TLE OF THE ALMA REAT ENGAGEMENT IN CRIMEAN WAR.

and Allied Armies Almos, strength-Superior Position sstans-Magnificent Victory

French, Turkish, and Brianded in the Crimea on , 1854. At daybreak on dvance towards Sabaston. Having bivouyacked bank of the river Bulon the morning of the d armies resumed their he river Alma, on the

h the Russians were ent strength. The almmand of Marshal St. d Raglan, numbered while the Russians some 40,000 infantry, and 180 guns, under coff. Inferiority in s was in the case of ply made up by the sition. The enemy's the great road to Sethree miles from the ecipitous range formile their right rested e the descent to the gradual. This was position, and consedefended. Halfway was a trench extendi yards, affording cov. advance flanked the nt of the position, and ted at the best points

d that the French and ike a flank attack on by crossing the river ith the sea, while the a the centre and right by the French and is turned out, of more riauce, the

e passage of the

eights above were the

THE BATTLE

the British, to whom least two-thirds of the The British advance following order: The the 30th, 55th, and st, 47th, and 49th, and on, the 7th, 23rd, and 9th, 77th, 44th, led in ; the Third Division, id 50th, and the 4th, nd the First Division of Cambridge, the Briand the Highland Briand 93rd, were in secarth Division, the 20th, th, and 1st Rifle Brird line; and the Cavh, 18th, and 11th Husancers, formed on the

ar, coasting along as ced, opened fire on the fter noon, and almost French began scalon the enemy's left. was given to the Bri-As they neared the tteries on the heights adly fire of shots and n came in sight, the visions deployed into my's sharpshooters neyards on the slopes our men as they adiver, inflicting heavy ossing of the stream nade the more trying the enemy fired the ouk, immediately op e, and rendered the ver impossible at that it Division, under Sir however, crossed in front, and were the

GALLING FIRF ending the heis a nt, losing heavily a nd the First Brigad 7th, 23rd, and 33rd eep slopes, and, sap -operation of Buller the advance of th receeded in carrying which the Russian their guns with ount now became th the engagement, fo were silent, our mei in the face of larg nemy's infantry and sh was over, and sup close enough to b allant brigade wa aquish the position i en the Guards, un Cambridge and Gen ved up to support it y four batallions a ment, and two Kazai had already suffered Highlanders, under ell, came up on th the Guards, and ge by the Highlan drove the enem n the meantime, th ad been doing goo Artillery been idl in army was in re eights of the Aim is a magnificent vic amounted to 106, of nts, and 1,775 ran 25, 19, and 318 re

killed. The French

British authorities

60 killed, includin

500 wounded. Th

ir losses at nearl

probably less tha

About the House. 14440000000000000000000000

THANKSGIVING PREPARATIONS. It seems that Thanksgiving Day of all celebrations of the year is the time when scattered members of every famfly should gather in the old home. What more genial picture of cheer and comfort is there than the dear old mother and father welcoming home their sturdy sons and daughters, and perhaps sisters and brothers and cougins besides? For several days before this great day the old house has been permeated with delicious odors from the kitchen and pantry. There has been unusual bustle in putting everything in order for the expected guests, some of whom probably arrive a day or two before and do justice to "mother's" pies and cakes. The fate of the thosen gobbler has been sealed. He is in prime condition, and visions of him, rich brown and juicy, occasionally flit across the imaginations of the voungsters who have come to spend Thanksgiving at "grandma's." Besides this essential a plump chicken has been selected for that best-of-all dishes-the chicken pie. For to have a genuine old-time Thanksgiving dinner the chicken pie must not be omitted.

pumpkins pies, cakes and other goodfound oysters and tart cranberry jelly, apples and corn for the children to pop in the afternoon and evening. It little woman, who has made all these ones. preparations, gives the finishing touches here and there and takes a last surforgotten. Her guests arrive early Thanksgiving morning, in wagon or carriage, and with jingle of sleigh bells if Nature has donned her white mantle for the occasion. Once more worry has been banished.

the old house rings with childish laughter and the patter of restless lited sons and matronly daughters show lard. that for the time, at least, care and In the dining room the great table has been drawn out to its fullest length. The best linen and china have been brought out; the room is decorated with the last autumn leaves and the windows are filled with pretty growing plants. If there is no sideboard in the room a small table will be found convenient. On it may be placed the dishes which are to be used during dinner, but which cannot all be put on the table at once. The dessert and various other things, if placed there before the guests are seated, avoid a

great amont of hurry and rush later. The cups and saucers, the nuts, fruit, cream, sugar, etc., which are not served until the last, should also find a place on the small side table. In order that the dining table should not appear overcrowded, as few things are placed on it as necessary. A pretty linen centerpiece adds much to the appearance of the table. Then a growing plant, preferably one bloom, should be placed in the center. The ugly clay pot may be concealed under crinkled white tissue paper, and bouquet of cut flowers. The plates es and napkins should be arranged in crust. Add any flavoring desired. neat order at each place. Such things as pickles, jelly and bread may also be placed on the table when spread. The most convenient to fill the plates or bowls in the kitchen and carry them into the dining room ready for serving. For Thanksgiving it is generally oyster soup, and with it should be passed small crackers. After the soup plates are removed the turkey is brought in and all its accompaniments are placed on the table with it. Everything will go off smoothly if rush is avoided. Nothing should be removed until all the guests have finished eating, and such a dinner is certainly most enjoyable eaten with leisure. When the dessert is to be brought in the table will look much better if all dishes and food are cleared away, and the cloth brushed Then the fruit, nuts, cakes, etc., should be put on, together with some small plates on which to serve them.

giving comes but once a year after all. HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

They, with the dessert and coffee, ser-

well-ordered dinner, If there has been

plenty of laughter and merry conver-

sation interspersed throughout every-

one will be thoroughly satisfied, pro-

viding, of course, they have not par-

taken too greedily of the good things,

For them it is fortunate that Thanks-

A very decorative lamp shade may be made of four Japanese fans. The handle is cut just outside of the bam- a baby to brighten up a house. boo, which passes through it, and the fans are fastened in an upright position to a square shade frame of wire so as to have the edges touching. This over a bright light gives a very pretty effect if the fans have been well chosen—the palm leaf fans are excellent for this purpose when a strong, steady light is, desired without glare. For a round shade it is likely that

five or six fans might be needed. When refurnishing some portions of your house this autumn, if you would matting, with rugs, should cover the with men.

loors nearly all over the house, instead of carpets. The reason is that wiping over and taking away the dust quietly takes less time than sweeping -which always makes work through so generously distributing the dust all over the room. With good wall papers, but few ornaments, pictures and little drapery or furniture are needed. Only clean a thing when it is apparently necessary-for instance, wash off dirty marks on paint, but do not of necessity wash all the paint. This does things.

occasionally to be relacquered, there- of doing things costs generally more by saving the cleaning and polishing and often does not pay expenses. that would otherwise be a weekly

fI every three days, much depends on the use and position of the room, of course, the floor of a room is run over with a carpet sweeper, dust at the corners collect, and the room be ly exceed the average. The general quietly dusted it will not require the tendency among farmers is to reduce given by housewives.

Arrange your housekeeping so that you will have lighter work, turn your leisure into time for outdoor life rather than for sewing; learn to live in the air and the passion for new things, perfect things, more things will take its proper place.

Always wash woolens separately that makes the profit. from cottons. Wash in quite warm water, add a tablespoonful of borax to ing the advantage from putting the each pail of water, rub soap into the crude products of their land into betwater-not on the woolens-and rinse ter forms for selling. They combine in two quite hot waters. Iron before The pantry shelves groan beneath dry, and they will look like new un- those of the grower. This is an extheir weight of tempting mince and til worn out.

Do not soak clothes over night. It covered, and which saves them the neies. Stowed away in a corner are sets the dirt when the water gets cold. Look over the soiled pieces and rub delicious home-made pickles, and pre- soap on the worst spots and put them prices. That is the misfortune of the serves. In the cellar are cider, nuts, in the tub with hot water to cover. larmer. What he grows is just as it Let them soak until the black stock- is produced by nature, and his own laings and woolens are washed and out bor counts for but little. The manuof the way. Then wash the white facturer, on the other hand, takes this is with considerable pride that the clothes next and then the colored cheap, raw product of nature, and by

If the kitchen floor is of hard wood and the polish is of the right kind it vey to make sure nothing has been is only necessary to use clean, warm tarmers can generally afford. Here water and a woolen cloth and dry comes in the principle of co-operation, thoroughly.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Fried Cakes-Three eggs, 1 cup sugtle leet. The beaming faces of beard- 1 of soda. Roll soft and fry in hot the full time of one or more men to

> when you do not cook your season- by starting one on the co-operative sible to do so. Sprinkling it on the outside does not have the same good effect: Many a good dish is spoiled by the omission.

Spice Cake-Three coffee cups flour, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup sour milk, 1 cup raisins, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 of cloves, 2 eggs, add more and grows better if kept a week.

Keeping Eggs-A simple way to keep eggs for winter use is to grease them with fresh lard and stand on the small end in a box of bran or fine sawdust I have never had any spoil if put down when fresh.

pts of water and 1 pt of grated quince, about four good-sized ones. Let sugar and water come to a boil, add the quince and boil 20 minutes, no more.

Cream Pie-Line a pie plate with the effect will be almost as pretty as a paste. On this spread butter thick as a penny, flour thick as a penny, sugar knives, forks, soup and teaspoons, salt thick as a penny. Over this pour and pepper receptacles, drinking glass- enough thin sweet cream to fill the

Potato Souffle-Select for baking potatoes as near of a size as posfirst course is generally soup, and it is sible, cut off each end; when baked, scoop out inside with a spoon, being careful not to break the skin. Ada to the potato butter, sait and sufficient hot milk to make quite soft, beat till very light and smooth, fill the skins with this and place on end in a buttered pan on the oven grate till browned on top. The potatoes will puff up if sufficiently beaten. Nice for breakfast or tea.

COOKING BY OBSERVATION.

Mr. Newwedded-This coffee is weak as water again. Mrs N.-I can't account for it, my dear. No matter how careful I am, it's always the same way. ved last, finish up a comfortable and

Nonsense! I put in a whole half cupful, and everybody says that's

Perhaps you don't use enough cof-

Did you measure the water? Hub! Who ever heard of measuring water? All cooks pour it right out of the tea-kettle. I've seen 'em oftenso there!

MADE LIGHT OF IT.

Jiggs-I tell you what it is, it takes Newpop-That's right. Our first arrived three months ago, and we've burning gas at all hours of the night ever since.

FIRST WOMEN'S PAPER.

A copy of a curious newspaper has been found in the French national archives. It is dated January 4, 1808. and is called "L'Athenee des Dames." The articles are entirely written by women, and the object of the paper seems to have been an attempt to save labor eventually, remember that place women on an equal footing

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

FEWER ACRES.

In almost all departments of industry the modern tendency is to do everything on a large scale, and at proportionably less expense. Farming not apply to cleaning sinks and such appears to be the only exception to this rule. In the farmer's business it Brass and copper articles can be sent is found that the large wholesale way there seems to be profit for a time it is more than balanced by decrease of soil fertility and lack of thorough cultivation, one or both of which are almost inevitable on farms that greatthorough housecleaning so frequently the size of farms, and make each acre produce a larger amount than before was thought possible. There may be and usually is as much capital employed on the small farm as on the big one. Often the capital involved is much greater, and it is this capital rather than the acreage cultivated

> the profits of the manufacturer with pedient which some farmers have discessity of marketing most that they grow in its unmanugattured condition, when it always sells at low adding labor to it enormously increas-

es its value. Many kinds of manufacturing require more capital than individual which is the best remedy for most of the evils that farmers complain of. We have co-operative creameries and cheese factories for the dairyman, and co-operative drying and canning establishments for the farmer and the ar, 1 cup sour milk, 1 tablespoon but- orchardist. It will probably in each ter, 2 tablespoons cream tartar and of these kinds of manufacture require attend to this business. But if Seasoning-It is a great mistake farmers need such a factory in their neighborhood they can easily secure it ing into any vegetable when it is pos- plan, thus making a better market near their own farms than they ever had before.

FALL PLANTING OF FRUIT TREES.

The mere fact of one failure in fall planting is not conclusive. One experiment does not meet all the confruit if desired. Very nice when fresh, ditions. In handling nursery stock in the fall there are obligations resting upon the nurseryman in digging, packing and shipping. After one or two killing frosts the vegetable kingdom sinks into a sound sleep or dormant the difference of character between Quince Honey-Three pts sugar, 1-1-2 plant may be dug and moved with im- C. Hillegas in his recent work, 'Oom Profession Which Came Into Vogue With punity. Nine seasons out of ten the ground is in better condition for digging trees in the nursery, and in better condition for planting in the orchard in the fall than spring. The cut roots have ample time to callous in fall planting and are ready to start the feeding rootlets at the first approach of spring. The planter has first choice in the fall of that year's growth in the nursery, the nurseryman has more time to give to the selection and to advise with the customer in the fall. The orchardist has plenty of time to go after the nursery stock, and better roads in going, ample time for planting and to give in after

For fall planting, dig the holes large enough to receive the roots in a natural position, and with apples, deep enough to set the trees one or two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery rows. Peach, cherry and pear should be placed sufficiently deep so that the budded juncture is three or four inches under ground. When ready to place the tree in the hole remove all mutilated roots to sound healthy wood, cutting from the under side up and out. Place the tree in position with the stalk leaning slightly to the south and west. First sprinkle weil-pulverized soil on and through the roots, working fine dirt into the torks and crown of the roots with the tingers, until they are covered. If the ground is dry, pour in a half pail of water and when this has been absorbed conclude the filling, tramping or firming the dirt so as to leave no air spaces about the roots.

Pile the soil up around the base of the tree 10 or 15 inches above the surface, tramp solid and round off. Protect the trees against rats, mice and rabbits by leaving the soil in this condition until spring. After all danger of hard freezing has passed, level the ground around the trees.

CARE OF COW STABLES.

At least twice a year we like to thoroughly overhaul the stable and all its furniture, a general house cleaning as it were, writes L. W. Lighty. We prefer rather a windy day and open all windows and door. and completely sweep and brush ou all nooks and corners." Remove everything that is movable! Clean out

he gutters completely. Now disinfect the stable thoroughly. Sulphate of copper or chloride of lime is what we generally use, though some of the ommercial disinfectants are someimes preferable. Common whitewash or quicklime is very good to use or some parts of the stable. If there s any suspicion that any disease is urking in the stable, such as abortion or any other, this disinfection should be particularly thorough. Close the of English prisoners taken by the stable quite tight and burn sulphur or, still better, generate chlorine gas by pouring hydrochloric acid on some cholride or lime. This forms a deadly the method of warfare of the two peogas, and you want to use it with cau- ples ceases at that point. "I was taken tion, but it will do thorough work. All prisoner just after Gen. Colley was the mangers or troughs should be scoured with boiling water. By this I can say that I could not have been semi-annual cleaning up we have thus far escaped all the troubles that often cause serious loss to many dairymen, such as calf scours, abortion, etc., and at the same time it helps to produce the best and cleanest milk from which to make first class butter.

ORANGE PEEL DISINFECTANT.

Dried orange peel, allowed to smolder on a piece of red-hot iron or an old shovel, will kill any bad odor in existence an d leave a fragrant one behind instead.

MEN OF THE TRANSVAAL.

he Fersons Who Conduct the Republics State Business - Incidents in Their Careers.

Gen. Piet. J. Joubert, who will command the Transvaal forces if war breaks out between that country and Great Britain, has been described as the abiest and most popullar Boer in South Africa. When a young man he took part in the Great Trek from Natal and fought in wars with the ary productions of Europe and Am natives under Kruger. Many years erica. later, soon after the latter was elected President of the South African Republic, Joubert was made Vice-President. Joubert cares less for deplomacy than does President Kruger, their pronunciation appropriate. The though among his own people he regarded as quite as skilful a ciplomat as the older man. He is especially beloved by the Boers for his vic- thong oe has the sound of oo in boot. tories at Laing's Nek, Bronkhorst | The latter sound gives to Bloemfontein Spruit and Majuba Hill in the war with the English, and for the clever manner in which he balked Jameson's pian and captured that bold raider and his company. Gen. Joubert belongs to the Liberal party in the South African Republic and has twice narrowly missed being elected to the Presidency. He is an especial faovrite of the younger element among the Boers and has come in contact with the progressive outside world, says

writer in the Buffalo Express. JOUBERT AND KRUGER.

An amusing story which illustrates condition and at this time a tree or Joubert and Kruger is told by Howard Paul people." Soon after Jameson and his officers were taken to Pretoria, President Kruger called a score many dogs are being stolen nowaday: of Boer commanders to his house for that it is necessary to put an indelible consultation. The President was mark upon them. Some thieves can deeply affected by the serious events take almost any kind of dog and de and counselled calmness, but several him up in such a way that his best of the officers, including Gen. Joubert, friend wont' know him. They can dye were excited and advised that the raid- a dog, trim his ears or tail, and disfig. ers be shot. It was dawn when Gen. ure him in other ways. Joubert was won over by the Presi- "Not long ago I read of a woman dent and he immediately took up the who proved her ownership of a pet case of Jameson and his men and ar- dog by showing some of his tricks to gued for them. "I will tell you the the Magistrate. It struck me that if story of the farmer and the neigh- she had had her dog marked in some bor's dog," said he, to the listening way she would have had less difficulty Boers. "Suppose that near your farm lives a man whose valuable dogs attacks your sheep and kill many. Will liable for damages greater than the value of the sheep that were destroyed? Or will you catch the dogs when you are able to do so, and, carrying them to his neighbor, say to him, 'I have caught your dogs; now pay me for the damage they have done me and they shall be returned to you," Gen. Joubert waited a moment for his words to make an impression and then he remarked: "We have the neighbor's dogs in the jail. What shall is a man. It takes one man to hold we do with them?" The parable was the dog alone. For an easy mark uneffective and the commanders at once decided to deliver the prisoners to the British.

HOW THE BOERS FIGHT.

Much has been said regarding the manner in which the Boers fight, and how they have learned through long training in striking the wild beasts of South Africa, to take advantage of every bush, bunch of grass or stone to method, as the English know to their ket. sorrow. One English correspondent, who went through the campaign of 1881, has given a brief and impressive description of the Boer as a foe. "We NO CREDIT FOR GOOD INTENTIONS never are able to see the enemy," he wrote. "Except before the fight at Majuba Hill, I never saw but a handful of them at any time. And when they thought we noticed them they and heir horses disappeared as if swallowed up by the earth. I think we all feel that they can shoot. Our losses a

manure, straw, hayseed, etc., and flush Hatley and Haing's Nek showed that. We were very much in the open, but not a blessed Boer was to be seen. But every once in a while there was the crack of a rifle, and then one of our poor boys would go over, the line would close up and we would begin chasing again for the enemy we could never find."

BOER PRISONERS.

The same correspondent also has something to say as to the treatment Poers. While the field tactics of the Boers closely resemble those of the American Indians, the similarity in killed," said the correspondent, "and treated better by any people. They were kind to our wounded, did not molest the dead, nor insult us of the living." It is thus seen that, while the Boer puts all his experience, skill and brains into his fighting, and practically makes every shot tell, his enmity ceases when his foe is helpless.

Dr. F. W. Reitz, the Secretary of State for the South African Republic, whose insinuations regarding breach of faith in the negotiations on the port of England have been commented upon in a note from Mr. Chamberlain, was formerly President of the Orange Free State. He comes of an old German family which settled in Holland 200 years ago. One of his To a great extent farmers are learning the AT THE HEAD OF AFFAIRS uncles was a lieutenant in the British the advantage from putting the AT THE HEAD OF AFFAIRS uncles was a lieutenant in the British navy. The first member of the family to settle at the Cape was Dr. Reitz's grandfather. The secretary's SOMETHING ABOUT THE LEADING father was a sheep raiser and a man of considerable learning. Dr. Reitz was born on October 5, 1844, and studied at the South African College and in England, being admitted to the Bar in 1868. He returned to the Cape and, after practising as an advocate for six years in Cape Town. was appointed Chief Justice of the Orange Free State. After holding that position for fifteen years he was elected President in 1839. Secretary Reitz's wife is a Dutch woman of high literary distinction. She founded at Bloemfontein a library and a club in which ladies discuss the latest liter-

THEIR STRANGE WORDS.

The frequency with which the strange words of the Dutch farmers of South Africa are appearing in the despatches makes an explanation of is double o, for instance, which is most often used on account of the frequency of the expression "Oom Paul," has the sound of o in Rome, while the diphthe pronunciation of bloomfontine. The ou has the sound of ow in owl, which in connection with oo, already explained, would make the pronunciation of Oom Paul ome powl. There is no'y in the Dutch language, its place being taken by ij, which has the sound of y in defy, and thus, remembering the sound of ou, the pronunciation of Joubert, for example, becomes yowbert. The sound of ur is nearly that of oy in boy, which makes the pronunciation Uitlander oytlonter. Boers, or, to be accurate, "Boeren." for the s-form of the plural is an Anglicism, pronounce Boer as though it were of two syllables-boo-er. The double a has the same sound as a in war, which gives

DOG TATTOOING.

the Fancy Canine.

"You see," said the dog tattooist, "si

"I can take a long-haired dog and

put his owner's initials on the under side of one of the ears with blue India ink, and that will be a mark which you shoot the dogs as soon as you see will never fail. It is not very painful them and in that way make yourself to the dog. On three I tattooed rings about their tails, with certain private marks known only to the owners.

"Of course, each man, for his own protection, wants his dog to have a private tattoo mark which cannot be seen by the ordinary observer, so that when his dog is stolen the mark can't be destroyed, even if its place is discovered under the hair. The owner can then easily prove property.

"It is harder to tatoo a dog than if der a long-eared dog I generally get a dollar; but my price runs up to \$! when the mark is big and in two colors and takes time."

TOOK THEIR OWN FORKS.

Before the Revolution in France if was customary when a gentleman was crawl upon the enemy and still keep invited out to dinner, for him to send screened from his sight. It is sugges- his servant with a knife, fork and tive of our Indian fighting, and is a spoon; or, if he had no servants, he dreadful thing to men untrained in the carried them with him in his vest poc

> Some people, said the boy, never thank ye, no matter what ye de fur 'em. A feller put a bent pin on the teacher's chair th' other day, an' when the teacher was about to set down I pulled the chair out from under him to save him frum the pin, An', by George, he licked me fur it!