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THE RAJAH'S SLAVE.

Ripple, ripple, ripple and a glimmering sea,
O love the primal pleasure down all lands!
Where the silver coral stops king
A song of love to me!

"The naked vessels for adventurer hot and
Smiles as we glance to and
On hazy days, with the flock more warm,
And low money, half veiled brown!
But who sees yet thirty, the wealthy lair, the
Drive's free tall hill.
Peeping from out the dark green with, the
Pleasant thoughts and
Dear Jewell that then breaks one fear that I
May listless pass—
That I would break the rajah's calm with
false and treacherous love!

"Have I not coaxed on the crimson stone, by
The sister's smiling hours,
That life, life made, not medium o'er, should
Be not my fairy part!
And yet the eyes of the naked gleam, and her
Snow white bosom heaves
Give me the love that our Jesuits' own—the
Lamp that was lighted!

"Let the ship to my dryad queen, and yet to
Sight the charm,
Subtle heat of the wrathfiest sea, with flesh
Cute rich and warm!
I am still to my word sweet true, and hail
My sweet words back;
Though we set off the flaming eyes—forth in
Ill, quivering thirst!

"Back upon other shipwrecked soul, into life
Under star
Poor the tale of the passion force—he his sin-
Lower
Bear him safe to thy coral caves, and, all in
Darkness,
Let him sit inside the gist and pamphlet with
Slate.

"Leave me true to my dryad love—compel me
Not to stay:
Leave me, lustrous, mellowing sun! yes, forever
More!"

"Come!" said the stern, and she flung her man-
Ile arms around him:
With the smile of her pallious love she, resolute,
Bound him,
Bore him to the coral grotto, and on the lurous
Shelf placed him;
Then, with her total mate, she turned and to
Her heart answered him.

* * * * * *

But beside the crimson stone the dryad lies
Broken;
No more song of wind or bird shall her sad
Ear awaken!

—W. H. Chisholm in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Long Ride.

Major Yasumasa Fukushima, military attache of the Japanese legation in Berlin, is about to start on a horseback ride from the German capital to Tokio. Enclosure of waterways, which he will make to travel by boat, he estimates that he will cover about 10,000 miles. He expects to ride six days in every seven, and to cover about thirty to thirty-five miles a day on the average. His trip, with due allowance for inclement days, will last about fifteen months, and during it he will suffer the intense cold of two winters and the correspondingly intense heat of a summer.

Major Yasumasa Fukushima in his great fur coat weighs 134 pounds; his extra clothing, twenty-five pounds, and his arms, tools, etc., thirty-three pounds. The total weight for his horse, therefore, will be 212 pounds. The way of horse and rider will be from Berlin to St. Petersburg via Warsaw and Kowrieu from St. Petersburg to Moscow, Kasan, Ouak, Semipalatinsk; through Mongolia via Kobdo, Ulgassutai, the northern part of the Gobi desert, Kiachta to Siberia and from Irkutsk to Vladivostok, along the road on the left bank of the Amur and the right bank of the Usuri. Then he will proceed to Manchuria and China. From Peking he will ride to Shanghai, will sail over the Chinese sea to Nagasaki, and will ride thence to his home in Tokio.—New York Sun.

A Gift Repaid.

Dr. A. Billinski, of Sandusky, O., many years ago, while in Philadelphia one evening, walking through a well known quarter of that city, was stopped by a pale faced gentleman who begged piteously for assistance. His story of wrongs and misfortune was so plausible that the doctor handed him the amount asked for and was on the point of continuing his walk when the stranger stopped him again, asked his name and address, promising that when fortune smiled upon him he would be well remembered.

Recently, upon opening a small package directed to him from Mollusco, a mining town in South America, the doctor found glittering in a silvery bit of cotton a brilliant scintillating with all the colors of the rainbow. Inclosed with the gem was a card reading:

Dr. A. Billinski:

Dear benefactor: Years ago I met you in the streets of Philadelphia. I was starving and asked you for bread; you gave it to me. For your kindness I return you a stone. It is of great value, not nothing I assure you, in comparison to the gratitude I feel for the kindness you extended to me. Inclosed find Stones.

That the doctor was amazed goes without saying, and no wonder. The gem weighs twenty carats and its value is estimated at $9,000.—Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Burglar Proof Glass.

Under the name of wire glass a new invention has been brought on the market in Dresden. The process of manufacture consists in furnishing glass in a hot plastic condition with a flexible metallic layer, iron wire netting, for instance, which is completely inclosed by the vitreous substance and effectively protected against exterior influences, as rust, etc. The new glass possesses much greater resisting power than the ordinary material and is, it is claimed, indifferent to the most abrupt changes of temperature and will even withstand open fire.

The glass is specially adapted for skylights, the powerful resisting qualities of the material enabling the wood wire protectors to be dispensed with. As wire glass cannot be cut by the diamond, except under the application of great force, and cannot be broken without creating considerable noise, the substance is claimed to be as a museum burglar proof.—Iron.

The Material Income.—Prince Rudolph was at eighty-five recovered for his gallant carriage, superb eyes and beautiful clear skin, which seem to be as much the same of her adolescent hair. She used only pure water on her face and allowed herself only a very slender diet.

VARIETIES OF PEAS.

Notable and Standard Tasters Among Early, Medium and Late Sorts.

For success with peas a soil light and dry but not over rich is desirable. The seeding should be done as soon as the ground can be worked in spring and thereafter at intervals of six days, for a succession, until the 1st of June. Plant four to six feet apart, according to the height of the variety, in single or double rows, on both sides in the rows and four inches deep in the soil, is a good general rule for sowing peas. Keep the ground clean and free during growth.

Among extra early peas stands the Alaska, a dwarf sort, very productive, the pea blue; the First and Best, a favorite with market gardeners, being early, productive, uniform in ripening and of good quality; the Daniel O'Rourke; the American Wonder, an extra early wrinkled pea, productive and of fine quality, and the Royal New Yorker.

With early and medium peas may be mentioned McLean's Advancer, Champion of England, Prolific, Yorkshire Hero, Market, Leadington, Dwarf Sugar, etc.

THE STRATAGEM PEA.

Main and late crop peas include, with others, the Telephone, a productive pea of finest quality and spry flavor, pods of enormous size 4 1 vines very strong; the White Marrowfat, a heavy yielder, and the Sir Walter Ultra. Notable among these peas for general crop is the Stratagem, shown in the accompanying cut. This a dwarf variety, requiring little or no support; the pods are of commanding size, with large round wrinkled peas of superior quality. The vines are strong and sturdy and exceedingly productive—altogether a remarkable variety.

Successful Market Gardening.

Crops must be forced to maturity early, to be the largest and best of their kind and to be crisp and tender, they must be grown quickly. To accomplish this requires not only a thorough preparation of the soil, but the most liberal manuring with the very best sources of plant food, says J. H. Hale in The American Agriculturist.

I have known some market gardeners to apply 100 tons horse manure loads of well composted stable manure per acre, plowing it under eight to ten inches deep with a good steel plow, following in each furrow with a subsoil plow, mellowing the earth six or eight inches deeper. On the surface, after plowing, would be spread from one to two tons of some light grade commercial fertilizer to be thoroughly incorporated with the soil by persistent harrowing with the most approved implements available. Such a preparation costs from $150 to $250 per acre, according to location. In fact it is doubtful if many successful market gardeners of the north ever prepare an acre of land for their leading crops at an expense much less than $100 per acre annually. As a rule the greater the expense—if judiciously put out—the greater the returns and profits, especially where two or more crops are produced from the same land in one season, as is the case in most market gardens.

Pelargoniums and Geraniums.

The name geranium is often given indiscriminately to the two very distinct genuine plants, pelargoniums and geraniums. The geraniums are mostly hardy perennial plants with acanthus or double stems. Of these, G. platypetalum, G. pratense and G. sanguineum are very justly considered ornamental species. There are also a good many other species which, from their intermediate or mixed characteristics, might form a separate section of geraniums.

The pelargoniums, on the other hand, are caulescent or somewhat woody plants, almost all natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and requiring the shelter of a cool house in the climate of Paris. They may be divided into three great sections, namely, the zonal pelargoniums, with which P. inquinans is classed, and which may be termed the "fancy" section; fancies, secondly, the ivy leaved (tuberoides or peltatum), and thirdly, the large flowered kinds (grandiflora). There are also some kinds of an intermediate character, which, however, are all true pelargoniums.

Seeding Clover with Barley.

If clover seed is to be sown with spring grain, barley is much preferable to oats. It does not exhaust the soil as oats does, and though its leaf is much broader than the oat leaf the crop lower and out of the way a week or more before oats can be harvested. If the barley ground is fall plowed and the grain sown as drilled in without plowing in spring the clover seed will catch better and make a better stand. The superiority of winter grain for a spring catch of white clover or grass seeds is due to the fact that the seed falls on a surface mellowed and prepared by repeated freezing and thawing through the winter.

Converting Poisons.

An association for the reforming and Christianizing of pickpockets was formed in London some years ago, and has now spread all over England. A central police institute has been opened and supplied with a reading room, library, classrooms, restaurant, etc. The work is now being introduced in this country by Catherine Carney, and the Chicago police are the first upon whom the influence is to be brought to bear.—New York Sun.

The stamps of compressed air has been in successful operation in the city of Paris for a period of four years, and in that time the capacity has increased from 100 horse power to 10,000 horse power.

Bad Country for Newspapers.

There is no such thing as a really free country on earth, social philosophers say. But that some are considerably freer than others is proved by the arrest of the editors of the Colonial Gazette for criticising the contracted speech made so easily by the German emperor at Brandenburg. In that speech he majestically commanded everybody who did not support him, Emperor Billy, to shake the dust from his feet and get out of Germany. He further said he would "grind to powder" those who opposed him.

If a monarch in any other kingdom of Europe except Russia had made such silly and violent remarks, every newspaper in the realm would have been set in criticism against him and mocking and spoken in no measured terms. Thus much has been gained for the press—one in Europe. But in Germany the foolish ruler will show his resentment of any of his acts in the newspapers. One thing is plain, he is brewing for himself such a storm that one of these days, unless meantime he learns to keep his mouth shut and modify his actions to suit the requirements of modern times, his kingdom will come tumbling down over his head. Instead of leaving Germany his subjects will rise in a body and make him leave it, that is what Emperor Billy Williams seems to have never heard of the French revolution.

The Dolgeville Way.

Whenever any great manufacturing establishment or corporation has succeeded in establishing satisfactory or equitable relations with its employes giving them a share of the surplus earnings and creating such a cordial spirit on both sides that there are never any strikes or labor troubles, it has been, almost without exception, brought about through one man, the founder of the industry. When that founder has died, however, it is the history of such enterprises that they straightway go to pieces. If the Dolgeville system of dividing surplus earnings with workingmen is worked when the founder, Mr. Deland Dolge, leaves the world, it will be a pity.

He came to America from Germany when a young man, without a cent, but with a good knowledge of how to make the kind of felt required for the hammers of pianos. He could also make all the parts of a piano. His father had been a socialist in Germany and suffered imprisonment for his opinions. The son inherited just enough of his father's ideas to make him kindly disposed to the workingmen, at the same time that he kept his head level enough to use shrewd business sense in all his undertakings.

He began the manufacture of piano felt in Brooklyn twenty-three years ago. Eighteen years ago he went to Brackett's Bridge, N. Y., where there was a magnificent water power, and established his factory there. The place is now called Dolgeville and has 1,700 inhabitants. When Dolge bought the old tannery and turned it into a factory the town had scarcely a hundred inhabitants. It now has the best of schools, a fine library and a handsome clubhouse for the working people. It is a beautiful town. Dolge's workmen have an annual banquet with their employers. At the last one there were present 700.

The industries at Dolgeville now include piano felt and sounding boards for pianos, with other manufactures from lumber, and felt shoes. The business in which all the world is interested, however, is Mr. Dolge's process for his workingmen. The provision is made from the surplus earnings of the factories. It embraces a pension system for old age, a life insurance plan by which the lives of all employes are insured, and third an endowment scheme. By this last an employee who has worked for the firm over five consecutive years has credited to him each year such an amount as he has paid out for the firm above his wages. He gets 6 per cent on this amount, and the principal is paid to him when he is sixty years old. If, on the other hand, he has caused a loss to the firm, the loss is charged against his endowment account. If at the end of a year it is shown that any department has made unusual profits, the surplus is divided with the workmen in that department. Mr. Dolge's creed is that capital and labor should divide the profits between them.

Maurice's Funeral Procession.

The sermon ended, the bishops file down from the pulpitum and take their places around the bier; and then in turn, while the choir sings the "Dies Mortis" of Mendelssohn, each bishop walks around the catafalque, sprinkling holy water and repeating the absolution, while clouds of incense again arise and float in a pearly mist up to the roof. This is the closing link in the long chain of ceremony which has lasted two hours and a half. Two and two down the aisle comes the priestly procession. It is like a page out of the Middle Ages.

The Jesuits and Oratorians in their cassocks and white collars come first, followed by hooded Franciscans in gray, Carmelites in brown and white, Benedictines in black, Passionists also in black, with the symbolical heart shaped shield of black and silver on their shoulders, turbaned Capuchins in brown, Premonstrates (the Dessau Cats, the dogs of the lord) in black and white, Servites, Olivets of St. Charles (a community founded here in England by Cardinal Manning in honor of S. Carlo Borromeo of Milan) and Cistercian Brothers; then come the canons in purple cassocks and lace trimmed cotton, the bishops gorgeous in mitre and vestments, the chief bel by Father Gea, of the Pro-Cathedral, and lastly the bier, borne on the shoulders of the Brothers of the Oratory, passes slowly along between the kneeling lines of mourners.

A last reverent touch of the sweeping golden fringe of the velvet pall, and all that is left of one of the great English men of our time is borne outward and entombed from the warm, golden starred dusk of the Oratory to the cold darkness of the outer world, which, alas! will know his gentle presence never again.—London World.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD — WOODS' PENETRATING PLASTER

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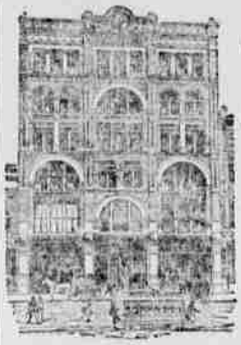

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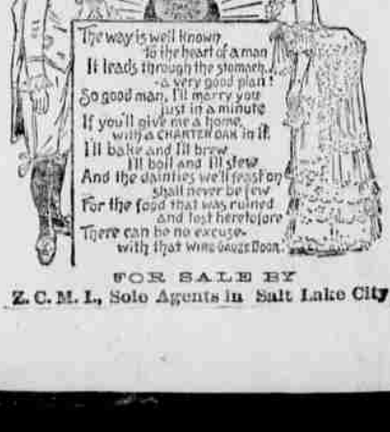

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