest I have struck in this house for some weeks."

DUTY BEFORE PLEASURE. — First policeman—Are you going to the concert next Sunday evening?

Second policeman—Sacred concert?

"Yes. The programme includes some fine old ballads, a negro minstrel sketch, recitations and comicalities by Buffon, the noted humorist."

"Ah! I wish I could go."

"Going to be on duty?"

"Yes, I've got to prevent the salvation people from singing hymns in the street."

### To-Night and To-Morrow Night,

And each day and night during the week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. Get a bottle to-day and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1. Sample bottles free.

HORRIBLE REVENGE. — Man—Did you go to Mrs. De Fashion's boarding house to-day?

Wife—Yes; she refused to take us because we have a child; but I got even with her.

"Gave her a piece of your mind, eh?"

"No, indeed, that wouldn't have done any good. I told Miss De Fad there was a room vacant at Mrs. De Fashion's, and she went around and secured it; paid for three months in advance."

"Who is Miss De Fad?"

"She is one of those luny art enthusiasts. She hammers brass."

GEORGE married and settled down to house keeping. When he came to dinner on the second day, he found dead his thirty fine hens which he purchased to provide eggs for the larder.

"Great Jupiter! Mary, what's the matter with the hens?"

"Well, dear George, you wouldn't eat the bread I made so I gave it to the hens. They were not used to such high living, you know, and—"

"Never mind, Mary; it's cheaper to lose hens than pay for funeral expenses. Then he kissed her fondly and promised her a new bonnet in the spring.

HARD TO DEFINE.—Smith — The sufferings of the late German Emperor must have been very great.

Jones—I should think they would be indescribable, as that's the sort of a disease he had. At least none of the doctors can describe it yet, and he has been dead quite awhile.

A CONSCIENTIOUS MAN.—"And so you have brought my beautiful Alphonso home, have you, like an honest man, instead of keeping him yourself, as you might easily have done?" said the delighted lady, as she fondled the poodle. "Were you not strongly tempted to keep the darling creature?"

"No, mum," replied the incorrigible man, as he pocketed the $5 reward. It weren't no temptation. I couldn't have sold his hide for two bits at this season of the year, mum."

MRS. MARRIDWELL (of Boston, to Uncle Ephraim, of Maine)—Now, I want to show you my pottery collection Uncle Ephraim.

"Well, well, you have everything to dew with Emmeline, I must say."

"Right in the parlor—here it is—seventy large and handsome pieces."

"Good gracious, Emmeline! so all them's your'n?"

"All mine."

"Whew! you Boston folks *dew* like beans, don't you?"

THE COURT—What is your business sir?

Prisoner—I am the barber of the lunatic asylum.

"Indeed! how can you shave madmen?"

"I talk to them until they are powerless."

Court (in great alarm) — Discharge the prisoner.

CONSISTENCY.—He — And suppose while sitting serenely here some one should be wicked enough to steal a kiss?

She—I should certainly scream for help.

The steal follows.

She—Carlo, lie down and be still.

LOUD TRIMMING.—Floor Walker (to old farmer)—Your wife sent you for dress trimming, you say. Do you want it loud?

Old Farmer—Yes, I guess so; my old woman's pretty deaf.

Floor Walker (to clerk) — Barton, show him the bugle trimming.

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.—Bertie's Mother—What is that man calling on the street?

Bertie—Why, don't you know mamma? He says, 'Right this way little boy for bernanners only one cent a piece.'

Bertie gets the cent.

PUNISHMENT FOR SIN. — Sunday school teacher—Tommy Traddles, do you know where people go who steal?

Tommy Traddles — Yes'm; some of 'em go to jail, but most of 'em go to Canada.

EGG-PLANTS will not thrive unless the ground is very rich. If a few tufts of grass are placed around the main stems, so as to cover the roots, it will be an advantage. The egg plant is attacked by nearly all kinds of insects, and for that reason should be examined every day.

*Some* of the trees of Arkansas have peculiar properties. The fruit and root of the buckeye are used by Indians on their fishing excursions. They put the fruit and roots in a bag, which they drag through the water. In an hour or so the fish rise to the surface dead. Cattle die after eating of the fruit or leaves. Man eats the fruit of the pawpaw, but hogs won't. Ropes and mats are made of its bark. The fruit and bark of the bay tree are supposed to be a cure for rheumatism and intermittent fever.

*In* the manufacture of lamp chimneys none but the purest white sand is used, which is thoroughly cleansed. Pure oxide is next added, turning the sand red and it then resembles sugar. It now goes into earthen pots with closed tops where it is melted, when it is in the proper condition a workman gathers some of the mass upon the end of his blow-pipe and after manipulating it into the desired form it is reheated and finished by machinery.

*Some* experiments have been placed on record, in which a number of eggs were hatched out in a magnetic field, with the result that the chickens were all more or less deformed, blind, deaf or lame.


## A PERFECT COMBINATION

Of harmless vegetable remedies that will restore the whole system to healthy action, is absolutely needed to cure any disease "for the disease that affects one organ weakens all." Paine's Celery Compound is THIS PERFECT COMBINATION. Read the proofs!

"I have suffered terribly from nervousness and kidney trouble. I bought two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, and oh, how it did help me! I have so much faith in your medicine, for I know what it did for me." MRS. J. J. WATSON, Ontario Centre, N. Y.

## PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

"For five years I suffered with malaria and nervousness. I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and I can truthfully say that five bottles completely cured me. I cheerfully recommend it, for I know it to be a good medicine." CHAS. L. STEARNS, Letter Carrier, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## CURES ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidney Trouble, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

$1, six for $5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.
**For the Nervous,**

$1, six for $5. See that each bottle bears the Celery trade mark.
**The Debilitated,**

$1, six for $5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.
**The Aged.**

20,000 AGENTS WANTED to supply FIFTY MILLIONS people with THE LIFE OF **BEN HARRISON** | By the author of **BEN HUR.**

Gen. Lew Wallace, the eminent Author, Statesman, Diplomat, and Soldiers friend of Gen. Harrison, is the only authorized Biography. "The man living more competent."—Ex-Gov. Porter, of Ind. "Millions love and read Ben Hur and want Ben Harrison by same author. Selling enormously. By every mail." STANDARD. "Honest money Making book yet. Outfits 50 cts. HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Phila.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND **SLICKER** The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof and will keep you dry in the hardest storms. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a full length coat and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Sold everywhere. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass. "Fish Brand" Trade-mark.


HIS FATHER WAS SAFE.—"Young man," said the solemn faced gentleman to the urchin who was puffing with all his might at a cigar, "let me warn you in time that that is a frightful vice you are cultivating."

"I ain't scared of it."

"But are you not afraid of bringing your poor father's gray hair in sorrow to the grave?"

"No, I ain't."

"Why not?"

"Because papa's bald headed."

### A Reliable Remedy.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS never fail to give speedy proof of their efficacy as the best external remedy for Weak Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Pulmonary and Kidney Difficulties, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Heart, Spleen, Liver and Stomach Affections, Strains, and all Local Pains.

They have been in use for over thirty years, and their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities as well as by voluntary and unimpeachable testimonials from thousands who have used them.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

A SENSIBLE CHOICE. — Pa — What would you like to be when you grow up, Johnny?

Johnny—I think I'll be a soldier.

"You might be killed."

"Who by?"

"By the enemy, of course."

"Well, then, I guess I had better be the enemy."

NOT IN THE LEASE. — Magistrate (to prisoner arrested for assault)—You admit then, that you pulled your landlord's nose?

Prisoner—Yes.

"Don't you know you had no right to do that?"

"No, sir; if I had no right to pull his nose he would have had it down in the lease."

*It* has been found that the most practicable method of testing color blindness is by means of the Berlin worsteds, which come in all possible spectrum colors and all shades of these colors. The advantages possessed by these worsteds for this purpose, it is asserted, are that they are evenly colored on all sides, have no reflection, are soft and easily handled and always ready for use. They are done up in little skeins of uniform size and appearance, the colors being red, orange, yellow, green, pure green, brown, gray, several shades of each color, and at least five gradations of each tint, from the deepest to the lightest.

*An* eminent writer says that cream is an innocent, palatable, nutritious luxury for everybody at all times. As an antidote for a tendency to consumption it acts like a charm, and serves all the purposes intended to be served by cod-liver oil with much greater certain