

INDIAN SWEAT BATHS.

Natives of British Columbia Parboil Themselves.

The N'hla-Kapmuh Indians of the interior of British Columbia have sweathouses and indulge in a treat somewhat similar to our Turkish bath.

snow, at some distance from the vilboughs, and finally with earth, the door, that they attacked with success the facing the setting sun, has a blanket side, is a circular hole (in the ground) crackled stones. The remainder of the floor is covered deep with a soft bed of fir twigs. In front of the door one will see traces of a good-sized fire, and many stones, both those that have been burned and blackened in the fire and those girls of the different classes with notes brought near, but still unused. This is of their personal attractions, fortunes the men's sweathouse, or part of the and circumstances. These brokers go bathing outfit of the village.

women.

and most picturesque savages in existence, some of them being described as representing almost the lowest stage in the scale of human development. Their country, too, is more than ordinarily interesting, being associated since the earliest times with rumors of gigantic human inhabitants and an astonishing By the side of streams of melted fauna. Quite recently some skeletons of birds that had heads as big as those lage, among the pines and firs, are two of horses have actually been dug up. curious structures. One is made of They stood at least nine feet high, and small poles set up like the roof of a had short wings, claws like an eagle's house. These are covered with fir and a beak like a condor's. It is likely largest mammals contemporary with hanging over it. Within, on the south | them, being the biggest fowls of prey of West Point, and there are many inthat ever lived; but they became exabout two feet in diameter and one tinct long ago, and so there was no opfoot deep, filled with burned and portunity for Professor Hatcher to secure a living specimen.

Italian Marriage Brokers.

In Genoa there are regular marriage brokers who have lists of marriageable about endeavoring to arrange connec-The other structure is similar to this tions in the same off-hand way that in essentials, but at this particular they would a merchandise transaction. village it is not covered with soil. It is Marriages there are more often a simroofed with blanket mats or skins when ple matter of business calculation, gen-In use. This is the sweathouse for the erally settled by the relatives, who often draw up the contract before the When the N'hla-Kapmuh wants to parties have seen each other. It is only take a bath he builds a fire and heats a when everything has been arranged number of stones. These he rolls into and a few days previous to the marthe hole in the floor of the village sweat riage ceremony that the future hus-



not hard to believe that the absence of sick people at the village is due to this TURKISH BATH OF INDIANS, trying custom. band is introduced to his intended wife. Should be find fault with her manners Ethnology of Kissing. The kiss was unknown among the and apearance he may annul the conaboriginal tribes of America and of tract on condition of defraying the Central Africa. From the most ancient brokerage and any other expenses in-

times, however, it has been familiar curred.

to the Asiatic and European races. The Marble in Australia. Latins divided it into three forms-the osculum, the basium and the suaviolum-the first being the kiss of friendship and respect, the second of ceremony and the third of love. The Semites always employed the kiss, and Job and gold markings. There are grays mined feeling that it was so. speaks of it as part of their sacred rites, and browns of various tints and in the as it is to-day in the Roman Catholic Church. The Mongolian kiss is not the same of attention.

as that which prevails with us. In it the lips do not come into actual contact Indian Sharpshooters. with those of the person kissed. The nose is brought into light contact with the cheek, forehead or hand; the breath day, is said to have killed more Northis drawn slowly through the nostrils erners than any other man in the Conand the act ends with a slight smack of federate armies. He was a sharpshootthe lips. The Chinese consider our er, having joined the Confederacy bemode of kissing most detestable. We cause of a personal grievance against on our part regard their method with the Federal Government.

equal disdain. Darwin and other naturalists have attempted to trace back the kiss to the act of the lower animals who seize their prey with their teeth. The average man does not take a great deal of interest in the ethnology of the subject, however.-London Mail.

The Interior of Patagonia.

Professor J. B. Hatcher, of Princeton University, has newly returned from a remarkable trip of exploration in a hitherto unknown region of South Africa-namely, the wild interior of Patagonia. He visited Washington a few days ago for the purpose of depositing with the Bureau of Ethnology a rich collection of objects illustrating the mode of life of the various tribes of aborigines in that part of the world. These natives are among the strangest wickedness.

"Ojibway Joe," the Chippewa chief, who died in Superior, Wis., the other

Wonderful Loom.

Recent improvements in the Millar loom will, it is claimed, revolutionize the weaving industry, as, with less attention than ordinary, it will turn out from 140 to 200 yards of worsted coatings in ten hours.

Mr. Hunter-I have a speaking ac quaintance with Miss Throckmorton. Mr. Spatts-You are very lucky. All her other acquaintances are listening acquaintances.-Judge.

The Uncle-Are you entirely satisfied with your lot? The Niece (still angry at her grandfather's will)-No, I'm not. It ought to have a house on it.-Har-

Cloves often savor of the spice of

Not One in Ten Can Come Up to Uncle Sam's Requirements.

Many are called, or think they are called, to serve Uncle Sam in the regular army, but few are chosen. The swaggering tough stands on the walk outside of the city recruiting office, and says, with a leer, "I guess dey'll take all dey kin git." Then he goes up stairs and finds that 95 out of 100 are rejected, including himself. The army varies from the navy in the fact that there is no ban to promotion from the ranks to the highest grade. General Nelson A. Miles, at the head of the United States army, is not a graduate



A RECRUITING OFFICER.

stances of private soldiers and even "outsiders" becoming commissioned of-

The appointments to the war school of instruction at West Point, on the Hudson River, fifty miles above New York City, are made by Congressmen. each representative having the right to detail an eligible youth, between the ages of 18 and 21, from his district when it is not represented at the Military Academy. The President also has been given the authority to appoint ten. "at large," and usually grants the favor to the son of a former or present officer of either branch of the military (which includes navy and army) service.

Entrance examinations and annual reviews of book knowledge are the same as at the naval academy, and during the summer the cadets go into camp near West Point. The fact is that, aside from drills in seamanship, howitzer and boat practice, the course of instruction at both the academies, West Point and Annapolis, is very similar,



THE RECRUITING OFFICE.

for the naval cadets are exercised in infantry tactics, fencing and broadsword exercises, and on their daily evening parade present fully as imposing a presence and exactitude of martial stride as the military pupils.

The special difference between the two schools is in the age and pay of the students. The West-Pointers, as indicated in the age requirement for admission, are older men, and, while their annual stipend during the scholastic term of four years is about the same as that given at Annapolis, upon graduation they become second lieutenants, and receive a larger salary than that allotted to those completing the course at the naval academy.

Promotion with them to the grades of first lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general is fully as slow as it is in the naval service, but their compensation Fine marbles of various colors have is always comparatively larger. For been found in several districts of New | this one reason the army might be con-South Wales. A pure white is equal sidered the more favorite branch of to the second-class Carrara; another military service, yet there has never species is black, with white streaks been any popular or privately deter-

To those that wish to enlist as privicinity of Lucknow are immense de vates there are recruiting stations to be posits of green serpentine well worthy found in every large city of the United



MAGNET THAT DOES THE BUSINESS.

States, and the applicant may select either the cavalry, infantry or artillery. The applicant must necessarily fill the special requirements of age, stature and chest measure and be in good bodily condition. If so, he is very liable to be imediately enrolled and receive clothes, shelter, board, medicine, surgical attendance when necessary and the exorbitant cash sum of \$13 a month. But, then, the entire allotment is worth \$45 or \$50 a month, and there are some men who can't earn this sum.

The promotion of the private soldier | calls her dressmakes a modista

HOW TO ENLIST IN THE ARMY. | may be very rapid in time of war. If he is an educated man and of any especial ability, he may be wearing a colonel's epaulets before he returns from the fields of battle. In the piping times of peace his advancement is to that of corporal and sergeant, technically termed noncommissioned officers, and then if he has influence or his own individuality dominates he may be allowed to attempt the examination for a first lieutenancy. If he succeeds in passing both the physical and mental demands, he is then a commissioned officer in the United States army, and his career is as free before him as if he had all the training and glories of a West Point course.

The signal corps of the army is also an excellent branch of the service, but the complement is limited, and admissions generally are rare. The men in it form a sort of independent corps and of a class relatively between a private and a minor commissioned officer.

If you desire to enlist, you must be between 21 and 30 years of age, of good character and habits, ablebodied, not less than 5 feet 4 inches in height and weigh between 128 and 190 pounds. If your height is above 5 feet 10 inches and your weight more than 165 pounds, you may join the artillery or infantry. but not the cavalry.

THEY MINED IN ALASKA.

Lost Only Their Labor and \$10 Ten Apiece in Six Months' Operations. Every one who had ever been in

Alaska of course began at the opening of the Klondike craze to relate personal experiences which in some way or other had connection with the subject of gold mining. Many of them had a chance to make a fortune, if they had only known, and others saw millions, more or less, taken out of the ground with a broken shovel, and the man whose only capital it was come back to the States and live happily ever afterward. But in spite of the ingenuity which has been put into the manufacture of these stories, there is an original flavor to one told by a soldier at present located in the United States army in this city.

It was in 1880, when he was in the navy, that he was stationed on a vessel near Sitka. There was considerable gold being taken out near there, and an enterprising speculator got hold of a party of marines on the ship and induced them to buy his mine. There were 100 of them who finally went into the scheme, and they paid \$10 each for their new source of wealth. There was always a good deal of spare time on their hands, and they easily secured permission to use this in working their claim. For six months the soldiers dug quartz by day and dreamed of sudden wealth by night. All were confident of being able to retire from the service with comfortable riches, and looked sadly on the poor officers, who would have to keep on soldiering all their lives, not being in the scheme.

At the end of six months they had a large pile of quartz, and, loading it into all the old barrels, bags and provision cases they could find, they sent it by ship to the nearest crushing mill. Then followed weeks of waiting till the returns should come, and an air of subdued importance grew in each man who expected at any time to be informed that he was worth thousands of dollars. At last the ship came which brought the returns from the consignment, and the gallant hundred gathered around the treasurer of the company to hear how much each was now worth. That individual opened the message, and a grim smile froze on his face as he went through a short calculation on the back of the envelope.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you each owe the sum of ten cents to the steamship company that carried the quartz. The gold in it was just \$10 short of the freight charges." nure is more than its cost, and is great

And then he passed his hat, while one of their number sought out the ship's chaplain to lead in a short service.-Springfield Republican.

ANECDOTES OF STANTON.

How the Great War Secretary Helped an Injured Man in Pittsburg.

The school children of Steubenville, O., have contributed the money for a n.emorial tablet to be piaced on the house where the great war secretary was born, says the Boston Evening Transcript. One of the Steubenville people who knew him in his early manhood tells of an incident that occurred while he was practicing law in Pittsburg. His mother lived in Steubenville. Stanton was accustomed to return home frequently by boat on the Ohio. One evening when he came on board he saw a poor fellow lying on the forward deck. He investigated, and learned that the poor fellow had fallen through a hatchway and broken his

The fracture remained unset and uncared for. The young lawyer went to the captain and asked what the neglect meant. The captain replied that the man lived in Pittsburg, and could be attended to when he got home. Making no comment on the inhumanity. Stanton went to the boat carpenter's chest and borrowed a saw and ax. He took a stick of wood, cut such a length as he wanted, then he whittled out a set of splints. Then he went to his stateroom, took a sheet from the bed, and tore it into bandages. He ordered three or four of the crew to assist.

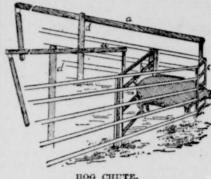
The fracture was reduced, the splints and bandages were applied. Stanton went to the cookroom and ordered prepared a jug of vinegar and water with which to steep the swollen parts. During the ninety miles of the trip from Steubenville he sat by the injured man applying the bath. When the boat reached Pittsburg he hired a hack and took his patient to his home.

A woman has no cause to hold her head above her neighbors, unless she

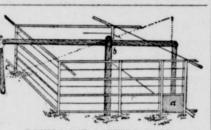


Gates for Handling Hogs. The device shown in the accompany-

ing illustrations for handling hogs when they are to be rung or for other purposes, is very useful on the ordinary farm. The first picture represents a chute and gates which will shut behind



and before the hog and hold him in position. There is just room enough for him to stick his nose out and while in this position rings can be inserted. The sides of the chutes must be much closer together than shown in the en- that it then supersedes. If there is a graving, so that the hog cannot turn little fermentation in it, that shows about. In fact the width should be just that the food is already partly decomsufficient to allow a hog to pass represented the side view of another

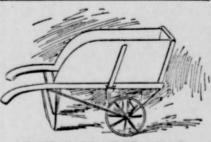


DEVICE FOR OPENING GATE. gate and pen so arranged that the door can be opened and shut without getting into the pen. These devices are so convenient about the hog lots that it is a surprise that more of them are not in use.-Orange Judd Farmer.

Manure for Strawberries. The strawberry plantation requires very heavy manuring to produce its water and will taste very little of the best yield. Every year on most plants there is a succession of berries, the first and second pickings being almost always larger and finer than those that ripen later. But if the later season is very wet, as it sometimes is, we have off 12 or 14 inches and set out as shown known the later crop to ripen up and in the illustration. Treated in this be very nearly as good as the first. This suggests that in addition to the top dressing applied in winter there ought to be an additional fertilization. while the crop is forming, and this last should be always dissolved in water. so as to be readily available. Nitrate of potash is the best manure to be thus applied. This is saltpetre, and costs five to six cents per pound. But a very small lump dissolved in warm water and applied freely will keep the vines fresh and vigorous to the last, and will make a great increase in the size of the fruit. The labor of applying liquid ma

er than can be generally afforded for any other crop than the strawberry. Handy Wheelbarrow.

The Iowa Homestead gives an illustration of a handy wheelbarrow that may be used about the farm. It is made from the two front or the two hind wheels of a little express wagon which has seen its better days. This wheelbarrow has the advantage of having the load over the wheels and sustained by them instead of being held by the one wheeling it. The design ex-



HANDY FARM WHEELBARROW plains itself, and the wheelbarrow can be made very easily if the wheels are at hand.

The Asparagus Bed. To make a new asparagus bed dig a trench two feet deep and fill it with rich, well-rotted manure to the depth of twelve inches. Over the manure scatter bone meal and sulphate of potash, any quantity preferred. Then cover with three inches of rich dirt, and on the dirt place the roots, using after danger from frost is over. The 2-year-ole growth, about two feet apart, as they will thicken in the bed every year. Cover with rich dirt, and break the crown skin covering of the throw the soapsuds over the bed when- seeds. ever possible to do so. Once an asparagus bed is made it should last for twenty years.

Buying Cheap Fertilizers. There is no longer much desire among well-informed farmers to get the lowest | the apple trees begin to bloom. A late priced fertilizers with the idea that frost will destroy all tender plants. these are therefore the cheapest. It is Cool nights are also detrimental to the impossible to cheat nature. All the ele- growth of such plants as squash, ments of fertility, mineral or nitrogen- beans, melons, tomatoes and corn. The ous, cost money, and if little money is ground must be warm before plants given for fertilizers, we can expect but will make headway in growth.

little good to the crop from them. When we take into account that much of the expense of commercial fertilizers consists in the cost of distributing them evenly through the soil, it will be seen that the highest priced, if also the best, may be really the cheapest.

Unplowed Headlands. It is the practice of many farmers in plowing grass land, especially for hoed crops, to leave an unplowed space, usually called a headland, on which the horse can turn when used in cultivating. But with a careful horse this care is not necessary in growing corn or potatoes, though the nurseryman's more valuable stock may justify it. In growing corn, some farmers plant two or three rows of potatoes next the fence. But these scattering rows of potatoes are difficult to harvest, as the wagon has to be drawn all around a field to gather a few potatoes. We used, in the later years of our farming, to plant corn out to the end of the row. If, while small, a hill of corn was stepped on, there it still time to plant a hill of beans. Yet we always noticed that the outside rows of corn ripened earlier and had better ears than those in the middle of the field. Most corn is planted too closely to yield the largest amounts of grain.-American Cultiva-

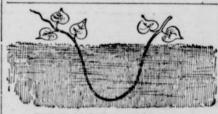
Digestibilty of Ensilage. There can be no doubt that enslaged food, being succulent, is much more digestible in winter than the dry food

posed and more ready for the gastric through. In the second illustration is juices to act on. But to effect this advantage the succulent ensilage has lost some of its carbonaceous and more of its nitrogenous matter. This is represented by the carbonic acid gas at the top of the silo, which is relied upon to keep it sweet by excluding oxygen and preventing further fermentation.

New Cisterns.

It is a hard matter to use the water from a newly cemented cistern. The common way is to let it fill up and then stand awhile, then draw the water out and even then the next filling will taste of the cement. Instead of all this labor and waste of time and water, take pearline or salsoda, dissolve it, and scrub the cement thoroughly after it is hard. After scrubbing, rinse the cistern out clean and remove the water. The cistern will then be ready for the cement, and can be used at once.

Cheap Sweet Potato Plants A correspondent of the American Agriculturist says that when sweet potato vines are about 18 inches long, cut way, this planted vine will raise the



THE PLANTED POTATO VINE. not injure the original plant.

best of potatoes and its removal will

kust in Carnations. A writer in an English paper gives this recipe for preventing rust in carnations, which he received from a gardener in Germany, whose plants were unusually fine and in healthy condition. He mixes two pounds of vitriol and four of freshly slacked lime in. twenty-seven gallons of water, and stirs well together, until it is clear, not blue, and then he adds two pounds of sugar and mixes all again. With this he syringes his plants once a week, early in the day. The syringing should be done quickly, finely and evenly.

Arbor Vitae Hedges. In order to have a full hedge the plants should be about two feet apart in the row and carefully trimmed once a year. In the fall loosen the top soil on both sides of the hedge and apply wood ashes. Keep a close watch for the basket worm, which does considerable damage to evergreen hedges of this kind. The plant is best known to some as "flat cedar," because the leaf is flat. It is one of the most beautiful ornamental plants grown.

Peanuts.

Peanuts require a light soil, sandy loam being excellent. The seeds are planted about three inches deep and the soil kept loose. They seem to be benefited by lime or wood ashes on the soil. The plant is very pretty while growing, and a few of them in a garden add to its attractiveness. Plant the seeds in May, or as soon as possible seeds should be removed from the shells, and care should be taken not to

When to Plant the Garden. Do not be deceived by the advance warm weather of spring and put in the garden crops too soon. It will be time enough to complete the planting when