'A GREAT CATHEDRAL

An Architectural Masterpiece in An English City.

An Edifice which it Took Thirty-Eight Years to Build.

David Ker in a letter to the New York Times says: The one principal feature that gives to Salisbury its peculiar character-the central point which is to it what the Kremlin is to Moscow or the Taj Mahal to Agra--is undoubtedly its grand old cathedral, one of the many architectural masterpieces which have almost bribed posterity to forgive the countless errors of the feeble and disastrous reign of Henry III. Founded in 1220, but not actually completed till 1258, it has preserved more of its original character than almost any other of the great mediæval churches of England, thanks both to the solid strength of its primary structure and to the judicious moderation of the few restoring touches which the lapse of time has rendered necessary. The cathedral itself and the spacious grounds attached to it form a kind of citadel on one side of the town. for the battlemented wall which shuts them off from the latter on the east and south is as high and massive as that of many a feudal stronghold, and its shadowy archways of antique masonry are worthy of Windsor Castle itself. The broad expanse of the "close," fully half a square mile in extent, forms with its smooth, green turf and giant elms one of those characteristically English landscapes that Washington Irving would have loved to describe.

It is only by slow degrees that you begin to appreciate the magnificent height and size of the building. But when you have spent hours in gazing at the forest of carved pinnacles high overhead, the countless niches with their antique statues, the flying buttresses and tall lancet windows, the deep, shadowy porches, the successive roofs rising like mountain peaks one above another, and the mighty central tower far overtoping them all, you can then realize to some extent what manner of work the build-

ers of olden times could do. . The seeming lightness of the famous spire almost disguises at first sight the massive strength which has defied other dangers than those of time and war. In 1741 it was struck by lightning, but the comparatively slight damage inflicted by the stroke was speedily repaired. No trace of it, at all events, is now to be seen upon that splendid pinnacle which is to Salisbury what the pillar of the Kootub Minar is to the environs of Delhi. Miles away upon the ridgy downs or the broad dusty plains of South Wiltshire, the great landmark can still be seen keeping silent watch over the city at its foot, as stately and imposing now, after more than 600 years of existence, as it was when Sir Christopher Wren tried his restoring hand upon it in the days of Charles II. Among the many English worthies who lie at rest beneath the shadow of the great cathedral is one of special note, who, although he figured pre-eminently in the history of his time owes quite as much of his fame to Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott as to any historian. On a slab in the chancel is engraved the name of Guillame Longespée (William Longsword), first Earl of Salisbury, the renowned son of Henry IL. and Fair Rosamond, from whom he derived his popular nickname, "William of Woodstock." One might well be surprised to see him here, remembering with what severity the dust of his illfated mother was excluded from consecrated ground by the uncompromising churchmen of Oxford; but this indulgence was fully earned by his valor against the French invaders of England during the disastrous reign of John. Brave as he was, however, he met his match at the battle of Bouvines in the person of a stalwart French bishop, s soldier of the "church [militant" in ery sense, who beat him down with a heavy club and took him prisoner. When Salisbury afterwards jested with his captor upon this singular choice of a weapon the warlike prelate explained that it was intended only for self-defense, the canons of the church forbidding priest to shed blood. "By my faith, Lord Bishop," added Longsword, rubbing his bruised head with a rueful grin, "if this be thy self-defense, God forbid that I should ever feel thy blows

Kissing as a Punishment.

in earnest."

Kissing as a punishment was to me quite a new idea. But it was certainly a very ingenious and, as the event proved, a very successful one. A little fellow came to me one day and said: "Mr. M. won't you make Frank B. stop kissing me?" "Why!" said I, "don't you like to be kissed?" "No, I don't," said he, very decidedly. Not being able to get any more information from his pouting lips, I called up Frank, who was a sturdy, square-set boy of twelve. and asked an explanation. "Why, you see, sir, he's been getting in my way and troubling me, and, as he is too small for me to hit I just told him that every time he bothered me I'd kiss him, and so I did, and, as he hates it like poison, I think it will cure him." I presume it did cure him, for I never heard from either party afterward .-[New York Commercial Advertiser.

Not Easily Frightened.

Ward Tough (who is "goin' have some fun wid der dude fellys")-You see dat arm?

Reporter-Yes. Tough-What'd you do'f yer hed a

maul like dat? Reporter-I think I'd wash it .- [Tid-

Packing Butter for Shipment. Butter intended for shipment; to foreign market should be put up wit great care in the best tubs that can be procured. The butter should be well made, entirely free from buttermilk well salted with the finest ground salt, and worked dry. The firkins should be new, made of sound white oak thoroughly well seasoned and dry before it is put together. When used they should be soaked in fresh, clean water for a few hours, then scalded with boiling water and soaked with it for 15 minutes; then rinsed with fresh cold water and well rubbed with dry salt. The butter is then packed as solidly as possible in layers of 3 or 4 inches, pressed firmly to the sides to avoid any air spaces. Each layer is lightly sprinkled with salt, which keeps them separate, so that the butter is easily cut out for use. The firkin is filled to within one-eighth of an inch of the top, and the butter is covered with a clean cloth steeped in brine: the cloth is an inch larger all round than the firkin; it is covered with wet salt, and the edge is turned down, the salt being pressed tight to the chine to exclude air. The head steeped as the rest of the tub is then pressed down into its place, and the hoops are tightened and fastened with zinc tacks. An inch hole closed with a tight plug is made in the head to pour brine in, as may be necessary .- [New York Times.

Oat Straw for Stock.

In a long series of experiments concerning the feeding value of oat straw, Prof. Sanborn of Missouri says that this fat producer. It does not produce much suddenly. fat, because cattle will not eat enough of it. It contains but 1-4 per cent. of be filled early, using plenty of ivy to digestible albumenoids, or flesh formers, twine about the handles and to hang and forty per cent. of digestible carbohydrates, or fat formers. Hence, to use it with advantage and get the full benefit of it, it must be fed with a food of the feathers to fall off, as it promotes directly the opposite kind, such as oil meal or cotton-seed meal. The professor found that thirty-four pounds of oat straw and six pounds of cotton-seed meal gave the same results as fifty pounds of hay, because cotton-seed meal has 33.2 per cent. of albumenoids and but 17.6 per cent. of carbohydrates, thus forming, with the straw, a wellbalanced ration. Oil meal contains 27.6 per cent, of albumenoids and twentyseven per cent. of carbohydrates, so that a pound more of oil meal than of cottonseed meal should be fed. The cost of this pounds of it to make a steer gain a pound a day, or 61 cents daily to keep him in good growing condition. But if tionately less amount we can keep up tire new vine. the weight, it will help out a short crop of hay. But to the farmer who has not facts will be of value: Clover hay contains about nine per cent, of albumenoids, timothy contains 5.8, and oat straw 1.4 per cent.; therefore it will be seen that a ton of clover hay feel with a ton of oat straw will be equal in value to two tons of timothy, because clover hay contains an excess of albumenoids, and it is waste to feed out straw alone. A steer fed on the straw long enough would starve, but when fed with clover it is a well-balanced ration, and makes a poor hay crop go much further. It is clearly established that the food value of oat straw can be obtained only by feeding with something that has an excess of albumenoids and a deficiency of carbohydrates. The farmer's food of this class is clover hay.

Raising Turkeys.

-[Cultivator.

The common turkey is a native of North America. Its name arose from the confusion that at first existed relative to the identity of the bird with the Guinea fowl, which is known as a native of Turkey. There is no better place for keeping turkeys than a large, open shed. It should be so constructed as to protect the fowls from the inclemency of the weather, and especially from wet, wh ch plays sad havoc with them. Have high perches, but do not neglect to make a broad ladder for them to walk up to roost. I night be asked why a ladder, when the turkey in its wild state roosts on trees and other high places? When we fatten fowls in the domesticated state,

and a few potatoes may be given, mixed | -- [Cottage Hearth,

after they are hatched.

with beans, oats, barley or buckwheat. When six months old, boiled potatoes, mashed and mixed with meal, and fed fresh in a clean vessel, continued for about a month morning and evening, will develop a good weight, and fit them for the market. If the early market is to be met, do not fail to keep the fowls a greater portion of their time in darkness, and curtail as much of their exercise as possible. Turkey poults must be protected against cold or damp weather, as well as intense sunshine. In case of rain they should be housed at once. The turkey raiser must constantly keep his eyes open, and never neglect the slightest act of kindness or cleanliness. A great many turkeys die annually for want of these .- [American Ag-

Farm and Garden Notes. The color of pure Devon cattle is red, rarving from a rich dark to a pale chest-

Beasts with small chests do not fatten

eadily and are very susceptible to dis-Sow seeds of mignonette and any

others that may be desired for the window garden. Carefully "hand-pick" the garden eeds you saved last season, saving only

One of the most profitable ways of applying ashes is sowing them broadcast over newly seeded ground.

If any plants that have been set out in the border are to be repotted, do it early. It may be necessary to cut back both top and roots. Whether the plants go into the green-

house or windows, have all ready to restraw is mainly valuable as a heat and ceive them in case they must be taken in Hanging baskets, stands, &c., should

> over the edges. Sunflower seed is often fed to poultry, but if too much be given it will cause

> Frequent spading of the poultry yards, with a sprinkling of lime, is the best mode of cleaning. When the fowls are closely confined the yards should be

> There is no way to prevent toads getting into the well except to cement over the earth around the well for a circumference of six feet, and the cover or top of the well should be close and tight.

spaded at least once a month.

A Michigan farmer sowed two fields of wheat---the one a crossed variety and feed as compared with hay at \$5 a ton, or | the other not. With all the conditions 1-4 of a cent per pound, is an important alike the one that was crossed produced question. It is said to take twenty-five | nearly seventy-five per cent. more than

Grapevines that do not bear should be cut back to the ground this fall after by feeding four pounds of oil meal, frost, so that a new cane can take its worth 11 cents per pound, the same gain | place next spring. It should be cut back can be made, and by feeding a propor- to the roots, so as to begin with an en-

The use of the wind mill has rendered stock raising much less difficult, for and can not get oil meal the following where running streams were necessary in pastures the water can now be led to the fields by pipes from the tanks supplied by the wind mills.

On light soils where it is difficult to grow wheat or oats cloverseed should be sown in the fall, just after the warm days shall be over and the rains beginning. By so doing a good "catch" can be secured, which will avoid the necessity of sowing in the spring with a grain rop to shade the young plants.

In discussing bloat in cattle before a farmers' club, one of the members said that when turning cattle out on young clover he usually placed old hay where they could get it, and the consequence was that the cattle would always eat a portion of the old hay, which, having been dry, absorbed the moisture and prevented injurious results,

All hardy, strong-growing grasses, like orchard grass and timothy, may be sown in early spring or autumn. It is important that it be sown on a fine mellow seed bed, in the fall, and the seed must be covered with a light harrow or pressed into the soil by a roller. If sown thus in the fall early there will be a good crop of hay the next year, It is better to sow clover seed early in the spring, so that the young plants may grow one season before exposure to the severe frosts

The Land of Lakes,

Finland is, in the language of the country "the land of lakes," and this is really the truth, as no less than one-third they become heavier than when wild, is under water. Much of this is, howand the weight is too much for the ever, marsh land, though the lakes Saistrength of their wings. While enjoy- ma, Ladoga, Enara, etc., cover some ing their liberty, they take exercise thousands of square miles. The surface which preserves them from "aldermanic of the country is flat, with a chain of proportions." Avoid roosting on trees; low hills about the centre, the highest of many a flock has been wiped out of ex- these being the mountain Aavasasa. The istence in consequence of this. There | coasts are deeply indentured and picturis no surer way to introduce roup among | esque, with bold, granite cliffs, standyour fowls than in allowing this practice. | ing out against the clear, blue sky, and The fem le begins to lay in spring, many islands belonging to the Archi-As a rule, she will make her nest in some pelago of Aland dot the surface of its obscure place, where she will drop an | western waters. Inland there are dense egg daily, or every other day, until as forests of pine, fir and birch, which have high as twenty eggs are laid, according a strange and enthralling influence on to the maturity of the bird. A turkey | the imagination. Notwithstanding their ben is a very persistent sitter, and will usually sombre aspect, there are inoften half starve before she will leave numerable pleasant recesses of these the nest. If kept in the house all the woods, where the tall, whitemorning, which is the time they lay, the stemmed birch and great bowlpossibility of hiding their eggs is ders, covered with lichens, crop up avoided. In the second layings, the from the grass and form a pleasant pienumber of eggs rarely exceed thirteen. | ture; beside this, the lakes have a beau-Incubation varies from twenty-eight to ty, solemn and romantie, which can thirty-two days. Young turkey chicks scarcely be found elsewhere. The landshould be removed from the nest shortly | scape, too, dotted with numerous windmills and the church towers, built apart In feeding poults about two or three from the places of worship, present months old, such boiled herbs as wild strange pictures. From these towers the succory, turnip-tops and cabbage night watchmen sound their horns or sprouts are suitable. Boiled potato skins | play upon triangles as an alarm of fire.

sink an artesian well near Sierra Blanco, 95 miles east of El Paso. The pipe was down 600 feet, when a cavern was struck, the drill dropped about six feet and a current of air rushed up the pipe. The well was abandoned, and the tubing acted as a flue from the cavern to the surface of the earth. Ever since that time the people of the vicinity have resorted to the spot in summer, to enjoy the cool and invigorating air that comes up the pipe. The current of air ebbs flows like the ocean tides, the current being outward one day and downward the next. The upward flow has been discovered to possess magnetic properties, and the people who live near the well call it the "fountain of

Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made by the doctors in attendance upon the Crown Prince of Germany, to keep the public in the dark concerning the true nature of their patient's malady. it is said to be the common belief of physicians in Germany, that the prince is afflicted with cancer in the throat, which will soon prove fatal If this be the true state of affairs, the peace of Europe seems to depend upon two lives, both of which must soon terminate, the Emperor being extremely old, and he who comes next to him in the succession being moribund. Upon the death of the prince and his father, the crown will go to young Prince William, whose aspirations for military glory in general, are combined with strong hatred of France.

A SHARP engagement took place on the frontier of Servia between Albanian brigands who had attempted a raid into Servia and a force of frontier guards. Ten Servians and twenty Albanians were killed. Two Servian battalions have been ordered to the frontier.

In Memphis a little girl presented to Queen of Hearts."

Brown's Little Joke. "Why, Brown, how short your coat is," said Jones one day to his friend Brown, who wittily replied: "Yes; but it will be long enough before I get another." Some men spend so much for medicines that neither heal nor help them, that new clothes is with them like angel's visits—few and far between. Internal fevers, weakness of the lungs, shortness of breath and lingering coughs, soon yield to the magic influence of that royal remedy, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children: Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaclation, Sleeplessness, &c. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case or well-developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

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membrane is found. But catarrh of the head is by far to be neglected. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. The wonderful success Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in curing catarrh warrants us in urging all who suffer with this disease to try the peculiar medicine. It renovates and invigorates the blood and tones every organ. "Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of catarrh, soreness of the bronchial tubes and terrible headache, "-R. GIB-

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Mr. Spurgeon, the noted English Baptist reacher has withdrawn from that Church.

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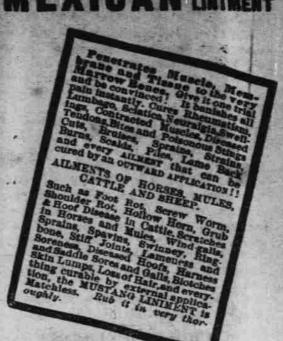
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