A HORRIBLE CAGE.

How Russian Criminals Are Transported to Sachalin Island.

The Russian criminals in the Nizhni-Novgorod jails leave this morning with the criminal detachment for the island of Sagkalien. The Nizhni-Novgorod is an iron steamship of about 2,000 tons burden, and is regularly fitted as a convict transport. With a full complement of convicts the vessel carries 612. The officers and crew number eighty, exclusive of a military escort of sixty-two men specially chosen for this duty.

The iron-barred compartments, or cages in which the convicts are confined run parallel, fore and aft, on either side the upper and lower between decks. The iron bars, an inch thick, of these cages and the wooden bunks in which they are set, are heavily and solidly constructed. The cages are of unequal capacity and length, but have a uniform height of seven and a half feet. The more desperate characters are manacled and chained to iron staples in their berths, from which they are released when necessary. The greater number, although retaining the waist and ankle shackles of light construction, have the freedom of traversing the length of the compartment, which may vary from twenty-five to forty feet. Between the outer bars and the two plain plank shelves or bunks running from end to end of the compartments which afford sleeping room for the occupants, there is a free space of about four and a half or five feet.

Except during the distribution of rations no culinary vessels are left with the convicts. Even the drinking water is obtained only through an inside rubber mouth-piece fixed in an enclosed water tank and through which the drinker sucks his draught. Immediately outside the cages and attached to the under part of the deck overhead is a steam-pipe connected with the engine boilers. Into those pipes are fitted screw nozzles at intervals of twelve feet. The object of the steam-pipe is to suppress any dangerous outbreak among the inmates of the cage. By means of a short hose, specially made to resist the steam heat, quickly attached to one of the steam-pipe nozzles, the turbulent convicts are readily quieted or parboiled. Strong water jets have been found next to useless in allaying those occasional tumults.

After the ship has passed the canal, but not before, batches of convicts are in turn brought upon deck for a shower bath and short exercise. A strongly constructed iron railing, eight feet high, crosses the vessel amidships, in order that the convict, during his bath and while unmanacled, can not by any sudden rush evade the guard and reach the quarter-deck. Some of the more desperate convicts, who stubbornly resist all disciplinary control, are confined to the cages during the whole voyage. Both the upper and lower 'tween-decks are open and airy, the system of ventilation being excellent, and the cages themselves are kept scrupulously clean. The cages are repainted every voyage. Every convict, in addition to having his hair cropped short, has the left half of the head from front to back closely shaven.

Among the 460 convicts carried by the Nizhni-Novgorod about 100 are murderers. One of these is a relative of the Shah of Persia—Prince Khanalam-Mirza, son of Prince Betman Mirza, twenty-five years of age, and sentenced to twenty years' hard labor, for the murder of his brother in Russia. Upon the greater number of these murderers, in addition to their various terms of hard labor in the mines and quarries, will be inflicted on their arrival a given number of blows from the knout, varying from 50 to 125, according to their crimes.

The scene on board these departing convict ships is altogether saddening and depressing, perhaps the more so that one does not hear a murmur or lament from the stolid looking and broken-spirited wretches crowded behind the bars of these cages, which remind the spectator only too forcibly of the wild beast dens we are accustomed to see in a traveling menagerie. Female convicts of this class are transported in a separate vessel.—*Chicago Cor. London News.*

CURIOUS VEGETATION.

One of the Most Interesting Botanical Phenomena Ever Recorded.

Dr. Treub, the director of the Botanical Garden at Buitenzvig, Java, has published his experience with regard to the reappearance of vegetation upon the Island of Krakatau, which partly sank and was wholly overwhelmed by the ashes and pumice-stone from its volcano during the violent outbreak of 1883. Three years after this date Dr. Treub (on the 26th of June, 1886), visited the island, and as he approached it he found that it was covered with vegetation to the very summit of the mountain. The plants could not have grown from the roots or seeds of those existing before the great eruption, for the toughest organism must have been destroyed by the excessive volcanic heat. The whole island was covered with a layer of ashes and pumice-stone from three feet to 240 feet thick. Nor could the vegetation, Dr. Treub thinks, have been introduced by man, for the island is uninhabited and difficult of access. It must have been by means of seeds carried thither by birds, the wind, or the currents of the sea that the new vegetation arose. It consists for the most part of ferns, of which eleven different varieties were found, and of single specimens of blossoming herbs, such as are found on coral reefs that have lately risen above the level of the sea. Dr. Treub has, however, found that the ferns were not the first living plants that had found nourishment on the destroyed island. Almost everywhere there were signs that the ashes and pumice-stone had been covered by a thin layer of algæ, which rendered the surface of the soil soft and capable of absorbing water. These microscopic algæ prepared the way for the ferns, and the latter, in their turn, for the blossoming herbs.—*London Standard.*

—It is a curious fact that flour is constantly going up while it is just as constantly going down.—*Boston Budget.*

HEAT AND VENTILATION.

A Simple Way of Keeping the Air in Rooms Moist in Winter.

People who use their houses habitually, teachers, writers, artists, must keep warm at the earliest of their abilities. They must have fires early, and use hot warmers day and night, and dress like Esquimaux if necessary, or congestion of the brain or lungs is the penalty. The inflammation of the lungs which carried off George Eliot and Mrs. Browning was descended from the chilliness and poor circulations which those brain-workers had borne for years. Care must be taken, with all this heating, to have a current of warm, fresh air circulating in the rooms, and to have it healthily moist. Such precautions give a soft and lovely complexion, equal to the famous Newport bloom. The best way to secure this constant ventilation without draft is by having the top of the window filled with a perforated board, pierced by many conical borings, only a quarter as wide at the center as at each surface of the hole. This gives a fine, forcible play of minute currents through the room instead of a dangerous large draught. It is a woman's invention, and a very clever one for keeping rooms perfectly healthy and fresh. It is a little remarkable that a plain American woman should have worked out a plan of cheap efficient ventilation on the same principles as the French invention which drew the applause of scientific men years later. To keep the air moist, the simplest way is to keep a pan of water in the heat register, with a large sponge in it, or a wet towel hung with ends in the water, giving off moisture to the air which flows over it. Pans of water alone do very little good. Enough better than nothing. The moisture must be directly in the path of the air to be absorbed by it. The water pans for stoves should be large enough to cover the whole top, and to be kept clean, and full of fresh water. Such water pans purify the air as well as keep it moist, as they absorb impurity. A little sulphur, iodine and salt in the water is very strengthening to breathe, having a mild effect of sea air.—*Murray Dare, in Philadelphia Press.*

CANDIED ROSE LEAVES.

Fashionable Sweets Retailing at Three Dollars a Pound.

"Have you candied rose leaves, you know?" asked a young man about town of the pretty girl in a fashionable candy store.

"Yes, sir; how much would you like?"

"One pound, sir—in a nice box, you know."

"O, certainly, sir. We put them up in French bon-bon boxes. Here it is, sir; four dollars, please."

"What? Four dollars for one pound of candy. Impossible!"

The young man was frightened into speaking good English. The pretty girl smiled.

"The candy is only three dollars a pound. The bon-bon box is one dollar—that makes four."

"I don't think I'll take it. You can give me a pound of mixed candies at the regular price, if you don't mind."

"Certainly, sir," and the obliging clerk changed the order, and the young man escaped solvent.

"There are plenty of young men who do buy them," said the girl. "Some take sweet violets, some like the candied rose leaves, and others prefer pinks done in sugar."

"What is the object of eating candied flowers?"

"To perfume the breath. All young society ladies carry perfumed sweets with them to the theater and to parties, everywhere they go indeed. Some of these are tiny lozenges put up in fancy vials like these."

They looked like homœopathic medicines—small sugar pills in all colors. There were violet bijous of a lovely lavender color. Musk bijous, pink and pretty, and a lot of other sweets for the breath.

"And the price?"

"O, these are cheap enough; only ten cents a bottle. Then there are the mixed flavors for the bonbonieres, the little round boxes fastened to the corsage. Even the gentlemen are beginning to use them instead of cloves and coffee to sweeten the breath."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE RACE FOR WEALTH.

Why Good Men and Women Should Refuse to Participate In It.

The well-known philanthropist, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, who gives her entire income, which is very large, to various enterprises for the benefit of humanity, retaining for herself only enough to meet the simple needs of her quiet home life, writes me as follows, and I think the words so golden that I wish every woman in American would heed them. Coming from such a source, these words have peculiar weight, for Mrs. Thompson is one who lives her belief, and knows its blessedness by every day experience: "I wish the women of the world would call on the men to give up this wild, ungovernable chase for more money, and the women govern themselves accordingly. Who is the happier for such extravagance in dress, furniture, useless decorations, grand equipages, etc? Are they not more or less procured at the expense of the moral and spiritual nature? What is there that many men, and women too, will not sacrifice for a few dollars more to be spent for that which enriches them not, but makes them poor indeed? Are they wiser, better or in any way happier for having gained this surplus sum? In my experience I have found more health, more contentment, more kindly feeling among the better laboring class, than I have ever seen among that class who make money merely for the sake of display. There is more truth than poetry in the saying that 'enough is as good as a feast.' Few realize the true significance of industry and economy. But why do I talk? I am so weary of words, words, words, and yet some good may come of words. Are not all great and good things simple? And might it not be well for more people to set the example of a simple and well-ordered life, that the young might not be tempted into such extravagance as is now the bane of life?"—*Frances E. Willard, in Union Signal.*

SHAWLS OF CASHMERE.

To Make a Good One Occupies a Whole Year or More.

Much good-natured raillery has been indulged in at the expense of Queen Victoria, owing to her invariable habit of giving but one present on all occasions. Her Cashmere shawls are looked for by every relative who marries, and by every high court lady who is specially honored by her. They are gifts worthy of a Queen, however, for they are the most beautiful articles made for women to wear, and cost more than any other single garment. The shawls of Cashmere are justly celebrated throughout the world for their extreme brilliancy and elegance. These shawls occupy a pre-eminent place among textile products, and the Cashmere shawl trade is of the highest antiquity and importance. The cone pattern, with its flowing curves and minute flowers, peculiar to these shawls, is well known. The unrivaled excellence of the manufacturers of Cashmere is attributed to certain properties in the water of that country, for, though great pains have been taken to manufacture similar shawls in other places, they have never the delicate texture and softness of those of Cashmere.

The hair of the Cashmere goat is longer than that of the Angora animal, and not, like it, curled into ringlets, but straight. A single goat yields only about three ounces, so that the fleeces of ten goats are required for the manufacture of a shawl a yard and a half square. The hair is spun by women, and dyed after it is spun. Sixty thousand individuals are employed in Cashmere making shawls, though the number of looms, which two hundred years ago amounted to forty thousand, has been reduced to sixteen thousand, producing annually about eighty thousand shawls.

A shop-shed or tent in Cashmere has generally three working people, and a remarkably fine shawl will occupy them a whole year or more to make. Of the best kind three people will work only about a quarter of an inch in a day. The plain shawls are woven with a shuttle; the variegated ones are worked with wooden needles, each different colored thread having a distinct needle. The "mastand," or head workman, directs them as to the thread and colors they are to use in order to make the figure, and though the rough side of the shawl is uppermost on the frame, and the pattern perhaps quite new, he never mistakes the regularity of the most figured patterns. Sometimes shawls are made in separate pieces, and afterward joined together.—*Drake's Magazine.*

A NURSERY PEEP.

Home Education a Labor Requiring Unlimited Care and Tact.

As naturally as a little duck takes to the nearest puddle, does a small boy take to throwing stones, and a small girl to handling a broom.

There have been little boys, it is true, who have played with dolls, and even made awkward attempts with the needle. We consider these bad signs in a boy. We had much rather put up with a little extra boisterousness, even in view of an occasional headache, than to see what in our opinion argues a future lack of energy and efficiency.

That an embryo *intelligent* man or woman is always the most troublesome in the nursery needs no proving at this day. And a parent who would avoid properly directing this activity, through indolence, may look to see it forced into mischievous and hurtful channels.

Home education—nursery education—is no pastime to amuse an idle hour. It is a high—holy—serious—sweet labor, and so the faithful parent will always find it, notwithstanding all drafts on physical strength. And yet how many careless, unskillful, rude hands sweep over these delicate chords, snapping one, over-straining another, loosening a third, and jarring the whole instrument transmitted to them so perfect from the hands of its Maker, till it sends forth only a lifelong discord.—*Fanny Fern, in N. Y. Ledger.*

Ex-Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 16, 1888.

My family for the last twelve years have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and have found them wonderfully efficacious in coughs, colds and pains in the side and back.

About ten years ago I was thrown from a wagon and badly bruised. In three days these plasters entirely removed the pain and soreness. Twice they have cured me of severe colds which threatened pulmonary trouble. They also cured my son of rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he had suffered two years.

JAMES W. HUSTED.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 20.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$ 3 50 @ $ 4 60
Range steers	2 90 @ 3 [illegible]
Native cows	1 90 @ 3 [illegible]
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	5 [illegible] @ 5 [illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 [illegible] @ 1 [illegible]
No. 3 soft	1 [illegible] @ 1 [illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible] @ [illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible] @ [illegible]
RYE—No. 2	[illegible] @ [illegible]
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2 [illegible] @ 3 [illegible]
HAY—Baled	[illegible] @ [illegible]
BUTTER—Choice creamery	[illegible] @ [illegible]
CHEESE—Full cream	[illegible] @ [illegible]
EGGS—Choice	[illegible] @ [illegible]
BACON—Ham	[illegible] @ [illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible] @ [illegible]
Sides	[illegible] @ [illegible]
LARD	[illegible] @ [illegible]
POTATOES	[illegible] @ [illegible]
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	[illegible] @ [illegible]
Butchers' steers	[illegible] @ [illegible]
HOGS—Packing	[illegible] @ [illegible]
SHEEP—Fair to choice	[illegible] @ [illegible]
FLOUR—Choice	[illegible] @ [illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 red	[illegible] @ [illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible] @ [illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible] @ [illegible]
RYE—No. 2	[illegible] @ [illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	[illegible] @ [illegible]
PORK	[illegible] @ [illegible]
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	[illegible] @ [illegible]
HOGS—Packing and shipping	[illegible] @ [illegible]
SHEEP—Fair to choice	[illegible] @ [illegible]
FLOUR—Winter wheat	[illegible] @ [illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 red	[illegible] @ [illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible] @ [illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible] @ [illegible]
RYE—No. 2	[illegible] @ [illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	[illegible] @ [illegible]
PORK	[illegible] @ [illegible]
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	[illegible] @ [illegible]
HOGS—Good to choice	[illegible] @ [illegible]
FLOUR—Good to choice	[illegible] @ [illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 red	[illegible] @ [illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible] @ [illegible]
OATS—Western mixed	[illegible] @ [illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	[illegible] @ [illegible]
PORK	[illegible] @ [illegible]

Log Cabin Grandmothers.

At Indiana Harbor has recently discovered in a common wood whose medicinal qualities have never before been suspected, a valuable remedy for bowel disorders.

There is nothing particularly strange about this fact.

Nothing.

And yet the very simplicity of the new discovery would, with some, seem to throw just doubt upon its power. To make it you has only to pour hot water over the leaves of the plant. In its preparation no vast changes, works and appliances are required.

Is it to be wondered at that such plainly prepared remedies are accounted as of such great merit in these days, that such wonderful results attended our grandmothers, whose teas and infusions of roots and herbs and herbage, have exerted so great an influence in the maintenance of health and life?

Certainly not!

The greatest pieces of machinery strike us most by their exceeding simplicity.

The secret of the success of grandmother's remedies was their freshness and simplicity. Every autumn found the little Log Cabin abundantly supplied with fresh leaves, roots, herbs and herbage, which were carefully dried and prepared and laid away for use. Desiring to call a doctor because of the expenditures of his fashionable trips, they immediately gave attention to the disease and checked it before it had gained a foothold.

The old Log Cabin grandmother, in cap and high turned gown, and petticoats to spare, dwelt in rough service, her weary face encased in "those sunbonnets" edge, in the dear sweet corner which rises to the view of many a man and woman to-day as the early years of life pass in retrospect.

The secrets of grandmother's medicines were rapidly being forgotten and the world was not growing in the grace of good health. To restore the lost art of log cabin healing has been for years the desire of a well known philanthropist to whose generosity has been eight "goodly physicians" of the old style, men who never saw a medical college save in the woods, nor a "medical diploma" except that inscribed on the faces of healthy and long lived patients. Much time and money was expended in securing the old formulæ, which to-day are put forth as "Log Cabin remedies"—sarsaparilla, hops and herbs, cough and consumption, and several others, by Warner, whose name is famous and a standard for medical excellence all over the globe. These oldest, newest and best preparations have been recognized as of such superexcellence that to-day they can be found with all leading druggists.

When the Ethan Allen was making history along our northern frontier during the revolution, Old Seth Warner, the fighting Blacksmith of that army, who was a skillful natural doctor, used many such remedies, notably like the Log Cabin extract, sarsaparilla and cough and consumption remedy, among the soldiers with famous success.

They are a noble inheritance which we of to-day may enjoy to the full, as did our forefathers, and living, reap, as did they, the harvest of a life full of days and full of usefulness.

•

Two good apples never hide their light under a bushel. They are always in plain sight in the top of the barrel.—*Michael Treanor.*

•

When Wrinkles Scare the Brow

And the locks grow scant and silvery, indicators of age come on apace. To retard and ameliorate these is one of the benign effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine to which the aged and infirm can resort as a safe solace and invigorant. It counteracts a tendency to rheumatism and neuralgia, improves digestion, eradicates biliousness, and overcomes malaria. A wine glass before retiring promotes slumber.

•

When a change of air is not desirable. When an expected property goes to an heir.—*Harper's Bazar.*

•

Young men who need business experience, and at the same time to increase their cash on hand, will find it greatly to their interest to confer with B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

•

The tax collector is always sure to come around in due time between man—*Boston Post.*

•

For Bronchitis, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes.

•

Why must logic have legs?—because it stands to reason.

•

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough.

Piso's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

•

A novelty thing—a royal flush.—*New Haven News.*

•

When is a bullet like an ox? When it grazes.

•

Soap only when used up—the cakebalk.—*Life.*

•

Wear Gent's

If this sort of thing keeps on there will be giving away houses and lots soon. We now have the Brooklyn Democrat open an immense Pattern Manufactory, and yet does not sell a single pattern. Then advertises that it will do so. Only are all going away to the purchasers and subscribers to that wonderful Family Magazine, Demorest's Monthly. Each Magazine contains a order entitling the holder to any pattern they manufacture. We do not see how they can afford it, for their adjuncts are numerous, and it seems incredible that such Magazine (Based on cents for sample copy), contained an order for a pattern worth from $1 to $5 cents. This will certainly hurt the pattern trade, for ladies will soon learn that they can get their patterns free by simply buying or subscribing for Demorest's Monthly Magazine. Published at 17 East 14th street, New York City.

•

When a vessel gets a hole stove in, her owners generally endeavor to have her still afloat a sufficient length of time.

•

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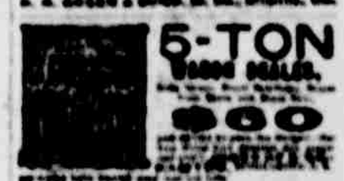

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