

Strange Railroad Accident.

Not long since an accident occurred to an express train on the Southeastern line, England. A passenger in the second carriage from the engine states that all went well until they arrived within about five miles of Minster, when, the train traveling steadily at express speed of forty miles an hour, the faintest shock was felt by those in the foremost carriages, a slight crash heard, and stones and dust began to fly up around the carriage. On looking out of the window he saw that a horse was being dragged along by the engine; its hind quarters were on the ground, the hind legs on either side of the front left wheel, and the rest of the body was held up by the engine, and being thrust forward in some strange way. The train was gradually brought to a standstill, and upon going to the engine he found the body of a large, powerful, black cart-horse, with the left buffer of the engine driven right into the body, and holding it up apparently at the juncture of the lower rib of the spine. In this attitude the body had been carried by the engine for about a quarter of a mile. It seems that a man was passing over a level field crossing with a wagon and two horses, when suddenly round a sharp and closely adjacent curve the express train swept upon them; he escaped, but the left buffer of the engine struck the shaft-horse, impaled it, and carried it off in the manner described; the right buffer caught the other horse on the flank, killing it instantly, and threw it off the line; the corner of the wagon came in contact with the first carriage of the train, broke one of its panels, and was hurled off the line. It was the opinion of the engine-driver that if the horse, being hit so full by the engine, had not been impaled and carried forward in the way described, or if it had dropped from the buffer on to the line before the train had stopped, the engine would, in all probability, have been thrown off the track.

A PICTURE OF ERZEROU.—The streets of Erzeroum are compared by a correspondent of the London Standard to a net of wriggling eels. Nosquares, no good-looking houses, offer anywhere a means of setting oneself right; everywhere nothing but houses, rising slightly from the ground, with grass roofs, on which may frequently be seen muffled-up women and children at play, and lambs frisking about. Children and lambs sometimes fall through the chimney into the house, in which men and women, oxen, cows and sheep live together. In bad weather the chimneys are covered with flat stones, and then the smoke fills the room or stable, whichever one chooses to call it. A small part of this room, devoid of light or air, in which a fire made of dung and finely-cut straw burns, is separated by a railing. Here paterfamilias sits on a rug, smoking his chibouque or nargileh, and receives guests. The preparation of food gives little trouble; a penny a day suffices to satisfy the palate and stomach, even in wealthy families. A little bread and cheese, perhaps a cucumber, under favorable circumstances a pilaff, on feast days a piece of mutton, which the Armenian women roast particularly well—that is the whole bill of fare.

HATING PEOPLE.—Hate not. It is not worth while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill will or hard thoughts toward anyone. What if that man has cheated you, or that woman has played you false? What if this friend has forsaken you in your time of need, or that one having won your utmost confidence, your warmest love, has concluded that he prefers to consider and treat you as a stranger? Let it all pass. What difference will it make to you in a few years, when you go hence to the "undiscovered country?" All who treat you wrong now will be more sorry for it then than you, even your deepest disappointment and grief, can be. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, a little longer hurrying and worrying in the world, some hasty greetings and abrupt farewells, and life will be over, and the injurer and the injured will be laid away and ere long forgotten. Is it worth while to hate each other?

Six months before marriage he says, "I could kiss the ground you walk on, darling," and six months after marriage she says, "You kiss my foot."

Soap Making.

A lady says in the *Western Farm Journal*: The task of soap making may be very much lightened by dispensing with the boiling of soap, and I think the soap much whiter and nicer made cold. To make it take three-fourths of a pound of clear grease to one gallon of lye. Heat the grease and lye separate. Pour the grease into the barrel, then the lye—stirring well. Set the barrel in the sun. Stir several times through the day. Cover at night. The lye should be strong enough to bear a common sized egg to the surface—not out or above it.

The heating of the lye and grease may be omitted, but it takes longer to make and is not so easily stirred. To those who live in coal burning regions, and who cannot get wood ashes, I will say that I have used white potash in the same way with good success. One year I had more grease than I could make with what ashes I had, and having a small quantity of strong lye when my barrel was filled left unused, I boiled the balance of my grease in it just enough to eat it. Then made it up with concentrated lye, according to directions on packages. The result was excellent soft soap, which I afterwards made into a prime article of white hard soap, by stirring salt into the warm soap, until the lye and soap separated, then cutting in blocks and drying. I had before used the concentrated lye alone, but with a poor curdling soap as the result.

Hard soap I consider much the best for washing clothes with, and always make a part of my soft soap into hard, as above. For floor-cleaning, dish-washing, and many other uses the soft soap is quite as good, or better.

WINTER RYE—WHEN TO SOW.—Winter rye should be sown in July, as the soil can then be worked to advantage and the seed will germinate without any obstruction, if it is good. It takes root immediately, springing into life so suddenly that you are surprised with a luxuriant green carpet before you are aware of it. In the October following, you have a rich pasture, just when your summer pastures fail. This feeding off the rye answers a two fold purpose—a source of profit in the feed, and the thickening of the crop the next spring. When I was a boy, my father sowed his rye among his corn at the last hoeing; three pecks of seed was all that was necessary for an acre. This was fed off by the cows, after the corn was harvested. Upon some plain land, the water will kill much of the winter grain, but when sown where the corn was killed up, it would be saved, and no vacant spots be seen. Winter grain will produce a greater amount of grain and straw, both of which are valuable—the straw for the market, the grain to mix with corn for swine. An experiment by Mr. Hiram Jones of Dover, Mass., in sowing rye for a series of years upon the same land, without the addition of fertilizers, resulted in the improvement of the soil. His method was to plow and sow soon after taking off the crop; in this way all the scattered grain was saved. It would be worth the while for those who have plenty of land and team, to make a trial of this; it would be a rare sight to see such a beautiful green for six months of the year, instead of the autumnal dryness of a New England pasture, and spring would open to your view the charming, lovely green, which would be a sure token of a beautiful harvest. I love to think of the crops we used to grow sixty years ago, and the well-formed red oxen we used to drive, trained to haw round or gee round by the voice of the driver when holding the plow handles. Those were scenes delightful to the youth of those days. They still claim a place in our memory, although lost to sight.—R. M. in *New England Farmer*.

A statesman, we are told, should follow public opinion. Doubtless, a coachman follows his horses; having firm hold on the reins and guiding them.—*Harve*.

A Chicago man's young wife entertained him with selections from Wagner, after which he expressed himself as resigned to go to bed, where he slept very soundly. Toward midnight cats assembled in the back yard and yowled frightfully. The sleeper did not get up and throw bootjacks at them, but turned on one elbow and whispered in his dreams: "Sing it once more, Elvira; sing it once more." She sings it no more, neither anything else, but thinks of beating her piano into kindling wood and turning her music book into curl papers.

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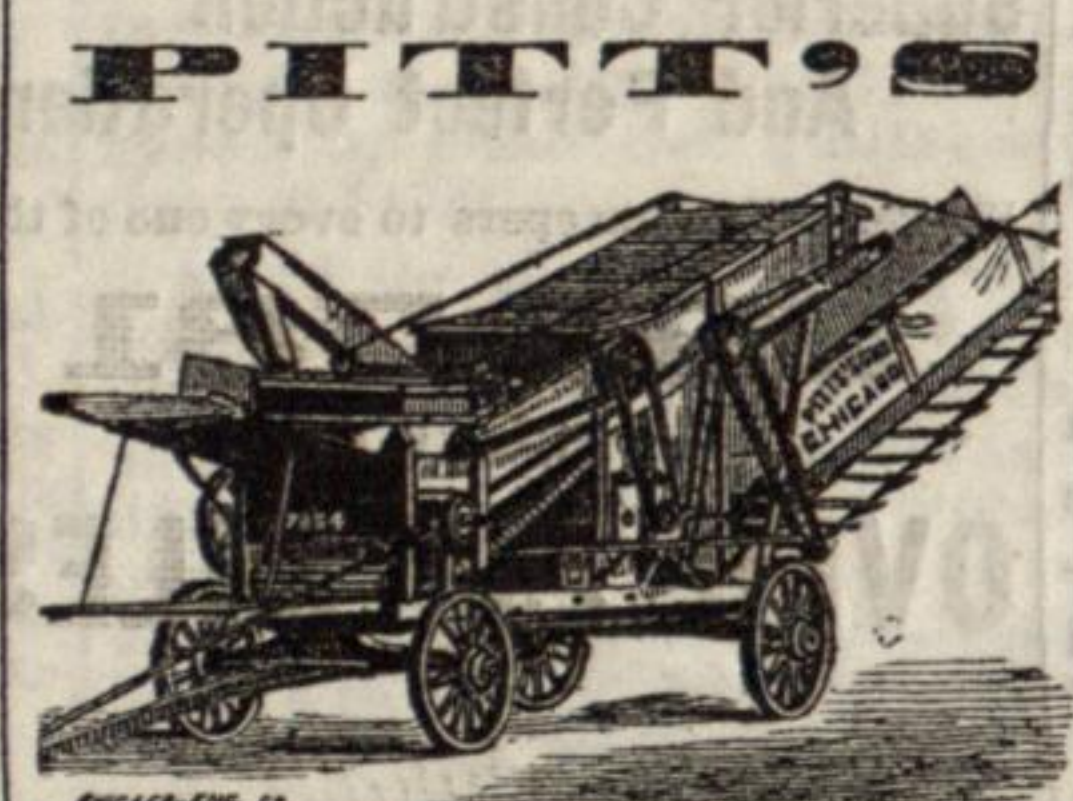
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Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

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