

ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

Paris had seventy three acres under roof for its expesition, but Cincago will have 115 acres. It will be a show not solu to be surpassed.

A British Consul in Japan, who has watched sollers carefully, says that Jack is much better mannered since steamers have replaced sailing vessels. The steamers provide better and less monotonous fool, entail less hardship, and have dulled the adventurous independent, and clorually unsatisfied spirit with which the sailors used to roam about the world.

Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, in his arti cle on "The Steamship Lines of the World" (the last of the interesting series on Ocean-Steamships) in Swibaer's, gives the following information about a trip around the world entirely by water "The traveler from New York has been gone from start to finish, by the occur highways to Europe, India, Chin, Ser Francisco, South America, and back to New York, nearly 200 days; has steamed over about 40,000 miles of water, and has spent \$4000. He has learned that there are other lan Is and other peoples than his own worthy his admiration an l stuly. Let him take a year and \$5000 for this rounding the world, and he will be better satisfied and better informed, and appreciate more fully that 'going to sea clears a man's head of much upaseas. of his wigwam.""

The Treasury o licers at San Francisco have rejected papers presented at that port by Chinamen seeking admission to

What's the use of worrying, Of hurrying. And scurrying. Everybody hurrying, And breaking up their rest? When everyone is teaching us, Preaching and beseeching us, To settle down and end the fuss, For quiet ways are best. The rain that trickles down in showers A blessing brings to thirsty flowers; Sweet fragrance from each trimming cup

QUIET WAYS ARE BEST.

There's ruin in the tempest's path; There's ruin in the voice of wrath; And they alone are blest Who early learned to dominate Themselves, their violence abate, And prove by their serene estate, That quiet ways are best.

The gentle z ohyrs gather up.

Nothing's gained by worrying, By hurrying

And scurrying, With fretting and with flurrying The temper's often lost: And in pursuit of some small prize We rush ahead and are not wise, And find the unwonted exercise A fearful price has cost.

Tis better far to join the throng, That do their duty right along; Reluctant they to raise a fuss, Or make them selves ridiculous. Caim and serene in heart and nerve, Their strength is always in reserve And nobly stands each test; And every day and all about By scenes within and scenes without, We can discern, with ne'er a doubt, That quiet ways are best.

- The Evangelist.

A SAILOR'S STORY. We had touched at St. Helena to leave a detachment of soldiers and some stores, and had left that historic spot several days behind us, when the brig caught fire and we had to abandon her. There was no hope of saving her from the first, and we congratulated ourselves on having a smooth sea and time to provision the boats and get the people off. One hour after noon on the 12th day of February, 1862, the brig Gull, bound from Liverpool to the Cape of Good Hope, and having forty-eight souls aboard, burned to the water's edge and sank, leaving us 850 miles off the African coast. With the other boats I shall have nothing to do, for never a one was afterwards heard of. In the boat to which I was assigned there were nine people-four of us belonging to the crew and the other five passengers. Of these three were young Englishmen, going out to the Cape to try farming, and the other two were women. They were aunt and nicce, and just why they took passage on the brig or whether they were going beyond the Cape, I can't tell you. Being only a plain sailroman, I knew nothing about the passengers, except as I picked up a word here and there. The aunt was nearly fifty years old and the niece not over twenty, and if there was ever a handsomer girl afloat in an English ship I never had the luck to see hor. \neg There was some confusion, as a matter of course, when' we took to the boats, but we got away from the brig in good shape, with no one lost or hurt and with water and provisions enough to do us for a week. We were in charge of the boatswain, and but for a terrible accident I know we should have pulled through without mishap or suffering. He was an oldish man, a good sailor, and he had authority over all in the boat.

HILLSBORO, N. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1891."

Connty

By night the wind had diel flat away and the sea was fast going down. The worst was over, and we could now shake ourselves and utter congratulations. The passengers had been terribly sick, and each of them had given himself up as lost, but now that things had mended we could almost be said to be a jovial crowd. While the boatswain got one of the men to singing to increase our courage, he whispered to me that he was full of anxiety. We had two water-kegs, but they were leaky and hal lost much of their contents. We had sheltered the ship's bread as much as we could, but a good half of it had been spoiled. You might figure that we had dropped to three days' supply, and that wasn't the worst of it. That gale must have drifted us at least a hundred miles further off the coast.

The boatswain talkel these matters over with me because he knew me to be, begging your pardon, a sober, steady lad who could look the worst in the face and help to meet it. We were not to say anything to the rest until next day. As there was no wind to move us, and as everybody was badly used up, it was decided that we lay to as we were for the night. It had come nine o'clock or later and some of the men were asleep, uddenly nitched overboard. We were still pitching briskly about, and perhaps t was a sharp dive of the boat which ent him to his death. If he rose to the urface he did not call out. He simply cent right out of sight and never even

The aunt was still raving an 1 sick unto death, while Hearne had crawled into the bow of the boat to suffer alone and in sileace. The sailors had sat up, cursed their luck and lain down again, and I had gone among them and taken all their knives and concealed them in the stern sheets.

About 9 o'clock the audt suuk into a stupor, and all of us slept for some time. We were finally awakenel by Davidson getting up and hoarsely calling for water. In his tor.nent he caught sight of Hearne in the bows, and he rushed forward and seized him. I ran to pull him off, but before I could reach him both had gone overboard. They went down grappled together, and though I stood with the boat-hook ready I never caught sight of them again. The two other sailors sat up, asked me what had happened, and then fell back and slumbered as soundly

as before. Morning came to find the aunt dead, and, fearful of what would happen when the sailors awoke, I prevailed upon the

girl to let me lift the boly over the rail. She protested at first, but when I told her my reasons she turned away and I committed the body to the deep. It was sunrise when the sailors awoke. With a leader those men would have suffered and endured for a week and made no complaint. They no sooner saw that the calm still continued than they began cursing and threatening and they lookel at the girl with such wolfish eyes that she cowered in terror. Presently they went forward and sat down close together and talked in whispers, and the girl crept over to me and said:

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server

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

FARM CONVENIENCES.

The saving in time from having a good, easily swung gate in place of a pair of bars is worth a good deal in the course of a season, if the fence has to be opened and driven through daily. We cannot imagine a farmer who caunot better afford boards and hinges for gates than to waste his time in busy seasons letting down and putting up bars. He can easily manage to do the work at times when nothing can be done out of doors. It is such labors as this that add to to the value of farms at comparatively little expense, and give travelers through rural districts a pleasant idea that the farmer's life is not so bad after all.

FOOD FOR MILCH COWS.

The Iowa agricultural experiment station is located at Ames, and bulletin thirteen is largely devoted to experiments in feeding for milk. As cows are more numerous in Iowa than in any other State, it is desirable to find out what feeds produced on the soil are cheapest the clover feel all other crops. and best in the dairy. One of the conclusions arrived at was that corn fodder is superior to sorghum cane. The cows grow tired of corp ensilage, but they never got off feed on the root ration with about double the amount of clover hay. One of the best known of milkproducing feeds is clover may. During the root periods of the test twice as much hay was consumed as when corn or cane ted when necessary will gradually build ensilage was fed. The most efficient dry ap the fertility much better and at a less matter was in the root ration, but how gost than with almost any other class of much of it was due to the extra amount | stock. of clover was not determined. The experiment will be continued. These stations where practical truths are demon strated for the benefit of the agricultural community clothe farming with dignity and eliminate from the business many of the elements of chance which handiciapped the efforts of our fathers.

top. To make the lower part of the vine produce well the pinching back should be more severe on the higher shoots, as the whole natural tendency of the sap is toward these. - American Cullitator.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Sow turnips on bare spots.

Push the warfare on weeds. What are you going to take to the

fair! . It don't pay to be cross during harvest

time.

Most crops are best harvested when ripe-the weed crop should be harvested green, the greener the better.

Some think a level teaspoonful of the best white sugar added to a pound of but ter improves the flavor of it greatly.

Does milk come from the barn covered with speeks of tilth and dirt droppel during milking, from the poorly beilded and unbrushe i covs?

It one can fit rotation to this end, the best use that can be made of manure is to apply it to growing clover, and then let

If by convealences five minutes' work caube savel each time the milking and see ling is done it will amount to six full days of ten hours each in a year.

By not pasturing the clover after the first crop is cut either a first yield of hay," a profitable crop of seed, or a good growth to plow under can be secured.

Sheep properly pastured on land and

the country, as certificates of identification issued by the Chinese Government. in compliance with Section six of the Restriction Act adopted nine years ago. This section provide I that all Chin se, other than laborers, to be permitted to enter the country, should show a Goverament certificate properly identifying them. Chinamen have not attempted to avail themselves of this provision until within the last few months. The port officers suspected that the papers offere l were forgeries, and have since ascer thined that such documents, forgel anl bearing an imitation of the imperial seal of China, have been sold to Chinaman coming to this country for from \$250 to \$300.

The French carned long ago an honorable distinction by their success in the treatment of the blind, and the figures read at the recent annual meeting of La Societe d'Assistance pour les Aveugles in Paris fully sustains their reputation in this respect. The two principal institutions of the city are the Clinique Opthalmologique des Quinze Vingts and L'Ecole Braille, the former devoted to the preservation or the restoration of sight, and the latter to the instruction of the hopelessly blind. Since its creation in 1880 the Clinique has hal under treatment 108,798 patients, and the proportion of cures has reached the spleadid figures of ninety-five per cent., while the expenses incurred in each case ints not exceeded seventy francs, or less than \$15. The Ecole Braille has an equally creditable account to give of itself. The blind boys and girls are educate I to be breadwinners, not only for themselves, but in many cases for their parents and relatives. While at the school they not only earn enough to pay for their maintenance, but are able to contribute to : savings bank fund which is usel to star them in business.

At the New Orleans Ecosition in 1555 the only exhibit Peansylvania hal of any note was an enormous black bear, stuffed, which was killed in the Pike County Mountains. The bear stood over four feet high and was eight feet long. its paws measured fourteen inches in length and seven inches in width. It weighed more than 500 pounds and was the biggest bear ever killed in Pennslyvania. The county now inten is to shed more honor on the Keystone State by placing on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago one of the greatest speclinens of bluestone ever quarried. The stone Pike County intends to show to the world in Chicago was quarried eight years ago in the Pond Eddy region. In unloading it at Stairway it slipped from the rigging and smashed a man and two horses to death. It has lain where it fell ever since, but was purchased a few days ago by William Sanford, who paid \$500 for the slab. It measures twenty six feet in length and eighteen feet wide, and weighs twenty-three tons. It is ten luches thick. It is to be polished at a cost of \$1000. It is said by experts to the the most perfect piece of Assains erte Gunerind

When the boats got together it was found that the Captain had the only compass. He ordered that we were to hold up to the east and to keep together, and when we headed away for the African coast the long-boat was leading and the rest of us were strung out in line. Had the weather been fair our mishap would have been nothing to talk about; but at midnight that night, while we were following the long-boat by the lantern hung aloft, a fierce and sudden squall came out of the east and almost proved our destruction. It was followed by a gale which soon kicked up a tremendous sea, and we got over a drag and lay head to it all that night and all next day until an hour before sundown. During all these long hours we had to keep give her. Hearne was also mad from bailing to prevent being swamped, and by daylight it was impossible to see a cable's length away for the flying drift. have killed the three while they slept It was bad enough for the men, but those two poor women might as well have been dead. They lay on the bottom of the His wound had begun to inflame and his boat, covered up as best we could do it, and when the gale at last broke I hardly expected to find them slive. They were, though, and at the hour named food and water were eerved out and the boatswala begin sesting to obser everybody up.

Little or nothing was said that night is to who should command the boat, but norning had hardly dawned when there was a row about it. Being a lad not yet out of my apprenticeship, I was of course when the boatswain went forward and stood on the thwart with his arms around the mast to steady himself. I think he was looking about to see if he could find anything of the other boats. Just how it happened no one could tell, though three of us had our eyes on him when he

called out as he was going.

out of the question, but each of the three other sailors was determined to act as captain. From words they came to blows, and another horror fell upon us. The three young men were drawn into the quarrel, and the six had a savage fight with such weapons as could be laid hold of. It was a dead calm, with the sea quieted down, and a couple of great sharks were lying off our port quarter. No one had seen them, nor did any one see them until two of the young men were knocked overboard. It wasn't ten seconds before both were seized and drawn under. The horrible climax to the row cooled the men off at once.

One of the sailors had been stabbel in the back, another badly hurt about the head, and the third young Englishman had his right arm broken. Nor was this the full extent of the calamity. In their fight they had knocked the water kegs about, and lost us nearly all their contents, and a gool share of our bread had been ground up under their shoes.

The sailor who had been stabbed took command of the boat, and when things had settled down breakfast was served out. We had not to exceed two gallons of water and a dozen biscuit, and the day was hot and without a breath of air stirring. The water ought to have been doled out drop by drop; but no sooner was it seen what a small quantity was left than Davidson, the one in command, declared that each should have his share on the soot. Their injuries had made the men terribly thirsty, but the water was fairly divided and each one drank his portion. After that the sailors lay down and went to sleep, and the young Eaglishmin, whose name was Heavne, came over to us and we tried to do something for his arm. You can guess that it was little we could do, however, and he was soon suffering terrible path. The aunt I now heard called Mrs. Morton, while the grown girl was addressed by her maiden name, Edith. Before noon the aunt took very sick, and we were terrified at our helplessness. She was soon in a high fever and raving, and we hadn't even a drop of water to thirst, and feeling that the sailors had brought destruction upon us all he would had I not restrained him. Davidson was the first to wake up. throat was dry, and he held the waterkegt up in hope to find a last drop. They were as dry as bones and he uttered deep curres as be threw them overboard as the doreal flas of sharks circling around us. Witch algut enine is was stiel calm.

"I know what they are planning They intend to kill me!"

I gave her one of the knives and told her 1 would protect her to the last. If I hadn't had the knives I think she would have been so terrified that she would have gone overboard. The men talked for an hou; or so and then lay down and slept again. I made sure this time there was no weapon they could get hold of, and the day, up to 4 o'clock, dragged

without incident. I was half mad with hunger and thirst by that time, and I knew the poor girl was if anything worse off. We talked in low tones of the good things we had eaten and the springs we had drunk from, and we kept our heads constantly wet with the salt water to alleviate our thirst as far as it could. At 4 o'clock or soon after the men awoke and called to me. They wanted to kill the girl and drink her blood and eat her flesh. I reasoned with them and told two or three deliberate falsehoods, and finally prevailed upon them to wait another day. I felt they would do so, and slept soundly that night. The sun came up next morning the same ball of fire, and any sailor could have told that the calm would last another day. What happened along towards noon I can never distinctly remember, for I had little reason left. I remember of hearing the men cursing and demanding the girl, and of their ocming aft. There must have been a fight, but I remember none of the details. It is like trying to recall a dream of years ago. What I can remember back to was waking up in the cabin of the German steamer Bergen very ill and very weak. She had picked up our boat the day before. In it were two living skeletonsthe girl and I. We were alone, and there were two bloodstained knives on the bottom of the boat to deepen the mystery. The girl pullel through as well as myself, but there was no afterromance. She thanked me over and over again with tears in her eves, but there was no love. She was a lady bred and

RAISING POTATOES.

ment of the best mode of planting and raising the potato crop, according to ap- into the gravy. proved course of management, since so much attention has been given to obtain- smooth tomatoes and cut in slices about ing large returns. These results have half on inch thick. Lay them in a dish been secured by different appliances/in of comment and cover each slice with various localities, and under differentiate the need, patting it to make it adhere. fluences and unlike soils. But for prac- Fry in plenty of hot lard, drain, sprinkle tical farm treatment we would advise in , with salt and pepper and place on a large substance the following course: Select dat dish, made hot. Keep in the oven a piece of deep, rich soil-naturally so, until all are done and serve very hot. or which has been made so artificially a year before by barn nature. If the soil steal, on a well-greased gridiron and set has been distinctly benefited by any of over hot coals; when done on one side, the commercial fertilizer, apply these turn. Have ready a dish with melted and mix thoroughly before planting and butter, lay the steak, without pressing pulverize well. Plow furrows three it, on the dish, baste and return to the feet apart; cut the potatoes to two or griduron. When done, place again on three eyes each; drop these a foot apart; the dish, season with butter, salt and cover them four inches deep; pass over pepper and garnish with fried potatoes. the rows once a week with a light or slant-tooth harrow, keeping the ground perfectly clean till the plants are half a foot high, and after that with a cultivator between the rows, keeping an inch or two of the surface in a fine mellow condition, not hilled or ridged, but flat With this treatment we have raised oc casionally four hundred bushels to the acre, and oftener from twoato three hua dred .- Country Gentleman.

PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

The only summer pruning grape vines need is to shorten the growth by punching off the ends of growing shoots about midsummer. This throws 'the sap back, on the remaining vine and thickens it. Part of the sap also goes to the fruit thus making the bunches larger and has-

RECIPES.

Lemon Snaps-One cup of sugar, onehalf cup of butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda. Dissolve soda in one teaspoonful of milk and add enough flour to make very thin. Roll very thin.

Breakfast Bacon-Dip thin slices of oncon in grate 1 bread crumbs, put in a frying-pan with parsley and pepper and An inquirer asked for a brief state- cook until a light brown Just before dishing, pour a teacupful of sweet cream

- Fried Ripe Tomatoes-Choose firm,

Budle I Steak -- Place a thick, tender

Fireless Nations.

According to Pliny, fire was a long ime unknown to some of the ancient Egyptian tribes, and when a celebrated astronomer made them acquainted with hat element and how to produce ! it, they were wild with delight. The Persians, Phoenicians, Greeks and several other nations acknowledge that their ancestors were once without the comforts which fire bestows; 6he Chinese confess the same of their progenitors. Pompanion. Mola, Plutarch and other ancient writers speak of nations which, at the time when they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had just recently learned it. The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire or its uses. Their astonishtening their ripening. If this pinching ment knew no bounds when they saw it / of the ends of shoots is done too early applied to wood; most of them taking it to be some kind of animal which the sailors had brought with them, and which must be fed on wood .- Boston Transcript.

The rapid, the startling growth of the debt of Canada, states the New England Mayazine, which has increased from \$78,209,742 in 1870, to \$238,000,000 in 1890, with a population almost at a standstill and a stagnant trade, has struck calm, impartial observers with the idea that there has been something wrong in the government of a peaceful young State of enormous extent and great natural resources Of course, a large portion of this debt was incurred for the construction of railways, improvement of canals, and similar political and commercial works; but the results or returns do not compensate for the vastness of the new debt, with its oppressive load of in. terest. They freely comment upon the fact that while the United States have reduced their debt from \$59 to \$16.50 per head in twenty years Cauada has ruo

\$ 7

up her's from \$21 to \$57.

born, and I only a poor sailor lad. -- New

York World.

it may start the buds at the base of leave into growth. It will inevitably cause laterals to grow more vigorously, and after reaching the third leaf they should also be pinched back. In this way the growth ripens much farther than it would.

Any one who has pruned grape vines in spring knows that nine-tenths of the previous season's growth has to be cut out. It is far more important to have the wood of good size and its buls well developed than to grow a lot of rubbish to be cut away the next season. Even when it is desired to train a vine up a high trellis or over a building, the training for this purpose should be extended over a series of years. In this way, at the root acquires strength and extendfarther, it can support a crop of fruit is all parts of the vine, instead of running up high with bare stalk, or only nonlogging shoots with a little fruit at the

A Speedy Yacht.

Herreshoff, of Providence, R. I., has turned out another wonder, and it is safe to say that there is nothing under steam that for spect-(an touch W. R. Hearst's new yacht, No. 168. On a recent trial with only 150 pounds of steam -just half what she' can carry-the made nine miles in twenty-seven minutes, and her builder, as well as the eagineers and guests on board, say that she is good for thirty or more miles an hour. The Cushing at her best has made twenty-seven miles. The Hearst yacht was tried in Bristol harbor and in the bay, and showed that at every point she is as nearly perfect as oan be .- Times De norral.