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APRIL 2ND SEASON.

on application. West, Ton PAGE, Manage

OR THE FARMER.

Sowing Clover Seed. erience and science are agreed in to the advantages of growing as clover as possible on all farms wheat, barley, oats, and other cere the main object of the agricul-As long as land will grow good of clover, we need not fear exhausthe soil But clover often fails, e evil is increasing In many cases due to the difficulty of getting a catch." The seed fails to garmi-Occasionally this is attributable to eed. It is much more likely, howhat the trouble is in the soil. The our soils are cultivated, and espewhen little manure is used, or green plowed under, the poorer the soil es in organic matter. We see no diminution in the yield o' grain

Tais is because we cultivate betbut at the same time there can be bt that the mechanical condition of l is less favorable for the germinasmall seed, like clover. The soil and the surface less mellow and than when it was full of decaying and other organic matter.

crops where the land has been re- treasured them. plowed or cultivated and harrowed, ed and roll afterwards.

ound, or when the soil is frozen ously to perspire. nough to allow the sower to walk tably over it, is a good one. When ost is out of the ground or the snow ft soll and germinate. Our own 50 2nd hand, Bicycles a is to sow about six quarts of er acre. Many sow less clover nd more timothy seed. Much deon the condition of the land.

### Mems. for April.

er turn the soil when it is so wet will bake into hard lumps and be to pulverize with the harrow and No seed should be sown or plantsoil unless it is rich, moist and A soil that is late in drying out to be thoroughly underdrained. st field crop sown should be wheat, is needs to go in as soon as the soil prepared. Osts come next, folbarley. Beets need to be sown Soak and sprout the seeds before them. The wet seeds may be with land plaster, after which they easily sown. Grass is one of the nportant of farm crops. Our fareed to go to England and other old es to study the subject of permaastures and meadows and to fully ate the value of mixed grasses. of a half dezen sorts we should score or more kinds upon the same A little concentrated commercial er spread upon an old pasture will h it and give it a new lease of life. Maker. Take no of ass land may be rolled as soon as mping of the team does no injury. esses the heaved roots and stones to place and gives a smooth sur-Clover seed may be sown this Provide for any crops that are by the soiling system. Overh ul hinery and prepare it for use duny days.

ood Time to Run in Debt.

vill not take the responsibility of g you to run in debt. It may be ht and wise to do so, and it may he thing is certain, it is a good time te needed improvements on the nd elsewhere. Pluck is better pital. Do not say that we are too much of everything no a, and s a good time to stop. It will be mistake. If you are going to all, farm well. Raise good crops, od horses, cows, sheep, hogs and Cultivate the land thoroughly, where needed, feed stock libermake good manure, and apply it best paying crops. Have faith in are. In England it is considered a farmer to run in debt, in order his land, and there are corporaady to loan him money for this You may feel confident that ducts of man's brains and labor, will always be needed. Make mind to do a certain work in the nd get ready for it this winter.

# Live Stock Notes.

ork horses now need an abunstrengthening food. Keep the clean and soft. It is easier to galls than to cure them, especialthis busy season, when a horse's most constant and valuable. orses working upon soft ground shod when they are barefoot. eed careful watching during this When a cow's time approaches, should be reduced. Look out get and use the simple remedies entioned in these columns. Ewes abs need abundance of food, otherlambs as well as the dams will If ticks are troublesome use a dip

eral preparations sold in the hope. Swine need a run, and may do much good in the orchard. If the poultry have vermin, use kerosene upon the roosts and walls of the house. A dust bath is enjoyed by fowls.

An Interview With Arabi Pasha.

Arabi was dressed in a loose light-brown overcoat of unmistakable British make, with white duck trousers and waistcost. and the inseparable fez. He was at work writing, with his back to the garden, and his fac the dead wall, which might with a little care bloom with jessamine. with the breath of which all the garden is sweet. He showed us his work a little later, displaying with childlike pride the laboriously made English characters by which he had spelt out "By-and-bye. "A time will come," and other simple sentences, which formed his English lesson. His exercise-book had originally been designed for accounts, and he now filled the money column with an Arabic phrase, translating it into English on the border line. As he opened the book he disclosed a couple of cheap New-Year cards, the remembrance of unknown admirers in England. The literature was execrable; but the gay colors seemed to on we sow clover and grass seed on please the Egyptian, and he evidently

Two or three men in native dress were is, or may be, sufficiently fine, standing about the stables which flanked and mellow to insure the germina- one side of the house. A gentleman the seed. But when the seed is whom we subsequently knew as the inthe spring, on winter wheat or terpreter advanced to receive us as the rye, the soil is often as hard and carriage entered the grounds. Arabi the surface as a barn floor. In silently bowed a welcome, but did not case harrowing before or after seem inclined for conversation with casual the seed is decidedly advantage- strangers. Many passers-by call in, and We might harrow before sowing he is not quite sure that all are friendly. We had an introduction from a trusted of our farmers sow timothy personal friend, which smoothed matters, eed with the wheat in the autumn, and presently the cold suspicious manner e clover in the spring. In such a | was altered, and the silent man became arrowing is apt to pull up or smoth- | loquacious. He has so far profited by his e of the young grass-plants, and the | studies in English as to be able to carry heans likely to insure a good catch | forward simple conversation. He will ver is early sowing. In such a case, soon pass by his interpreter, whose comd practice of sowing in the spring, mand of English is not extensive, the there is a light covering of snow on | effort of translation causing him pite-

Arabi had no objection whatever to discuss political affairs; he even ostentatiously persisted in doing so from the ears, the clover seed will sink into standpoint of a permanent exile. Like Victor Hugo after the coup d'etat, he has taken a solemn oath (perhaps superfluous seed and four quarts of timothy | in the existing circumstances) never to let his foot press the soil of Egypt while Tewfik reigns.

Qui, tant qu'il sera la qu'on cede ou qu'on persiste, O France France aimee, et qu'on pleur et tonjours Je ne reverrai pas to terre douce et triste; Tombeau de mes aieux nid de mes amours!

Thus speaks Victor Hugo, in "Les Chatiments."

"I will never go back to Egypt as long as it is enslaved by Tewfik," Arabi says. with unwonted excess of animation. have no desire to see Egypt while it is a land of slaves. Once it was a country that smelled sweet to the nostrils; now it stinks. Its wells are covered with earth; there is no refreshment in it. Why does not England make Egypt free?"

Talking again of Tewfik, and contrasting him with his father, he said, "Ismail is a clever man, but a rogue. Tewfik is not clever enough to be a rogue; he is simply foolish. I do not think he knows the difference between right and wrong."

Of England, whose arms chased him from Alexandria and routed him at Tel-el-Kebir, Arabi speaks with unfeigned respect, and with an affectionate regard which, if not real, is well assumed.

"I hope to see England some day," he said. "I am learning English fast, and and write it, too. Look here."

Then he brought out his lesson-book, and gazed with a pleased, fond smile upon his tremendous and painful feats of caligraphy.

# The Green Chicken.

A short time back a green parrot who was allowed the run of a London garden had taken it into his head to climb a tree, to get on the dividing-wall of that and other gardens, and to make voyages of exploration. He had arrived at a place where the brick wall was surmounted by a green trellis, and he perched himself on this, occasionally exclaiming, "Mother !" in a heartrending tone. The garden which he thus dominated was inhabited by a red tom-cat of decided character, who apparently took this as a challenge. He quickly mounted the wall and the trellus, and began hostile approaches in form. The scene was too interesting to be interrupted prematurely: but the household of the red cat promptly armed themselves with weapons, and attained a point of vantage whence they could protect the bird, who, though a stranger, was known and appreciated. But the parrot had sufficient resource. For a time it paid no apparent attention to the cat, but gaz d into varancy, ejaculating "Mother!" Exactly as the cat crouched for a spring at a footor two distance, and as the spectators were wondering whether brooms ought to some into play, the parrot made a half face with the speed of lightning, rose on its heels like a cock, flapped its wings, also chanticleer fashion, and pounced on the cat with wings and beak. It did it no harm beyond a decided buffetd but the cat was so completely bewildere; that it nearly fell off the trellis and shuffled back several feet, while the parrot contemplated it with the air of a natural philosopher, and again cried "Mother!" At this point the cat, completely beaten, was picked off the wall by a benevolent cook, and retired to ruminate on the unsportsmanlike oddities of "green chick-

The strike among the weavers at Kensington, Pa., has now lasted for four months, and it is said that in that time co water, or some one of the sev- they have lost \$1,000,000 in wages.

FOR THE SOUDAN 

and French feldlers.

Within the past two months the Eng lish and French Governments have given heavy orders for canned meats in the United States, for the use of the armies in Egypt and Tonquin. The orders have been mainly for beef, and the money so far expended amounts to some \$800,000. Cases of cans are being shipped weekly to London and Paris. The shippers are Armour, Plankington & Co., McNeil & Libby, and Fairbanks & Co. Recently Armour, Plankington & Co. received an order for 400,000 pounds of beef, making altogether 3,000,000 pounds which they have thus far sold to the English Government.

Most of the canned goods consist of corned and roast beef, ready cooked and put up with special reference to use in hot climates. It is packed in slx-pound cans by instruction. Mr. Armour said, "We slaughter between 600,000 and 700,-000 cattle every year. Only about 150 pounds of each animal are fit for canning, as the fattyparts cannot be used. provide 3,000,000 pounds of canned beef. or 500,000 cans, would require 20,000 cattle. The parts not used in canning are sold as fresh meat. Our business with the English Government has been between \$300,000 and \$400,000. We understand that the meat is for the Egyptian army, and is sent from London to Alexandria and Suakim. It is bought in this country because there are no

other dealers who could fill the orders. A western cattle dealer was asked whether the demand for cattle, caused by the order received by Armour & Co. from the British Government for 5,000,000 cans of meat for the army in Egypt, would put up the price of cattle on the ranches.

"Texas." he said, "furnishes the canners. Their meat doesn't come from fattening ranges of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. The demand for Texans may be increased a little, and it will be a godsend to some of the cattle men down there. This Texas trade depends on the demand for canned beet, and for heifers and stock cattle for thg northern ranges. Seventy thousand cattle, however, can be sent on for cannine purposes and not be missed even after this hard winter. No, we won't calculate on that demand, but it ought to please the Texas cowmen after their hard

#### A New Kind of Cruiser for the British Navs.

their more recent predecessors in having quite as un comfortable as a tight one. of 6-inch of backing. The ends are prowater-line not actually protected by armor is proportionately very small. The horse power, to be obtained by the use of forced draught in a closed stokehole. There are four boilers, double-ended, hav-120 pounds. Their total weight is not to | more trouble." exceed 720 tons. They are of a similar type to those supplied to the Leander class by Messrs. Robert Nailer & Sons, having cast steel framing and hollow steel shafting throughout.

The armament consists of two 18-ton guns, arranged—one forward, to fire all round the bow to about fifty degrees abaft the beam, and one aft, to fire through a similar sweep round the storn. In addition to these, there are twelve 4 ton guns and six machine guns. A torpedo armament will also be provided, both above and under water. The construction of the hulls does not materially differ from that of the smaller and earlier ironclads of Her Majesty's navy, such as the Hydra, Aelson, and Corqueror, but they are

of steel throughout. These belted cruisers will each be manned by a crew of from 330 to 350 officers and men, for whom very good accomodation is found on the second deck above the water line. All the usual refinements of a cruiser have to be provid ed in their most modern form. When completed these vessels will be works of modern engineering second to none. As vessels of war they cannot fail to be formidable. Their weak point appears to be their speed, which is not to be more than eighteen knots.

A Man Not Apt to be Discharged.

Jobbins observed a man going about in a country village hanging up street lamps in a primitive way. He remarked to a friend that the illuminator was quite sure of holding his situation as long as he cared to.

"Why?" inquired the friend. "Behause a man that hangs fire isn't apt to be discharged," was the reply.

What Makes the Car Go. " My dear, what makes a train move?" saked McSwillighen of his spouse. "The engine, of course," replied Mrs.

"Mistaken," said her husband. "What is it, then, I'd like to know?" "The freight, my dear, makes the cargo."

McS.

COLD FEET AND THEIR CURE. One of the Hvile That Borell from Wenting Tight shoes.

"Improper treatment of the feet and lack of attention to their needs is the cause of many disorders and nervous affections," remarked a physician the other day to a young school teacher who had applied to him to get relief for "cold feet and headaches." "Now, the person who has cold feet is almost sure to have a headache," he continued, "for the fact that the feet are cold shows that the circulation is weak. The blood not circulating freely in the extremities crowds into the upper portion of the body, and the pressure in the blood vessels of the head. of course, occasions headache. Feet that are almost constantly cold tend to cause congestion of the internal organs. The blood vessels of these cold feet become narrowed by the lack of flow of the vital fluid to them, thus perpetuating and increasing the difficulty. Those who are troubled in this way should take plenty of exercise in the open air and soak their feet in warm water every night. This counteracts the tendency to congestion, enlarges the vessels, and helps permanently to relieve the feet of their special tendency to coldness.

"Feet that perspire and emit a bad odor should be washed every night, too. After they have been bathed a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid should be applied. The stockings, too, should be changed daily and the boots should have inner soles that can be taken out each day and likewise dipped in a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid. The reason that this process is necessary is that the bad odor is due to microscopic organisms and the seid kills them. The soldiers of the Bavarian army are required to bathe their feet every day, and rub them with a pomade composed of two parts of salicylic acid in 100 parts mutton tallow, to prevent perspiration. Each soldier is provided with twenty-nine grammes of this pomade.

"Most feet can be kept soft and healthy by soaking them in water as hot as can be borne before retiring, using ammonia and soap freely. They should then be rubbed briskly with a rough bath towel, and glycerine, mixed with an equal part of carbolic acid two per cent. strong, applied to them. Mutton or beef tallow will d, instead of the glycerine.

Another thing that helps keep the feet cold is the conventional shoe. Even if the shoes you wear are large enough, which they very seldom are, they would pull the muscles of the feet awry, pinch up the bones in one place and let them spread out in another until they could have no natural action, and, consequently, The new belted cruisers, or, as they | the circulation is interfered with. Yes, have been called in Parliament, the "new | y a, I know," the physician added, testily, Merseys,' for which certain shipbuilders | as the young lady opened her mouth in a have been invited to tender, differ from | mild protest, "that a loose shoe could be 10 feet more beam, being 300 feet by 56 | know the shoe ought to fit as closely as feet, and in having an increase of 1 300 | the stocking, and that a loose-fitting shoe tons in the displacement, making them up | is quite as productive of corns and disto 5,000 tons. The protective deck bas | comfort as one that pinches. But where been replaced by an armor belt 200 feet | it should be tight, young lady, is around long, formed of 10 inch steel-faced armor | the ankle, across the instep, around the arch of the foot and the heel. But the tected by an underwater belt similar to | front half should have a large sole and a the Merseys. As the ends of the belted | loose upper. Then the bones in that part cruisers are very fire, the part of the of your foot will have plenty of room for movement, With the kind of shoes you are now wearing these bones are all engines of these vessels are to be 7,500 squeezed together and the joints almost telescoped. Of course your feet can't help being cold. No; I can't give you any medicine for it. Get yourself a sening a total grate surface of about 500 | sible pair of boots, take care of your feet square feet, and working a pressure of as I have advised you, and you'll have no

# Truth Stranger than Fiction.

Moret, the French colonel, afterwards general of brigade, passed through a series of most remarkable, yet perfectly authenticated, adventures during Napoleon's Spanish campaign. On one occasion he was taken prisoner by the guerillas, and sentenced to be shot along with twelve of his comrades. The prisoners were placed against a wall and fire opened on them. Moret was not hit, but dropped to the ground and pretended to be dead. When the coast was clear he arose and rejoined his comrades in safety. Four weeks later he was taken again. This time he was hanged, but owing to some defect in the alip knot, he was found to b, alive when cut down by a troop of Uhlans, who came upon the scene in the nick of time. At the end of six months he was a third time captured by the enemy, who bound him hand and foot and threw him into the Gaudiana. They saw him sink, and marched off in triumph. But | Moret was an expert awimmer. Diving and awimming under the water. he reached the opposite wooded shore. Where he got rid of his bonds. After that the colonel became an object of aupe stition. The guerillas fled whenever they saw him. Ballads were composed on him, in which he was described as the incarnate prince of the lower regions. He was thought to be bullet-proof, and that death had no power over him. To this superstition he owed his safety when the Spaniards attacked him at Longrons, and were already on the point of victory. Springing up out of his sleep, he rushed into the street, with his sword drawn. and in very primitive costume. At his appearance the Spaniards were paralysed. They fled crying, "The fiend! the indestructible fiend !" and the French previously beaten now remained masters of Longrons.

A French physician has written a long letter on the advantages of groaning and crying. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from 126 to 60 in the course of a few hours by giving vent to his emotions.

An Indian Encounter.

Some of the well authenticated advertures of the early settlers of the country with Indians, are more strange and thrilling than any invented by the romancer. One of the most remarkable of them is narrated in the Christian Intelligencer, as showing what sufferings men can endure and aurvive. Capt. Robert Benham was one of a party of seventy who, in 1779, were ascending the Ohio under the command of Major Rogers. At the mouth of the Licking River, they saw a few Indians at the end of a sand-bar, and thought to capture them by cutting off their retreat.

But they fell into a trap. When they landed, several hundred savages in ambush, started up and fired upon them. Rogers and forty-five others were killed on the spot. The remainder saw with dismay the men who had been left in charge of the boats put off in one of them. and the remaining boats were in the hands of the enemies. There was nething left to do but to turn furiously upon their foes and force their way through them under cover of the approaching darkness. Many more men were cut down in this attempt, and a miserable remnant escaped to Harrodsburgh.

Capt. Benham was shot through both hips in this sortie. Noticing a large fallen tree near by, he dragged himself to it with great pain, and escaped discovery. He did not dare to stir until the evening of the second day, for fear of being seen and heard by some wandering savage.

He could not have stirred if he would, and began to fear that he should die of starvation, when he was so fortunate as to shoot a racoon, though he saw no way by which he could reach and cook it.

To his surprise and terror, the report of his gun was followed by a human cry not more than fifty yards off. Supposing it to be an Indian, he reloaded his gun and lay ready to defend himself. The cry was soon repeated, nearer by. But Benham remained quiet till he heard it a third time, saying in unmistakable English,—

"Whoever you are, in mercy answer me!" On replying, the two men were suon face to face.

What was their mutual amazement when they discovered that while Benham's hips were both shattered, the newcomer's arms were both broken! The poor fellows made up one complete man between them, supplementing each others deficiencies of limb and of the means of self-preservation.

Benham could use his gun and shoot game, and his ally could go after it and kick it to him to be cooked, gathering brushwood also in this way. Banham had to feed his friend, and dress his wounds as well as his own, tearing up both their shirts for the purpose. The way they obtained water was for the armless man to take one of their bats between his teeth, and wading into the river up to his neck to fill the hat by ducking his head.

When all the birds and squirrels within reach had been killed, the man who had legs would take a wide circuit and drive the game, especially wild turkeys, within gunshot of the man who had arms.

Thus they preserved their lives for several weeks, until their wounds were sufficiently healed for the one to hobble on crutches, and the other to feed himself with one of his hands. Then transferring themselves to the river-side, they waited for some boat to carry them to the Falls of the Ohio.

They were finally rescued, and both in time were restored to health. Benham served through the whole Indian war in the North-West, and finally ended his days in peace on the very spot where this accident took place, having purchased the

# Coloring a Meerschaum.

The most common complaint is that their meerschaums will not turn from their natural yellowish-white color to a rich brown, even after the smokers have smoked themselves into the color of a dried mummy in the effort. After the artist has finished cutting the design and has shaped the bowl, the finished bowl is boiled in wax. Why in wax? Because the wax penetrates the pores for a short distance beneath the surface and serves to keep the coloring matter in the pipe. The coloring matter is the oil of tobacco, not nicotine, as mary erroneously suppose, and it sinks into the meerschaum, which is simply a very fine porous clay, and is stopped by the wax before it is driven out at the outer surface by the heat inside. If it were not for the wax the coloring matter would pass out and get rubbed off and the pipe would never be colored. A glazing of glass would do as well as wax, but wax is the cheapest material that has been found for the purpose. Now when over-anxious smokers try to hurry the process of coloring the pipe, by smoking pipeful after pipeful of tobacco, the wax is driven out, leaving the pipe raw and dry. The nearer to the top of the bowl the wax is kept the finer it will look when colored. The smoker should take long, slow pulls at the pipe. and after one pipeful is exhausted the pipe should be laid down to cool off before it is filled again.

### He Wanted a Receipt for His Girl's Engagement Ring

Young man-" Your daughter has referred me to you, sir."

Old man,-" All right, you have my consent. It that all you want?" Young men-"Well-er-one thing more I would like to ask, sir. If I should present your daughter with a diamond en-

gagement ring, would you be willing toer-give me a receipt for it, in case anything unpleasant should happen?"