

NEW GOLD FIELDS.

SPECULATORS HOPING FOR RICH RETURNS FROM MANY COUNTRIES.

Mining Companies Organized Last Year in London—On the Zambesi River—in Northern and Eastern Tibet—Late Reports from South America.

Mr. E. L. Baker, our consul general at Buenos Ayres, has recently reported to the state department the discovery of gold in Patagonia. According to the report of the commission appointed by the Argentine Republic to examine these deposits, they are of a superior class and "there is abundance both of gold and platinum." Mr. Baker says the ore is believed to be richer than that of California or Australia. Not the least interesting fact about this discovery is that the new gold fields are on the east side. The deposits are said to extend from Cape Virgin, on the northern shore of the straits of Magellan, through which many vessels pass every year, northward along the Atlantic coast for forty or fifty miles.

Among the mining companies organized last year in London were fourteen projected to carry on operations in the gold and diamond fields of South America, three companies for Asia, two for South America, six for Mexico and Central America, and five for Australasia.

Among the mountains and foothills that border the southern and western frontiers of the Transvaal hundreds of miners are developing placer diggings, from which during the closing week of last year 2,660 ounces of gold were received at Natal. In the same region an Englishman is now turning out several tons of lead a day. The civil engineer Anderson reported fifteen months ago that among these same ranges of hills west and northwest of the Transvaal there were rich deposits of gold. He said the natives as yet would not allow the country to be properly prospected, but that if the region were annexed to the British crown there would be no difficulty in developing its resources. This country is included in the great district over which Great Britain by treaty with the native chiefs, assumed a protectorate last year.

Still further north, among the many southern altitudes of the Zambesi, Mr. W. Montague Kerr recently found rich indications of gold. He brought home from these sandy river beds numerous specimens, generally free from base metals. He says the natives wash the alluvial deposits in wooden trays, and put the gold they extract in large quantities which they carry great distances to trade for cloth and ornaments. A part of the gold producing region had never before been visited by a white man, but in another part the Portuguese were merely carried on profitable diggings, though their methods of mining were cumbersome and expensive. It was these mines, together with the ivory trade, that made Tette, far inland on the Zambesi river, at one time a busy and important town.

THE SOURCES OF THE HOANG HO.

Previously, the explorer, is now telling the Russian audiences to whom he is describing his last great journey that gold is very plentiful throughout northern Tibet. He says he saw natives mining near the sources of the Hoang river. They dug only one or two feet below the surface, and their methods of washing were of the most primitive description. "Nevertheless," says Frolovsky, "they showed us whole handfuls of gold in lumps as big as peas and two or three as big." Mr. W. Mesny, who has also visited the diggings of northern and eastern Tibet, corroborates Frolovsky's estimates of their great value. He says he saw gold in nuggets from the size of a pea to that of a hazelnut, almost perfectly pure and perfectly malleable.

The discovery of gold two years ago in Manchuria was another of the numerous sources of unpopularity between Russia and China. As the diggings were only twenty miles from the Russian possessions, a number of Russians joined the Chinese and Koreans who were there washing gold. One feature of the resulting disturbance was a skirmish between Russian and Chinese troops in June last, and then, it is reported, the intruding miners, with Russia's consent, were hustled out of the forbidden territory.

From Madagascar to Honduras recent reports have been received of new discoveries of gold. An expedition from the Argentine Republic is now supposed to be ascending the Chubut river in Patagonia to see if the reports derived from Indians that gold is found at its headwaters among the Cordilleras are true. Many of these regions are still practically closed to white men, and the golden promises of some of them may never be realized. The big nuggets found in the Tasmania a few years ago caused a rush to her gold fields for a while, but to-day, although the annual gold product of that island amounts to \$1,200,000, only two or three hundred mining companies are paying large dividends.—New York Sun.

A Comedienne of Great Pluck.

Mlle. Dudley, of the Comedie Francaise, is a woman of great pluck and perseverance. When first she began acting in Paris the critics complained of a certain sibilant of the voice, which was due to a peculiar formation of the lower jaw. A dentist said that could be remedied by forcing back her lower teeth. So for six months, day and night, she wore an instrument of india rubber, never removing it, and suffering severely from it. She obtained perfect enunciation.—Paris Letter.

Census of Paris' Carrier-Pigeons.

The first census of carrier-pigeons in Paris has been taken. The average number in each arrondissement in the course of the year 1890 ranged from 200 to 400. A great number of these were let out at considerable distances from Paris settled in the provinces. Most of these liberated in the eastern departments were never heard of after, and are supposed to have been killed.—Paris Letter.

The Risks of Marine Insurance.

There is this difference between marine and land insurance. In the latter the underwriters can watch the condition of the property they insure, and can cancel policies at their option; but when a ship begins a voyage there's no watching her after she leaves port, and the risk continues until the policy expires.—Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mediocrity and Genius.

An insignificant mind acquires a smattering of many things, while a great mind is philosophically weighing a single element or principle. This is constantly being instanced in colleges and universities, where mediocre minds win honors which are denied to genius.—Mme. George Sand.

The Shorthand Writers of London.

In London there are 294 shorthand writers and newspaper reporters. One hundred and thirty-four follow Pitman, eighty-nine Taylor, thirty-five Gurney.

Don't be afraid to speak well of yourself; there are plenty who are only too anxious to speak ill of you.—Carl Prezel.

Fresh clover blossoms are highly appreciated table decorations.

FARM & GARDEN.

Care of Young Chickens.

From long experience we think we have learned the best way to have healthy, strong chickens. Before we put the eggs in for the hen to set we take all the old nest away and burn it. Then we put a new nest in, then mark the eggs, put them in the nest and let the hen go on, and, if possible, keep her from being disturbed for a day or two. After that she will do well. We set two hens to one nest, so we can give two broods to one hen. When the chicks hatch and are old enough to be taken off the nest we put them and the hen in a box on a new nest, and burn the old nest immediately, to destroy the vermin. While they are in this box, we catch all the chicks and grease their heads and throats, and if we find any nits we pick them off and kill them. We also rub a little grease under the hen's wings. We keep them in this box until the chicks are able to run, and are satisfied with the hen and the hen with them. Then put them in a portable coop, with a floor that can be taken out when they need a change, and when the hen needs grass. When the chicks are two weeks old we grease their heads again, and again when four weeks old. We feed our chicks at first corn bread, mixed with buttermilk and a little soda. If the bread is hard we soak it in milk. When the chicks are two or three weeks old we chop onion tops, feed and put it in milk and put the mixture where they can get it once a day. They prefer this to anything else.

We think wheat is the best feed with the onions and buttermilk after they are a month old. If a chicken dies from any unknown cause we take it away a proper distance and make a little fire and burn it.

We firmly believe that gaps in chickens and chicken cholera are caused by lice. We don't have any gaps or chicken cholera when we treat chickens as above stated. We prefer the Plymouth Rocks; they are good sitters, very tame, good layers and grow fast and lay large when grown, with small bones. They lay very young and are very hardy. In fact, they are the best chickens I have ever seen in northern Ohio.

Something About Lettuce.

A certain old doctor directs his patients to eat lettuce every day in the year and they will not have malaria. It is good for the nerves, good for the digestion, and agreeable to the palate.

It is well to keep this vegetable fresh and tender the season through by successive sowings. Begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and about every month sow a new crop until the last of July. Eat it for breakfast. Those who have not tried it, have no idea how healthful it is. It is a good exorcism for the abomination of fried grease and hot bread.



The best kinds to plant are the varieties here recommended. The Simson is a loose headed, curly leaved but very tender lettuce. When you sow the seed don't scatter it broadcast over the ground. Have the earth thoroughly enriched and pulverized, then sow the lettuce seed in drills 12 inches apart. Have the plants eight or ten inches apart in the rows. If they drill too thickly they must be thinned out. The only attention the crop needs is once hoeing. Weeds must be kept down to the last spear.



The Salamander is a smooth-leaved, solid-headed variety. Lettuce is one of the most profitable crops grown by the market gardener. A little bunch, so little that you can almost eat it at one bite, is sold in the city markets at this time for five cents, just enough to whet the appetite. Mr. Crozier says that in the vicinity of New York there are German gardeners who make a good living off half an acre of ground, simply by cultivating lettuce. They raise four crops a year. Selling the lettuce at one cent per head brings \$800 a year to the half acre.



Lettuce may be prepared in a number of ways. It may be wilted with oil or meat fryings and vinegar with young onions, forming a strong, palatable dish. The leaves may be simply taken up and eaten raw, and that is as good as any. The narcotic properties of the plant come out in that way fully. There are several delicious dressings, with and without eggs, that may be prepared to dish up with it, and every farm woman ought to learn how to make them. Olive or salad oil is the best accompaniment for this vegetable. It, too, is very healthful. Some varieties should be cultivated for looks as well as use. The pale fringed lettuce makes a very attractive table ornament. Placed around the edges of a dish they are only less handsome than ferns. Such a variety is the Pelletier in the picture. Don't fail to plant a full lettuce bed before it is too late. If you are near enough to market you can make it doubly pay for itself all summer.

Fruits.

New peach orchards are not being set out to any great extent in the northern states. They have winter-killed and died of yellow so disastrously lately that farmers have become discouraged with them. But south their culture is extending. That seems to be the place for them.

In the way of late growing pears, a gentleman has recently tried an experiment that is

worth knowing. There is a variety of pear called the Bloodgood, which holds its leaves green and keeps on growing very late in the fall. Into this variety the fruit grower grafted shoots of the delicious Winter Nellis pear. The consequence was that when he gathered the pears in October, the Winter Nellis upon the Bloodgood stock were still hard and green. He put them away carefully to ripen. They did, slowly and successfully. They gradually became yellow and mellow, and kept good till the end of January. By his ingenious device of grafting the shoots upon a late growing stock the grower had the ripe, sweet Winter Nellis pear a full month later than it was wont to keep. The suggestion is worth following. It shows how to prolong the pear season.

E. P. Powell, who may be considered an authority on the fruit subject, recommends in high terms the Laetitia dewberry. It is as large as the Kistatinny blackberry, he says; is remarkably productive, and is sweet and delightful to the taste. It is of a creeping habit, like its family, and is therefore, not killed out in winter. It can take the place of the blackberry in localities where that vine freezes out.

Mr. Powell also recommends the Industry gooseberry as "hardy, prolific, handsome and rich."

There is a new Chinese plum which promises great things. It seems to be peach, plum and apricot combined. It is a dark red color, and the size of a small peach. It is called Prunus Simoni. Its qualities are all good, but the best seems to be that it is hardy in any part of the Union. This is, indeed, great news.

The Corn Root Worm.

This plague to the great staple corn crop is still a menace to unskillful and careless farmers. It says to them plainer than any agricultural writer ever has, that there must be rotation of crops. Mr. Clapp, a careful farmer of Illinois, says that this beetle not only works on the roots, but that it goes up on the stalks later in the season, and feeds on the leaves, buds and silk at the end of the ears. In some sections of Illinois and Iowa for the past seasons they have been numerous, and have done so much damage where corn has been raised three or four times on the same ground that the crop was nearly a failure. But no one is known where they did any considerable damage where it was the first crop for two or three years, except where the year previous they became so numerous that they spread out on adjoining fields of grass or other crops. But the corn field is their natural home, and corn roots and blades their natural food. And their presence is an admonition to farmers in the right direction—of the rotation of crops.

There has been no other way devised to destroy this pest except to starve it out by removing the corn to another field. The worm is not a great traveler, and yet by some process it has managed to spread over considerable territory in a few years. Or it has been spontaneously produced to teach farmers their duty.—Iowa Register.

Spreads.

The method and most convenient way of getting rid of apple tree crabs is to begin the work of extermination early in the season by hatching the sprout from the stub it has grown on with the head of an old ax, or better still, with the bit of a pick leaved out to two inches wide, so that with every clip an inch or more of the root will be detached at the earth collar at the same time. This is much better than leaving the sprout to gain another year's growth by deferring the work until autumn, with a bush hook, only to revive again early in the spring, and more vigorous than ever. If the work is postponed later it will require three years to accomplish the result that might be attained in one, provided the work is well done.

Best Cure of All for Warbles.

Cattle are now being troubled with warbles—grubs in the back. Get a small glass syringe, the smallest size, and some sweet oil. Insert this syringe in the hole at the apex of the little mounds on the cow's back, and squirt the oil in on the grubs. This will bring them away without injury to the cow, but we will not answer for the advice of many of our contemporaries who suggest the use of kerosene oil. That is most too irritating on a raw and sore spot. Sweet oil will answer the same purpose, for it is equally death to the grub and is not apt to make such a troublesome sore.

Most Popular Grapes.

Nursesmen find there is the best demand this spring for the Concord, Empire State, Wren and Moore's Early grapes. The Brighton and Champion also sell well. These are what grapes bear the real test. The Empire State seems best of all. It is to be hoped we shall find something some day, however, to take the place of the Concord. It is a strong, handsome grape, but it was made to sell, never to eat. For a light grape the Vergeuse is most highly recommended.

Beware of the Leucanthemum.

Since the aesthetic craze people are going in for the "Marguerite" or daisy, the florists are selling plants at a good profit. Many persons are buying it for ornament. Don't do it. It is as great a pest as ragweed or the Canada thistle. If you let it get a foothold on your farm it will be worse than white top—a very fiend. It is as bad as even the English sparrow.

Planting Celery.

You will never fail, provided you get good seed, and follow these suggestions: A trifle soil mixed with vegetable mold and sand is necessary for a seed bed. Pulverize it thoroughly; sow the seeds on the surface and merely sift a light sprinkling of the same soil over the seeds. Then cover with boards raised an inch or so, which will help to retain the moisture of the soil until the seeds sprout.

Things to Do and to Know.

Put all your fences in repair this month. Sulphur sprinkled over a nest destroys vermin. In the cotton states April is the seed planting month. The small scarlet turnip radish is excellent for breakfast. As a rule, farmers eat too much and do not bathe often enough. Dark eggs are richer than light, it is said now, and command a higher price. The Tewksbury Winter Blush is a small, late-keeping winter apple that has very valuable qualities.

In April gather the stones off the meadow, so that they will not ruin the scythe and mow. The Dakota Red is now said to be the coming potato. Try it, a few plants at a time, till you are sure.

A level-headed writer declares that the two farm nuisances are the hateful and hideous barn yard and the privy vault. The sewage should be caught in a wooden box and mingled with earth and ashes from day to day, so that it will not be offensive, and then, when the receptacle is full, it should be emptied over the land as a fertilizer. Thus it will not poison wells and springs.

BOYS & GIRLS.

A Puzzled Puppy.

Yes, indeed, I'm in disgrace. "Hark!" If you were in my place I do not think you'd doubt it. What, tell you all about it!

Well, there were some chickens—Some frisky, biting things—Some fun to see them go. "Sneering with their outspread wings. To chase the living, feathered hanks. To me was better fun Than dragging rags or slippers off, Or blinking at the sun.

They say I was on "mischief" bent; But, truly, sport was all I meant; Yet, some way, how I cannot tell, Almost before I knew it, One chick lay tight between my paws, The squeals all running through it.



"AND SO I'M TIED UP HERE." I thought 'twas best of all To hear those sounds from that soft ball. The next I knew it wouldn't squeak; Even when I squeezed it close and hard; And then I heard a stern voice speak: "He's killed the finest pullet in the yard."

And so I'm tied up here, But, having time for meditation, I've thought it wondrous queer "That on my spot fell swiftly degradation; But, when upon my kind "for fun" They bring distress and pain, No hand is found to loathe their fate With stake and galling chain.

Two Brave Newsboys.

The part of New York city next Long Island sound is called the East Side. The walking through there will hear the strangest mixture of languages. There are Germans, Italians, Poles and Chinese. Each race has a street or locality to itself. The Irish brogue is heard there, too. Children of all races running together in the streets and all trying to speak English, naturally muddled it and got it mixed up. The same state of things has existed more or less for over thirty years. Many of these East Side boys do not go much into other parts of the city. They have a world of their own. It is said there are in New York young people nearly grown who never saw the ocean. Many things have united to keep the East Siders to themselves. The mixture of languages has developed among the children and young people a real dialect. This is unlike that spoken anywhere else or by anybody else. It is something like the negro dialect, but quite distinct. The say even when a young East Side New Yorker of the classes mentioned gets up in the world and becomes educated and well off this curious brogue still clings to him.

Another thing. Somehow the East Side boys take naturally to being newsboys and bootblacks. They are as bright and quick and shrewd as any boys in the world, too.



"IF YOU COLLAR DAT, YOU GO TO DE JUD." The East Side newsboys are not generally supposed to be as honest as good Sunday school children, either. But here is a first-rate story about two of them. I like to think of it, like to know that the raggedest and dirtiest of children can be as clean in heart as the best.

An Italian bootblack picked out of the mud between the street car tracks a sealed envelope. It was plainly a letter that somebody had dropped just as he was going to put it in the postoffice. The postoffice was near by.

The Italian tore open the letter. There were bank bills inside. He partly drew them out. Two newsboys were watching him. They were Patsy O'Shea and Mikey Corcoran. The Italian dropped the envelope into his pocket. Patsy and Mikey pounced upon him like a cat upon a mouse.

"If you collar dat," said Mikey, "you go to de jud wid de aldermen?" Mikey referred by this to some wicked and dishonest aldermen whom the people of New York are now trying to put into prison. Patsy and Mikey held the Italian and took the envelope from him. He ran away in a hurry, glad to get off without a pounding. There were \$20 in the envelope. The two boys took it to a newspaper office, showed it upon the clerk there, and said: "Find de owner of de boodle."

The newspaper people advertised the envelope, and told how it was found. That day a man called for it. He was a printer, and was just about sending the letter with the money in it to his wife in the country, when he dropped it.

He left a silver dollar apiece for the two boys who returned his money. But at that the other newsboys made fun of them because they did not get any more. The owner of the bank bills was not a rich man. "Doze boys is chumps," said one small fellow. "We wudn't agive up de swag for a dollar, wud we, Jimmy?" But the two honest boys were satisfied. Everybody who heard of them praised them highly. When they went places to work, hewer, they will have no trouble in finding good ones.

Tangle.

Ni velo hes lelf, yn hys ebullib, Whit a stingrol belmbu ebe; Eh spheridow owl, "I vole uyo os, Tesew, evig oryu rathe ot os. I oiev tub zu, dan ill eb yurp; Ho, vegi en uroy thera, I yerp!" Hes temb eh deba: "I llw," ebs dala, Hewo oll eh walf yaww.

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In the new gold mines in the Amor Valley the laws are very simple, but severe, the penalty of death being inflicted for cheating at play, for adulterating the gold dust, or for theft; while dogging is inflicted for drunkenness during hours of labor or for bringing females into the colony. Since the foundation of the colony there have only been three murders and two inflictions of the death penalty.

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If you wake up in the morning with a bitter, bad taste in your mouth, TAKE Simmons Liver Regulator. It corrects the Bileus Stomach, sweetens the Breath, and cleanses the Furred Tongue. Children often need some safe Cathartic, and this is avert approaching sickness. Simmons Liver Regulator will relieve Colds, Headache, Sick Stomach, Indigestion, Dysentery, and all the Complaints incident to Childhood.

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Found.

great relief. It has entirely restored me to health." James French, Atchison, Kans., writes: "To all persons suffering from Liver Complaint, I would strongly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a disease of the liver for nearly two years, when a friend advised me to take this medicine. It gave prompt relief, and has cured me." Mrs. H. M. Kibler, 41 Dwight st., Boston, Mass., writes: "For several years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. I never feel safe, even

At Home.

without it. As a liver medicine and general purifier of the blood, it has no equal." Mrs. A. B. Allen, Winterport, Va., writes: "My youngest child, two years of age, was taken with Bowel Complaint, which we could not cure. We tried many remedies, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became so reduced in flesh that we could only move him upon a pillow. It was suggested by one of the doctors that Scrofula might be the cause of the trouble. We procured a bottle of

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and commented giving it to him. It surely worked wonders, for, in a short time, he was completely cured." Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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